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## PREFACE.

Wherever man inhabits the earth the power of music is felt and acknowledged. This influence of sweet sounds, like most other gifts of our bountiful Creator, may be so used as to be the instrument of much good, or perverted to the purposes of deep and extensive evil.*

As it would be a most pernicious error to imagine that the love of music is the same thing with Christian piety, so it would be a mistake of no trifling magnitude, to deny the utility of music in awakening and strengthening our devotional affections. That utility has been demonstrated in every age by the happy experience of those who have aspired to hold communion with the Father of mercies. And it is a fact as consolatory as it is remarkable, that while Christians are lamentably divided in many articles of their faith and practice, they all agree that God should be praised in musical strains ; and that, when the heart goes with the voice, this is one of the most delightful and edifying parts of His worship. Hence, in addition to those divine songs with which it has pleased the Holy Spirit himself to fill many a page of the Inspired Volume, and in imitation of them, a great number of the servants of God have employed the talents He has given them, in furnishing materials for this branch of worship, adapted to the manifold situations and emotions of the pious mind. And similar exertions have been made to supply a large and variegated treasure of music, suited in union with those poetic materials, to express and to heighten our religious desires, hopes, and enjoyments. By these combined means, we feel more intensely and more profitably, that in God we live, move and have our being ; that all our.blessings

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## PREFACE.

are bestowed by His paternal kindness, and that our everlasting welfare results from llis redeeming love toward us in Chisist Jesus our Lord.

Since the first Elition of the " Genuine Church Music" was brought before the public, some changes in music hwa thisen place. Amoay which, the practice of applying seven different syllables to the seven original sounds or notes of tha scale, has g tinal considerable ascendency, and is worthy of notice. And as this mode of solmization has become so prevalent, we think it advis sbe to adopt it in this our revised, enlarged, and improved edition.

But, as we are well aware that the patent note system is far preferable, and has many advantages over the round, we have had the three notes, to which the three syllables, Do, RE, and Si are applied, also characterized in a uniform style with the others, so that the singers are enabled to apply the syllables to them on sight, with the same ease as they do to the four characters. By this method, the repetition of Fair, Sol, and Law, in the scale-which has been objectionable to some-is avoided, and may be deemed an improvement.

Moreover, as the principal motive and intention in bringing out this work is to promote the cause of religion and devotion, and a solemn, dignified, and expressive style of singing in the Clurch of God, we have for the greater convenience of worshiping assemblies, divided it into two parts. The First Part coniaining a variety of the nost appropriate tunes and hymns, of the various kinds of metres to be sung in the time of public worship. And these are arranged $n$ metrical order, forming a series of metres from Long Metre or Metre First, throughout all the different kinds of poetic measures up to Metre Seventy-three. This order and arrangement of the metres will be found very convenient for the chorister, in selecting suitable tunes for the psalms and hymns which are to be sung by the congregated worshipers.

The Second Part is composed mostly of longer tunes, set pieces, and anthems, whose rhythmical construction is somewhat more intricate and difficult to perform. These are more particularly adapted to be sung in Singing-schools and Societies, though they all abound with solemn and devotional matter, not unbecoming a worshiping assembly in the House of God.

## PREFACE.

But notwithstanding the different changes and the new arrangement of matter in this Edition, the great mass of the musical and poetical compositions are identical with those in the former Editions, to which a number of́ tunes and hymns of a later date have been added, which we trust will be found of equal merit with those dignified, solemn, and heart-affecting productions of musical genius which have stood the test of time, and survived the changes of fashion. Such music, with its subline, flowing, melodious style and pathetic expression, will never become obsolete in the House of God ; it cannot even lose a particle of its interest, while human nature remains unaltered. No frequency of use can wear out these venerable airs with the Zion traveler; no fondness for novelty can make us insensible to their sterling merit. Other pieces which are added, will be found we doubt not, to possess much attractive beauty, and have bean selected with a view to the singing of "Psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs," constructed in a vast variety of poetic measures.

The Rudiments and Elucidation of the science of Vocal Music, which sticceed this preface, have cost us much research and labor ; and for the acpuisition of which, many standard works on music, both German and English, have been consulted, together with our own knowledge and experience gained from teaching for a loug series of years. And no pains have been spared, to lay before our readers, in a plain, familiar and comprehensive style-iliustrated by examples and tables-every thing that is nesessary in acquiring a practical knowledge of the science of Vocal Music.*

In conclusion, that this work may be instrumental in promoting, in some degree, the praises of Hons, the Triune God and everlasting Father, whom angels adore, and to whom all the redeemed incessantiy sing high hadielujins, is the fervent wish of

The Compllers.

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## FIO M

The position of a teacher of sacred church music is an important and highly responsible one. He should be prepared and qualified to teach and instruct his class in the elements of music, with correctness and facility, both in theory and practice, and to do this he should make it his object to become as familiar as possible with the method of instruction, and of imparting knowledge in an easy and familiar manner. He should be deeply imbued with a desire of doing good, and of refining the taste, and elevating the affections. Music should be with him not merely an entertainment, a pastime, or a means of support; but as a talent to be used for the service of Him to whom angcls sing their high hallelujahs, and who gave it to man therewith to praise him who is worthy of all honor and praise. Hence singing-schools of sacred Psalmody should be conducted in a proper manner, and according to the intention for which they are instituted; and although a singing school is not a direct place of worship, it certainly is a place where its members should be trained and preparell for the service and participation of that holy place.

A school of sacrerl vocal music has so far a resemblance to the house of Goll, that it is a seene frno which all levity should be banished far away. During a great part nf the time spent in our employment, we are singing words of the most solemn and devotional impnrt. And is such an arocation to be contemplated as a mere unmeaning form, or to be trifled with as a despicable jest? It is impnssible, if the heart possesses any reverence fnr God and religion. All decent penple admit that a ligbt carriage in the church deserves severe rebuke; and for our part vanish.
we cannot see that much less reprehension is due to the same carriage in a school of Psalmorly. To have no ear, no relish for the beauties of harmnny, is a defect which those who labor under it should certainly not be forward to betray. We can at best only think of it with compassion. But when a stupid contempt of music nhtrudes itself into a school, with the adlifional deformity of injustice, bad breeding, and the scorn of sacred things, it deserves the utmost severity of censure.
It is an obvious principle in every department of religious worship, that emotions should be unfeignerl. They should not be suffered to rise merely through gratified taste, but be marle to spring up in the mind while it is employed in the contemplation of holy things. This important distinction will not be preserved in the hours of devotion, where it has been neglected in the seasons of practice. It requires specific religious training in schools and family circles; and will not be maintained in any other way. Habit has its influence in devotion, as in other things. The leportment of singers and teachers during the hnurs of practice, therefore becomes a matter of great moment. To cultivate the praises of the highest Goll, is a solemn work, and should ever be sn regaried. Volumes would fail tn show the importance of this principle. How, then, can any teacher of derotional music dare tn treat it with neglect? Yet this neglect seems to be almost universal. No wonder that the friends and cultivators of the art have so many difficulties to encounter. Let their efforts be fully Christianized, and the difficulties will be seen to

## VOCAI MUSIC.

Come youth, and with profundity explore
This sacred science; punder and adore The beauties which in harmony abound,

And the exalted rapture of sweet sound:
Direct your thoughts to those harmonic lays,
And in poetic numbers your Cefator praise.

## CHAPTERI.

OF MESIC AND MUSICAL SOUNDS.
Section 1.-Music is composed of sounds produced by the human voice or hy different kinds of musical instruments, varying in pitch according to certain fixed and determinate degrees. The pitch and gradation of these sounds from the lowest or most grave to the highest or most acute, form the whole scale of musical sounds.

A combination and succession of these sounds, sweetly tuned and performed in rhythmical order, have hy their rich, mellifluent, melodious, and harmonious progression,-their sweetly moving accents and flowing numhers, a henign, winning, and powerful influence over the human mind.

Sec. 2.-The Natural Scale, of musical sounds, though its extent is unlimited, consists only of seven primary notes. For it is found that after singing or playing these seven notes, if we continue the series, we repeat another scale similar to the first, and so on, as far as the extent of the voice or the instruments will go. The voice in producing these sounds naturally passes from the first sound taken, a step to the second; from the second a step to the third; from the third a half-step to the fourth; from the fourth a step to the fifth; from the fifth a step to the sixth; from the sixth a siep to the seventh; and from the seventh a half-
step to the eighth, which completes the Octave, and is the first note of a succeeding scale.
Note.-The whole range of human hearing comprised between the lowest note of the organ, and the highest cry of known insects, seems to include about nizue octaves, which will estend to sixty-four diatonic intervals.

Sec. 3.-There are three distinctions made in musical sounds; 1st, they may he high or low; 2nd, they may he long or short; 3rd, they may he loud or soft.

These three distinctions of sound emhrace Pitch, Length and Power. Pitch regards a sound as high or low; Length as long or short; and Power, as loud or soft ; and these three distinctions form the essential property and peculiar qualification of good musical sounds.

On these three distinctions are founded three Departments, namely, Melody, Rhythm, and Dynamics or Musical Elocution, which departments will he noticed and treated in their proper places.

Sec. 4.-The doctrine of music may he arranged under six different heads: 1. Notation; 2. Rhythm; 3. Intonation; 4. Melody ; 5. Harmony ; and 6. Dynamics or Musical Elocution. But such is the nature of music, that the different heads or departments cannot be treated separately and apart ; hut hy their close connection, they will be inter-
$\min$ fed in theory and practice, though in the main they may be considered separately.

Note 1.-By Notatinn are given or represented all the marks and characters appropriate for the purpose of writing music, with their signification and use.
2. Ruvrias is the division of time into short portions, by a regular euccession of motion, impulses, and sounds, with regard to measure, accent, emphasis, and cadence; and flowing numbers, in the union of music and poetry.
3. Incosstion is the practicing the notes of the scale with the voice, or playing them on an instrument, according to fixed degrees of sound, and to give a correct sound to all the diatonic intervals, the triads and their inversions, and all the disjoint intervals in the whole scale.
4. Meromr is an agreeable succession of single sounds in a piece arranged according to the laws of Intonation and Rhythm, so as to be musical and pleasing to the ear. Melody and Intonation are closely counected.
5. Harmonr is an agreeable succession of chords, or concordant notes, in two, three or four parts, moving together according to the rules of progression, which produce a diversity of flowing sounds highly pleasing, attractive, inviting and delightfui.
6. Dynamiga or Musicari Elocution, consists in giving each tone or note that somnd, stress, and modulation of voice which the subject of the poetry requires, in relation to loud or soft, strong or mild, and the swelling or diminisbing of the sounds or notes.

## QUESTIONS.

Of what is music enmposed?-What forme the whole scale of musical sounds?-Han the sca'e of musical sminds ayy- limitation? -Of how many primary sonnds does the seate con-sist?-If there are only seren primary sounds, how can the seale be unlimited? - How many dstinctione are math in musical sonnds?-Wbat is the first dixtinetion? -The :econd?-The third? What lorm : the essential property of good masical rounds? What departments are limaded on thare three distinctions?-Uader how many heads is the ductrine of music truesed ?-What are those sid heads?

## CHAPTER II. <br> ROTATEON.

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of the staff, clefs, Letters, \&c.
Sec. 5. The pitch of musical sounds or tones is represented by a chararacter callerl a Staff, on which the scale and music is written with notes. The position which the notes occupy on the staff, represents the pifch, and the notes, by their relative value, the length of sounds.

The Staff consists of five lines and four spaces. Each line and each space is called a degree of sound; thus there are nine degrees of sound on the staff. When more than nine degrees are wanted the spaces below and above the staff are used; and if a still greater compass is wanted, additional lines are used, called leger or added lines.

THE STAFF WITH ADDEU LINFS.


Sec. 6.-Each part of music has a separate staff, and these differ in pitch. Hence to adjust their pitch, and to distinguish them, a character is used called a Clef. There are two Clefs in common use, the F Clef and the G Clef.

The F Clef represents F, the fourth line of the Bass staff, and the seventh sound of the general scale of music.

The G Clef represents G, the second line of the Tenor Staff, and the eighth sound of the general scale. It is also userl on the second line of the treble staff, representing $G$ also, and the fifteenth sound of the general scale, when sung by a female voice.

EXAMPLES OF THE GTAFFS IND CLEFS.


Note.-It is ascertained, that the interval between the male voice and the femate, is exactly an octave, whicb is the most penfect chord in the scale of music. Hence as the Treble is principally assigned to female voices, it is placed an oclave higher in the General Scale than the Tenor. From this we learn that the All-Wise Creator has implanted harmony in the sexes of the human race. [How happy would all those be who stand together in malrinonial relation, if they would obselve, by a pious life, and a holy conversation, in Christian love, to fill up the intervat of life with sweet harmonious chords, so that no dissonani or jarring string might vibrate between them.]

Sec. 7.-Brace.-When music is written on these staffs, ant performed simultaneously, they are united by a chameter called a Brace, and form a score. The Score, homerer, may consist of two, three, or four parts. When two partsonly are united, it is called a Duet; when tbree parts, a Trio, and when four parts, a Quartet.

## EXAMPLE:



Sec. 8.-Numerals.-Numerals are used to point out the difierent degrees of sound in the scale of music. They will also be exclusirely used, in this work, in a fractional position, to indicate the different measures in the movements of Common, 'Tiple, and Compound time.

Scc. 9.-Letters.-To represent the seven original sounds of music, the first seven letters of the alphabet are used, namely, $A, B, C, D, E$, $F, G$. These letters are pliced on the staffs in alphabetical order, counting upwards from the lowest. The natural diatonic scale of the minor ley commencing with $\Lambda$, and that of the major ley commencing with C , in the following manner:

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\begin{array}{rcccccccc}
\text { A } & \text { B } & \text { C } & \text { D } & \text { E } & \text { F } & \text { G } & \text { A } & \text { B } \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & \text { Einueens of the minaor seitlo. }
\end{array}
$$

Sec. 10. - But as letters are not calculated to slow forth and adjustthe length of sounds, the proper length is indicated by the form of certain characters called Notes. And besides the thythmical representation of these notes, they have also a distinct figurate form when fy the syllables $d o$, re, mi, fav, sol, lav, ard si are applied to them in solmization imbisidually, on sight - their form indicating the syllable which is applied to them.

And as these syllables are always used in the scale in the same relation and invariable position to the key, they form a strong and inseparable association with the proper pitch of the intervals of the scale which they individually and invariably oceupy. And as they hare thus the proper pitch of the intervals of the scale assoriater with their names, it is of great service to the vocal performer, to have them communicated to the mind on sight, as thereby he will beenabled to strike the proper interval of the scate on sight of the note, and be relieved of the irksome task of finding the name by calculation, in every change of key. See those notes with their corresponding Rests exemplified by the following


As these notes, by their names-as a whole note, a half note, \&c.indicate to the mind, their proper relation of sound ; and by their heads, stems, hooks or dashes, represent to the eye, the same relative length, it is almost superfluous to state, that one semibreve is equal in duration of time, to two minims, or four crochets, or tight quavers, or sixteen
semiquavers. For it is evident that as many parts as the whole note is divided into, so many of these parts it will take to amount to the same whole note again. And if we allow four seconds of time to sound out the whole note, we must allow but two seconds for the half note, one for the quarter note, half a second for the eighth note, and a quarter of a second for the sixteenth. This is the invariable proportion and comparative relation in which these notes stand to each other; a strict observance of which is of the highest importance, both to the vocal and to the in strumental performer.

Rests are marks of silence, and are named after the notes which they represent.
Note 1.-Other notes are sometimes used, as a thirty-second, and sixty-fourth : these notes are, however, too quick and short forsacred music and can easily be dispensed with.

A note called a Breve-from which the semibreve derived its name-was a soformerly used : hut this note is too long and heavy a sound for any musical expression.

Note 2.-Nothing can he more certain than the fact that there is a true and inseparable union and association formed between these syllables which are applied to the notes and the proper pitch or sound of the intervals which they respectirely and invariably occupy in the ecale. For on this fact is founded the whole doctrine of transposition, and of transposing with the keys, the syllables with therr notes, in their relative position to the keys. And it is evident that when the diatonic scale, which consists of tones and semitones, is sung to a series of notes and syllables always applied in the same order and relation to those tones and semitones, as they stand in their fixed position in the scale, that such an association will unavoidably be formed hetween them:

And hence arises the utility of having the notes characierized and formed in such a manner as to communicate by their different forms, the syllable which is applied to them. individually, so as to enable the singer to strike the proper pitch of the sound on sight of the note. And is it not strange that any shonld deny the usefulness of the character notes by which the syllables are known by the forms of the notes, when common sense and sound reason dictate that it opens and paves a highway for the student of vocal music, to travel on, and to pursue bis course with pleasure, till he has acquired
a profound and complete knowledge of the science of mnsic. And is this in any wise degrading to the sctance-dinmishing its value-or robbing it of its intrinsic merit? By no means. It is adonning it with the vesture of simpleity, the richest dress in which it and its sister sciences can be arrayed. And in proof of this, let us cast our eyes to other arts and sciences, and see what has been dose by the use of different characters, to pave the way for instruction, and to communicate to the mind correct ideas of what is to be inculcated ard taught, and we will find an almost endless variety of characters, figures, cuts, drawings and delineations used to facilitate the learner in bis progress in gaining scientific knowledge.

Do not the Lexicographers, Walker and Webstek, in their famed Dictionarieswbich are taken as standard works-use many different characters, to convey to the mind, on sight, a correct pronunciation of the words, and the proper sounds of the let-ters,-all of which might be acquired by a reference to grammar rules? And is there less propriety for the singer to have the currect sound of the notes conveyed to the mind on sight, by characters which might otherwise be acquired by having reference to the rules laid down in the science; which is, by making a calculation from the key?

Note 3.-Rests are essential to music, in order to keep the accent in its proper place in tbe measure; and if sparingly used and skillfully observed, give variety, beauty, and expression both to music and poetry. Wben long intervals of silence occur in any part of the score, it is deemed best to continue the staff withont marking the rest ; and let those on the silent part, for their own improvement, notice the parts whicb others are singing, and mark the time with them, till they arrive at the place where their own parts unite again. This is far preferable to poring over their own staff and measures of silence, by which is gained but little improvement.

Sec. 11.--Notes become subject to some variation, by having additional characters annexed or added.

A dor or point (.) placed after any note, adds one-half to its original length. Thuts a dotted whole note is equal in length to three half-notes: a dotted half note to three quarters, and so on.

Four dots between the lines of the staff mark the place from whence a strain or piece of mnsic is repeated.

EXAMPLES:


Sec. 12.-A Pause ( $\uparrow$ ) placed over or under a note protracts or lengthens it out about one third longer than its original time: though this protraction may be longer or shorter according to the expression of the poetry, and the taste of the judicious performer.

A soft graceful swell given to a paused note, followed by a momentary rest is highly ornamental.

The pause is frequently used on the note of the last syllable in a line of poetry, and agrees with its final pause, which, in reading, is marked with a suspension of the voice.

The pause is also used over Rests which need lengthening out; as also over Bars, where it is thought proper to have a momentary pause between two measures. Some of the most striking effects depend upon this character, and when well performed, it adds strength and beauty to music and poetry.

## EXAMPLE:



Sec. 13.-Notes are frequently tied together by a circular line called a Tie : or grouped together by hooks or dashes. All the notes thus tied, or grouped, are sung or warbled to one syllable of verse.

If threc notes are thus tied or grouped together, with the figure 3 above or below them, they are performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure, and are called Triplets. Triplets, when smoothly and skilfully performed, are ornamental to music.


## QUESTIONS.

On what character is the scale and music written?-With what characters isjmusic wrilen on the staff? - lluw many deg rees of sonnd can be writien on the staff?-What is done when more than nine degrees of sound are wanted?-It a slill greater compass is needed?-How many cleft are in cominun ust? - Why are they calted ite $F$ elef and the $G$ elef?-How many sound thee the netave comain? - What is a seore? -How thany letters of the alphateel
 many note, are in common ose ? - ILow are the notes named?-What is the form of the whole note? Ans. An open note without a slem? - The half mote? A. An upen note wish a tem. The quarter note? A. A black note with a stem. - The cighth note? A. A black note with a stem nod one hook - The sixteenth mote? A. A blacti note with a stem and wo hooksHow miseh rlees a dot add to a mote?-What do duts indicate when paced on the staff? What is the uee of the pause? -On what note is the pause most frequently used? -What is a tie?-A group?-A Trip'et?
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## CHAPTER III. <br> HOTATION. <br> - <br> OF SIIARPS, FLATS, NATURALS, \&C.

Sec. 14.-The diatonic scale consists of five tones and two semitones.

These are sometimes called steps and half steps, because the voice steps along through the scale from one interval to the other; but the interval of a semitone is only half the distance of the interval af a tone. And to adjust the semitones and always keep them in their fixed position in the scale, throughout the course of transposition three characters are used -a Sharp (\#), a Flat (b), and a Natural ( $=$ ). A sharp raises a letter or note a semitone; a flat depresses a letter or note a semitone; and a natural restores a letter or note thus sharped or flatted, to its original sound. When these characters occur, in the course of a piece of music, they are called Accidentals, and operate only on the notes before which they are placed.

When sharps or flats are placed at the conmencement of a tune, they operate on all the notes of the letters which are thus sharped or flatted, throughout the tune. Thus they prepare and adjust the tones and the semitones for the new key, and become the signature.(or sign for the key note) to the tune. And when àccilentals occur throughout the tune, on the letters thus sharped or flatted, they are raised or depressed, as the case tnay require by a natural.


Sec. 15.-Bars.-When music is written on the staff, it is divided into measures by a character called a Bar.

There are three bars in use on the staff-the common bar, the broad proluces a fluttering effect on the note, or on the syllable or word apbar, and the double bar. When a slort bar is added to the broad bar, plied.
it forms a close.


The common bar is used to divide the staff into equal timed measures according to the measure note or notes, of either Common, Triple or Compound measures.

The broarl bar is usel, by some authors, at the close of cach line in poetry. But as that frequently falls in the middle of the regular measures of the siaff, it is omitted by others. However as the last syllable of each line of poetry is distinguished by the final pause, which marks the bounds of the metre by a suspension of the roice, there can be no iuppropriety in using it to point out that important sy llable or word.

The double bar is used at the end of a strain which is to be repeated from the mark of repetition. (Example Sec. 11.) It is also used at a change of measure from Common to Triple, or Compound time, or the reverse. Also at a change of mode from inajor to minor, or the reverse. Likewise at the commencement of a chorus.
The close is used at the end of a tune or any piece of music.
Sec. 16.-Syncopated and driving Notes.-A syncopated note is the blending of two notes into one-ap unaccented with an accented in the middle of a measure, with the previons accented note of the same measure tied with it. As this note is struck on the unaccented part, while the hand, in marking the time is at rest, and its sound continued over the accented part, while the hand is in cootion, the regular movement in that measure is thereby thwarted, or broken in upon, which

When a longer note is wanted in a measure than the measure will contain, the long note is cut through, and one part is put in the next measure, and both paits tied together across the bar: these two notes compose the driving note. Thus two half notes sung across a bar, produce the same sound with a whole note ina measure; a half and a fourth note across the bar, the same sound with a dotted miniun in a measure. The same remarks apply to two fourth notes driven across a bar, and a half note in a measure.

The driving note is sometimes called a syncope-a synonomous term with syncopation-both signifing the division, or cutting through a note by a bar, or accent expressed or understoorl. Hence the driving note may also be termed a syncope, as it is cut through by a bar, and commences on the unaccented part of the measure, and extends to the accenterl.
Appoggatura. - The appoggiatura is a note of embelishment. It is a diminutive note, prefixed to a principal note, and is always on the accenterl part of the measure. It borrows its time from the principal note that follows and to which it is tied. As this note produces a fluttering sound similar with that of a syncope, it may be brought in at this place and classed with the syncopated notes.

Passing or Transient Notes.-These are also called ornamental and grace notes. They, too, are diminutive notes, and are used between, the cssential notes, where they become intermediate steps, on the unaccented parts of the measure in passing from one disjoint interval to another, and thus comect, embellish, and soften those intervals, diminish the ronghness of the leap, and direct an easy and graceful movement.
They borrow their time fiom the preceding note to which they are tied.

Choosing Notes.-Choosing notes are set perpendicularly one ahove concordant interval between them, hoth may be sung at the same the other, either of which may be sung: and as there is always a time, by different voices.


Note.-Since the diminutive notes in the preceding section are merely ornamental, and not taken into the account in the harmony; and since other graces-so called-are frequently introduced, in many works, such as the Acciacatura, Cadenza, Gruppetto Mordento, Portampnto di voce, Transient Sbake, Continued Shake, Stracino, and tbe Turn ; the only design of the most of which is, to display the dexterity and facility of execution of the performer; and when skillfully performed they may be tolerated; but they have no place in music designed to exhibit and call forth the emotions of the beart. They have no soul in them. And when they are reserved for the flight of some fanciful injudicious performer, they too often prove the empty wanderings of ignoranc and folly. And rather than simplicity should be so offended, it would be better to dispense with them altogether. They are rather ornamental than graceful, designed to give brilliancy, and not to excite emotions. The imagination may indeed be amused, but the heart remains uninterested. Sucb an attempt at display exhibits not only want of taste and judgment, but also want of science. Tbe fact is, tbat music resembles every other art; tbe fartber a person advances in the study of it, the more
does he delight in the simplicity of manner, and the less is be attracted by superficial ornament.-Porter's Mus. Cyc.

## QUESTIONS.

Of what does the diatonic scale consist?-How many tones and semitones are contained in the scale?-What characters are used to regulate thore tones and semitones?-What eflect has a sharp on a letter or note?-A flat?-A Natural?-W hat effeet have flats and sharps when placed at the berinning of a tune ?-What is the nse of reats?-Has each noto a corresponding rest ?-What is the use of the common bar?-The bruad bar?-The duable bar?-The close?- What is a syncspated note?-A driving note?-Appoggiatures?Passing or grace notes?-Chousing nutes?

## CHAPTERIV.

## N(DEATHON.

OF RIYYTHMICAL MEASURES IN COMMON, TRIPLE AND COMPOUND TIME.
Sec. 17.-Among the different writers on music, no less than twentysix different measures of time have been brought out, all of which
are marked or expressed by numerals placed in a fractional position. Those of Common or even time are expressed by the fractions ${ }_{1}^{2}, \frac{2}{2}, 4,2,8, ~ 2, ~$ $\frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$. Those of Triple or uneven time are expressed by the fractions

 going mcasures have however gone out of use ; but some are still retained by some authors, which when dispensed with, will simplify and improve the science. If we retain seven different measures of the twen-ty-six above-mentioned, it will be an ample supply for all the purposes of music, no matter how intricate the rythmical construction may be.
Of the seven different measures which will be retained and used in this work, three will be in Common time, two in Triple, and two in Compound.
The numerals used for all these different measures will be placed in a fractional position, to which fractions the whole note will be the integer. Thus the fractions will at once express the contents of the different measures to which they are invariably used.

Sec. 18.-Common or Even Time.-To Common or even time will be assigned three distinct meaures; the first will be marked with the figures $\frac{\frac{2}{2}}{2}$; the second $\frac{4}{4}$; and the third $; \frac{2}{4}$. Of these three measures it will however be found that the first and second, by their close connection and commingling, are identical, save that to the first may be assigned a slower movement, as it is mostly employed to the most solemn, devotional, and dignified music for the church of God. These measures are called even because they naturally divide into even partstwo and four, and have feet of equal or even measured verse applied to them ; and in their primitive state will admit of no other feet of poetry; though they may be so arranged and varied in their derivatives, that
they will admit all the various metres that are contained in poetry, to he sung to them.

Measures are in their primitive state when they are filled with the notes which the fraction, by which they are marked, expresses. The upper figure or numerator to the fraction, giving the number of notes which a primitive measure contains ; and the lower figure or denominator to the fraction, points out into how many parts the whole note is divided, and thus specifies whether they be half, fourth, or eighth notes.

Scc. 19.-The three foregoing measures will be illustrated in their primitive state, with a number of derivatives, by the following

EXAMPLES :
First Measure. [Socond Monsure. Third Measure

Primitive.


First

2.

8.

4.

5. $\sqrt{5}$ -
6. $[2$ 而

8. $5 \frac{6}{2}$ (10.0



.
12.

13.

14.

15. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathscr{2} 0-10-80 \\ 2\end{array}\right.$

娄. $\left[\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 5\end{array}\right.$
18.

19.

90. 2 - 2
21.


Note-In the foregoing examples of the three measures of Common or even time, their primitives and their derivatives, the learner will readily discover that these measures are alike in nature, and that the first and second are identical. For in the third example of derivatives, the derivative of the first is the primitive of tbe second, and the derivative of the second is the primitive of the first ; and in all the subsequent derivatives their measures are allke. They are also the same in their accents, for in many tunes they intermix, having in some measures two minims and one accent ; and in others four crotchets witb two accents.

The third measure differs from the first and second only in that it has a minim for
its measure note, whereas the others have a semibreve; and consequently its rhythmical movement is faster.

Sec. 20.-Triple or Uneven Tine.-To Triple or uneren time will be assigned two distinct measures. The first is marked by the fraction $\frac{3}{3}$; and the second by $\frac{3}{4}$. These two measures are identical in their rhythmical construction, and only differ in the length of their measure notes; the first containing three minims in its primitive measure, and the second three crotchets; in consequence of which, the second flows along more quickly in its rbythmical movement than the first.

These measures are called uneven, because they naturally divide into three equal parts; and thus having an uneren number of notes in their primitive measures, none other than uneven measured verse can readily be applied to them in their primitive state. But they may be so varied and arranged in their derivatives, that verse composed of all the various kinds of feet and metres may be applied to them.

As in Common or even time, so in Triple or uneven time, the fractions point out or mark the contents of the primitive measures. The improper fraction $\frac{3}{2}$ designates by its upper figure or numerator, 3 , that three notes fill the mensure ; and the lower figure or denominator 2, designates that the whole note is divided into two parts, and consequently those three notes which fill the measure are half notes. In like manner the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ designates that three fourth notes constitute its primitive measure.

Sec. 21 .-These two ineasures of Triple time will be illustrated in their primitive form, and with a number of their derivatives, by the following

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.


Note.-In the foregoing examples of the two measures of Triple time, it may readily be discovered that in their primitives and in their derivatives their rhythmical construction is the same, save that the first measure is slower in its movement than the second-the first having three minims in its primitive measure, and the second three crotchets. These measures may be so constructed and varied, as to take one, two or three accents to the measure, according to the requisition of the poetry which is applied. This will be noticed and illustrated in its proper place.

Sec. 22.-Compound or Double Triple Measunes.-The compound measure is an even measure; as two uneven numbers added together make an cren.-Two distinct measures will be assigned to Compound time: the first of which will be designated by the fraction $\frac{6}{6}$, and the second by $\frac{6}{8}$. These two measures, like the former, are indentical in their rhythmical construction, and only differ in the duratiou of their time; as the fourth notes are longer than the eighth.

These measures are even, because they naturally divide into two equal parts, and have two accents in each measure.

As in Common and Triple time, so in Compound, the fractions point out the contents of the primitive measures. The improper fraction fis designates that six fourth notes constitute the primitive measures; and the fraction $\frac{6}{8}$, that six eighth notes are contained in the primitive measure.

Scc.23.-See the measures of Compound time-in their primitives, with many of their derivatires-illustrated by the following

## EXAMPLES:


2.

8. $\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}$
4.

5. $\left[\begin{array}{ll}6 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$
6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.


Note.-In the foregoing examples of the two measures of Componnd time, it wilt readity be seen that they are the same in their primitive construction, and in their derivatives, save that the first contains two pointed minims in a measure, and the second two pointed crotchets, and consequently, the second is performed faster than the first. These measures may be so constructed and varied as to take two feet of dactylic verse, or two feet of trochaic.

In all the foregoing examples of the primitive and derivative measures, in Common, Triple and Compound time, it will be found that by the various constructions and rhythmical arrangement of the different notes and ties, in the various measures, all the different feet of poetry may be applied to them, and agree with them in time, accent, emphasis, and cadence.

## QUESTIONS.

Hosp many varieties of measures are osed in this work? - What are the different tinds of time and movement of these seven meacures? Ans. Common or eren time; Truple or nneven time: and Compund time.-Haw many varieties has Common time?-Triple?-Compound?-By what fractions are the three measures of Common time marked?-The two measures of Triple time ?-The Iwo mensures of Compund?-Is the Compond measure an even or un uneven measure? Ans. It is an even measure because two uneven numbers added together make an even.-Can these seven difierent measures and movements be so arranged and constructed int their notes that all the different feet of poetio measures may be applied to, and agree with them, in all their rbythmical construction rela. tive to time, accent, emphasis and cadence?

## CHAPTERV. <br> REITTHM. <br> OF TIME, ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE:

Sec. 24.-Nothing is more essential to the due performance of music than adjusting the time to the intention and meaning of the poetry; for some of the most striking effects of music are produced by the change of time. The slow naturally has a solemin, grave, and serious tendency, and the lively tends to joy and cheerfulness. Destroy the time, or thwart the measure, and you rob the strain of its interest and charm. And the less we are made sensible of any thing mechanical in giving or keeping the time, the more fully will the effect of the melorly and harmony be allowed to operate, and the more deeply will the mind be penetrated with the feeling to be awakened.

But as notes are used in different rhythinical measures and movements, as also have different measures of poetry applied, they have not a positive length, but only a relative : yet it is proper that some definite time shonld be fixed for all the different measures in the movements of Cominon, Triple and Compound time, as a standard to guide the chorister to a consistent movement in all those measures: from which, however, it ray be allowerl to vary according to the requirement of the poetry.

Perhaps the most appropriate time which can be assigned to all the foregoing varieties of measure, is three seconds to the first and second measures of Common, and to the first of Triple and Compound time; and the third of Common and second of Triple and Compound, about one-third faster.

Thus we have six measures-the first and second of Common Time being blended into one-all of various rhythmical movements; this being an ample suply for all the poetic measures that can be written.

All the measures of Common time have two beats, in the measure; a down beat on the first part of the measure, and an up beat on the second ; and when two feet of trochaic verse are applied to them, they have two accents, but when only one foot of verse is applied, they have but one accent.

The measures in Triple time have three beats to each measure, two down and one up. In their primitive state they hase but one accent, and one dactylic foot of verse applied to them; but each measure may be so varied, as to take two, and even three accents to the measure, with two or three feet of trochaic verse.

The Compound measures have always two accents in each, whether the verse be eren or uneven-trochaic or dactyhic, and two beats to each measure, a down beat on the first part, and an $u p$ beat on the second.

Each of the foregoing measures in their different morements, may be so arranged, as to take as many accents as it has beats performed to it : but no acconted syllable can properly be sung to a note on which the hand is not in motion, when marking the time. (See Chap. 6.)

The first and second measures of Common time are identical in their rhythmical construction, as is eridently seen in the examples of the derivatives in Chap 4, Sec. 19. But still it may be of some adrantage to music, to retain them both, and use the first to those pieces, the most of whose measures contain but one foot of rerse and one accent ; and the second to those pieces whose measures mostly contain two feet of rerse and two accents.

Nots.-To measure musical time with accuracy and precision, a vibratory pendulum may be used, which may be regulated by the length of its cord, to swing or vibrate to any given time.

A pendulum is a heavy body, such as a piece of brass or lead, suspended by a wire or cord, so as to swing backwards and forwards. And when it swings it is said to vi-
brate; and that part of a circle through which it vibrates is called its arc. The vibrations are nearly equal whether it pass through a lesser or greater space of its are; so that there will be no material difference in its vibrations or osclllations, whether it pass six feet, through its arc, or only six inches. Hence,

A ball of some heavy metal, of about one inch in diameter, suspended by a fine dense cord of $39-2$ inches in length from the centre of the ball to the centre of its motion, or the pin from which it is suspended will vibrate once every second. The length of this pendulum will vibrate to the beats of the measures of the third movement of Common Time; and to the first of Triple, and the second of Compound : each of these movements having one second allowed to each part of their measures, and consequently to each beat.

For the first and second movements of Common Time, and the first of Compound, the cord of the pendulum must be 88.2 inches long: this makes one vibration in one and a half seconds, and vibrates in accordance with those measures which have two beats to the measure, and are performed in three seconds.

The second moyement of Trıple 'lime has no equivalent in its measure, as it has three beats to perform in two seconds; whereas the third movement of Common Time has but two in the same space ol time ; and consequently this requires a cord whose length is but 17 inches, to vibrate in accordance with the beating of its time.
There is now an instrument constructed called a Metronome, which by a short pendulum, with a sliding weight, and set in motion by clock-work, serves to measure time in music.

Sec. 25.-Accent and emphasis form the essence of versification and music. It is from this sonrce that poetry and music derive their dignity, variety, expression and significancy. Without these requisites music and poetry would be beavy and lifeless; they would fail to animate our feelings; and the meaning of the verse would be ambiguous and unintelligible. Consequently, as the accent of the music must exactly and invariably agree with the accent and emphasis of the poetry, when united, it makes it indispensably necessary for the learner to acquire some know-
ledge of the nature and propriety of accent and emphasis, and the rules for applying them, both to music and poetry.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain syllable in a word, or on a note in music, that they may be better heard than the rest, or distinguislied from them. Every word of more than one syllable, has one or more syllables accented. For example: the words music, musical, and musically have the first syllable accented; the words become, becoming, and becomingly have the second syllable accented; and the words contravene, contravener, and contravention, have the third syllable accented. Now, when monosyllables, which, properly speaking have no accent, are combined with other syllables, and form a phrase, the stress which is laid on one syllable, in preference to another, is called emphasis; and thus emphasis, in monosyllables, supplies the place of accent and is the same with it in dissyllables and polysyllables.

Ser. 26.-Time in music and poetry is the quantity or length by which is assigned to every particular note and syllable its due measure, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be. There are two kinds of time in music, namely, Common or equal time, and Triple or unequal time. These Times are regulated by the accent, which is laid on particular parts of the ineasure, tbe regulation of which must agree with the measures of poetry into feet, where the accent is laid on particular syllables, by means of which the roice steps along through the verse in a regularly measured pace, which is delightful, musical, and pleasing.

Poetry is measured by feet. All feet in poetry consist either of two or of three syllables. Feet of two syllables are equal, and feet of three syllables are unequal. Consequently poetry may be divided into two parts, namely, equal mensured verse, and unequal measured verse. Verse of equal measure consists of feet of two syllables, and verse of unequal
measure consists of feet of three syllables. Each of these measures may Verses of Tambic measure consist also of feet of two syllables, having be subdivided into two parts: the first or equal measure into Trochaic and Iambic, and the second or unequal measure into Dactrlic and Anapaestic measure.

Verses of Trochaic measure consist of feet of two syllables, having the first syllabe of each foot accented, and the last unaccented.
the first sy llable of each foot unaccented, and the second accented.
Verses of Dactylic measure consist of feet of three syllables, having the first syllable of each foot accented, and the last two unaccented.

Verses of Anapaestic measure consist also of feet of three syllables, having the first two syllables unaccented, and the last accented.

EXAMPLES :
TROCHAIC FEET OF POETRY, WITH MEASUREB OF MUSIC.


IAMBIC FEET OF POETRY WITH MEASURES OF MUSIC.




## DACTYLIC FEET OF POETKY WITH MEASURES OF MUSIC.



ANAPAESTIC FEET OF POETRY WITH NEASURES OF MUSIC.


In the foregoing representations, where the poctic measures are divided In the example of Anapaestic feet it will be discovered that the into their respective feet of two and three syllables, tbe words uscd at foot of poetry messt be divided by the bar, and the first two syllables the head of each of their dirisions, represent by thcir accent, the respec- of each foot put in the last part of one measure, and the last syllable in tive fect of poetry and measures of music to which they belong. Thus the first part of the next ; so that the two unaccented syllables possess the Trochaic foot is represented by the dissyllables, beauty, bounty, the unaccented part of the musical measure, and the accented syllable kindness, \&c., the Iambic, by befriend, become, attend, compose, \&c.; the accented part.
the Dactylic, by the trisy llables cherubim, paradise, meditate, gravitate, \&c., and the Anapaestic, by appertain, intervene, importune, overflow, \&c.
In the example of Trochaic feet, it will readily be seen, tbat the accent of the poetry, in each division, agrees with the accent of the music. But, as the first part of the musical measure is invariably accented, and tbe last part unaccented, it will be discovered, that,

In the example of Iatnbic measure the feet must be divided by the common bar, and the first syllable of each foot put in the last part of the measure, and the last syllable in the first part, as may readily be seen in the example. And thus the accent of the poetic feet and of the musical measures will agree and be retained in their proper places.

In the axample of the Dactylic feet, it will be seen that the poetic feet agree with the measures of music; they both having the accent on the first part ; but,

The preceding are the principal feet and measures, of which all species of English verse wholy or chiefly consist. These measures, however, are capable of many variations, by their intermixture with each other, and by the admission of secondary feet. From this intermixture it is, that we have such a variety of metres.
Note.-The secondary feet of poetry ars-'

1. A Spoxdse, having both the words or syllables accented, as in the words, A men, pale moon.
2. A PXrriio, having both the words or syllables unaccented, as on the high rock.
3. An Ampalbrace, having the first and last syllables unaccented, and the middle one accented, as in the words, $d e-l i g h t-f u l$, a.mend-went,
— 0 0 0
4. A Telbrach, having all its syllables unaccented, as in the words nu-me-ra-ble, -000 - 0 0 0 $v a-r i-a-b l e$, con-quer-a.ble.

Tbe Spondee and Pyrrhic are both feet of two syllables; the one having both syllables aceented, and the other hotb umaccented; and tbe Amphibrach and Tribrach are both feet of three syllables, the one baving all its syllables unaccented, and the other tbe first and third unaccented, and tbe middle accented. Hence,

No piece of poetry can be formed by the secondary feet alone, which is evident from the fact that the Spondee bas both its syllables accented; and the Pyrrhic and the Tribrach have all their syllables unaccented: consequently the Spondaic measure would form a line in succession of all accented syllables; and the measures of the Pyrrbic and Tribrach would each form a line in succession nf all unaccented syllables. The Ampbibracb measure, as it has tbe first and third syllables unaccented, and the second accented, would, by a regular succession of its feet, form a line of one accented syllable and two unaccented ones, and thus lose itself in the. Dactylic or Anapaestic measure. Hence it is evident that there can be no poetry formed of the four secondary feet alone; but that they only tend to improve, enrich, beautify and diversify the poetry of the four principal feet.

## QUES'TIONS.

Hare notes a positive, or only a relative length? -May not some positive length of time be assigned to them and to the different measures? - What is the mosi appropriate length of the first two measures of Common time and the first measure of Triple and of Compound? How much faster should the last meacure of their movements be sung? -How many accents bave the measures of Cummon lime?-The neasures of Triple?- Of Compound?-Have their measures more or less accents according to their rhythmical consiruction?-How many aceents can each measure take? Ans. As many as it has beats.-How maoy beats have the measures of Common time?-Oi Triple?-Of Compound?-What is accent?-What is time in music and poetry? -How is pertry inea=ured?-Huw many different feet of poetry are there in music?

CHAPTER VI.

## RHYTHM.

- 

ON MARKING OR BEATING TIME.
Sec. 27.-For the purpose of performing music in its proper time, as it steps forth with its flowing numbers through the various rhythnical movements, it is necessary to measure the time as it flows along. This measurement is performed by the singers with a motion of the hand down and up in regular process of time, principally on the accented part or parts or of the measure. For this marking of the time, the right hand should be used, and the motion of it should be so quick as to allow the rest to be equal with the motion. The first part of every measure, in all the rarious movements, has a down heat. In the measures of Common time, which contain four fourth notes there is a down beat on the first, a rest on the second, an up beat on the third, and a rest on the fourth; and when these measures have but two notes, the rest of the hand should likewise be equal to the motion.

In the measures of Triple time where there are three heats in the neasures, two down and one up, the rest of the hand should likewise be equal to the motion. And in the measures of Compound time the rest of the hand should be double to that of its motion; for where there are six quarter notes in a measure, there is a down beat on the first, a rest on the second and tbird, an up beat on the fourth, and a rest on the fifth and sixth; and in all the various forms of the measure, the rest should be double to the motion. And as there is a down beat on the first part of every measure in all the movements of time; so all the measures in the various movements and rhythmical construction, have the first part accented ; and thus the hand and accent of the voice move fogether.

- When the measures of Common time contain but two parts, with one foot of trochaic rerse, they hase but one accent, wbich is on the first part; but when they contain four parts with two trochaic fcet of rerse, they have two accents, which are on the first and tbird parts of the measure, being the same parts on which the hand is in motion. And thus the hand and the accent of the wice still move togcther.

The measures of Triple time, when in their primitire state, havc but one accent, which is on the first part; and in that state they take one foot of dactylic verse. But they may be so constructed as to take two and three accents and two and three feet of trochaic verse. For where the measure contains two crotchets and two minims, and has two feet of trochaic verse applied, it bas two accents, one on the first part, which falls on the first crotchet, and the otber on the second part, wbich falls on the first minim : and when it has six crotehets and three feet of trochaic verse applied, it has three accents- one on each pait of the measure, which is on the same part the beat is performed in marking the timc. In beating this measure, the hand falls on the first crotchet, and rests on the second,- fills, in the secord beat, on the thitd, and rests on the fourth, -and rises on the fifth, and rests on the sixth ; thus it bas an accent to every beat, and the hand andaccent still more together.

The measures of Compound time, have two accents, and also two beats, which fall on the first and fourth parts. They contain either two feet of dactylic verse, or two feet of trochaic-according to their construction.

Sec. 28.-The Compound measure is an even measure, it can take two threes-or two feet of nnequal measured verse; but cannot, like Triple measure, take three twos, or three fect of equal measured verse. And notwithstanding the cqual quantity of notes which fill their mcasures, they differ widely in their rhythmical movenent, - the one taking two threes, with two arcents and two beats: and the other, three twos, with three accents and three beats, as in the following


In the above example, the first Triple measure contains six quarter notes, and has threc Trochees-six syllables-applied to it ; and the first Compound measure has the same number of quarter notes, and two Dactyls applied to it-also six syllahles; but in their rhythmical movements there is a wide difference in this and the following measures, as indicated by the aboreviatures.

Sec. 29.-Since a practical knowledge of time and accent, and of beating time with accuracy, according to the movernent of the various measures, lies at the foundation of corrcct performance, and is the most important requisite, we will illustrate it mose clearly by the following axamples.
In these examples will be used the following abbresiatures, viz: $d$ will stand for down bert; $u$ for up beat; and $r$ for rest: The dash (-) marks the accented note, and the semi-circle( © ) the maccented. Tbe numcrals point out the parts of the measures, according to their dirisions. For the poetic feet written in each measure, and their respective accents, see Sec. 26, with examples.

Example cr Comang or iften Tine. (See Sec. 30.)


Sec. 30.-In the foregoing example of Common time, the morement accents as they hare regular beats; and no measure slould have more is marked for two half notes to the primitive weasure; and yet there are six measures with four quarter notes. Now the measures which contain two half notes, have one accent, and one foot of trochaic verse ; and those which contain four quarter notes have two accents, and two feet of troetaic verse, and yet they move smoothly and sweetly toget her throughout the whale tune. Each of these measures has two beatsone down and one $u p$. There is an accented down heat on the first part of every mpasure, in all movements of time; and when the measure eontains two half notes, there is an unaccented up heat, as in that state it has but one accent, and one foot of trochaic verse ; but when it consists of four quarter notes, it has an accent on the up beat also, and contains two feet of trochaic rerse. All the measures can take as many
beats than it can take accents.
Throughout this example are found measures containing one, two three, and four syllables of rerse-all combined in one piece of music, moring in succession. Moreover, some of these measures bave but one accent, and embrace one foot of trochaic rerse, and others one foot of dactylic. Other measures have two accents, and two feet of troclaic verse. Hence we see how various the measures, in the self-same tune may be formed in their rhythmical construction, to answer the purposes of the various kinds of poetic numbers, and still retain a uniform morement and regular beat on all the accented parts of the measures. Hence also the propriety of giving only Two beats to the measures of all the movements of Common time, which are nothing more than prinitives
and derivatives to each other, and should in all cases, be treated as such. (See exainples, Sec. 19.)
Nots.-It is proper here to observe, that when a measure in time has a pointed crotchet in the first part of the measure, the point is swelled out, as it falls on the second part of the measure, which is frequently accented; but when in time there
are pointed crotchets in the first or second part of the measure, they are not swelled, but smoothly lengthened out, becanse they fall on such parts of the measure which cannot be accented.
In poetry and music the greatest attention is due to accent : for it is by a due observance of the accent that the Poet is led and guided through the measures of his poetic numbers and sweotly flowing lays; and the musician, in the construction of his musical measures and thythmical progression.

## Examples or 'ripile or theven Timao. (See Sec. 31.)

## EXAMPLE FIRST.



EXAMPLE SECOND.


EXAMPLE THIRD.


EXAMPLE FOURTH.


Sec. 31.-In the first example the movement is in Triple time, where minim, which occupies the second part of the measure, is accented, the measure has one accent, and three beats, two down and one up. and the second, which occupies the third part, is unaccented. In this Some of the measures are primitive, and take one foot of dact y lic verse; measure there is a down beat on the first crotchet, and a rest on the others have a slight variation of notes but the same verse and rhythm- second, and again a down beat on the first mium, and an op beat on ical numbers; and others have one foot of trochaic rerse, by uniting the second. When the land beats on a minim, its rest should be equal the two crotchets of the first and second parts of the measure into one with its motion. minim.

In the third example we have the same morement as in the second, In the second example, the movement is also in Triple time, where save that the measures vary in their rhytlimical construction; some of the measure has two accents, and two fect of trochaic verse applied which having three accents, and three feet of trochaic verse ; and others to it. By the abbreviatures the pupil will see that one foot of rerse is one accent, and one foot of the same verse contained in them : all of sung to the two crotchets, and another to the two minims which are in which is clearly seen by the abbreviatures in the examples. (Sec. 29.) a measure; and thus the first crotchet, which occupies the first part of In the fourth example, we have the-same 'Triple movement and the measure is accented, and the second unaccented; and the first/measure as in the first, exccpt that in these measures the first and
second parts of the measuc are united in one note and sung to one accentuation. Hence we see that the Triple measures are subject to syllable; thus including one trochaic foot, whereas in the first exam- three varieties of accent, and to which inay be applied various feet of ple the measure is in its primitive state, and embraces one foot of dac- poetic measures.
tylic verse. Both these measures are however, subject to the same


EXAMPLE FIRST.


Sec. 32.-In the first example is given the first movement of Com- form, but one accent, which is frequently the case at the close of one pound time. This measure has two accents, and always two beats; line of poetry, and the commencement of another. The pupil will a down beat on the first note of the primitive measure, and an up
beat on the fourth, and in its primitive state, has two feet of dac-
readily discover by the abbreviatures,(Sec. 29,) that the rest of the tylic verse applied to it, as in the examples. When this measure con- band in marking this measure, is double to that of its motion, which tains two pointed minims, and one foot of trochaic verse, it has in that should be duly observed and practiced.

In the second example, the movement is also ia Compound time, with about double. In Triple time, the hand has two dowin beats and one
the measures varied and constructed with notes and lies, in such a manner as to apply two feet of trochaic verse to some, atul one foot and a half to others. The motion of the hand, in beating time, should be as quick on a long note as it is on a short one, so that a regular and uniform inotion and rest be sustainel throughout all the measures of a whole piecc of music.

Nore.-From the foregoing examples and definitions, it is evident, that accent and emphasis, adjust and regulate the time of the measures in music and of the feet in poetry, and also the motion of the hand, in marking the time of the varions measures, in all the different movements. And from this fact, as well as the fact that the two movements of Common time are identical, as shown in the examples, Sec. 19, we can find no use for four beats in any measure of Common time. And it is strange to us how the idea should ever have occured, of introducing six beats to the measure of Compoynd time.

Sec. 33.-The motion of the hand, in beating time, should accompany the accent. And although the hand must in some measures, beat on an unaccented part, yet in other measures, in the same tune, that part may be accenterl: and thus the hand is always in motion on the accented parls of the measure, and should rest on the unaccented. To have a continual motion of the hand, in marking the time, shackles the singers, and prorluces heary and lifeless performance. The more natural and easy the singers can move along, in marking the time, the more charming and powerful will the effect of the melody and harmmny prove, and operate on the minds of the performers and the audience.

Sec. 34.-Decency and order should characterize the marking of the time. The hand should be kept open, and move perpendicularly up and down, with a quick motion, but not too high. The rest of the hand should always be equal to its motion, and in slow movements
up: in all the olher morements the molion of the land is simply up and down. All contortion, closing, twisting, or irregtar motion of the hand, should be carefully guarded against, and aroided, and au easy motion and rest sustained throughout.
Note.-Some authors arrange the measures of the different movements into four divisions, namely : Double, Triple, Quadruple, and Sextupit, and give two beats to the irst, three to the second, four to the third, and six to the fourth. This arrangement seems to have, at first sight, a good deal of consistency; since the first has two parts to the measure, the second three, the third four, and the fourth six, in their primitive form. But when we take into consideration, the accentuation of the different measures of those movements (Sec. 26) - the commingling of the measures of the first and third, (Sec. 30)-the different rhythmical constructions and movements of the measures of the second and fourth, (Sec. 28) - and, besides this the four and six beats which those authors diect-the propriety of this arrangement vanishes a way.

The mode of heating the Triple measure with the second beat hnrizontally seems to have gained some practice: though we decidedly prefer irn down beats and one up. This mode is more uniform with all the other beats in the diffrent movements, and less subject to mislead singers to a disorderly habit in the motion of the hand.

## QUESTIONS.

How many beats are in the measures of Common time ? How are they performed ?Which part of the measure bas invariably a down beat? What part of the measure is invariably accented ?-Has the measure but one accent? If the measure has four notes and two accents, on what parts of the measure do thr accents fall f-Are the beats then performed on the accented parts of the measure?-How many beats has the measure of Triple time? -How are the beats performed? - Hew nany accents are in it when in its primitive fnrm?-Can it take nore than one accent in its derivative measmres?-How many beats bas the measure of Compond time ?-How many ac-cents?-On what parts of the measure do the accents fall ? - Are the beats periormed on the accented parts of the measure ?-Must the accents of the measures of music and of the feet oi poetry always agree ?-lf the measure of Triple time contains six quarter notes, and the measure of Compound time contans the same number, will they agree in their movement ?-W hy not?

## CHAPTER VII.

## EMTGEATEON.

MrfLODY- MUSICAL intervals, scales, \&c.
Sec. 35.-As letters represent the seven original sounds on the staff of inusic, (Sec. 2.) it is of great importance that the sturlent be well acquainted with their situation, and cominit them to memory, as on the following

## SCALES.



Sec. 36.-As musical sounds may be high or low, (Sce. 3,) a Scale is used to represent them in their different pitch.

In the following scales of the major and minor moles, is represented the gradual succession of the tones and the semitones, rising by steps and half steps, counting from the lowest upwards, and thus forming the diatonic scale in both keys.

DIATONiC SCAZE, MATOR AND MNOR.
MA.GR =CALIF


Each of the above scales is marle up of seven sounds, (Sec. 2,) with the inversion of the first, which becomes an eighth, and thus completes the nctave, and commences a second scale.

These scales consist of five tones and two semitones-or five steps and two half steps-which are distinguished, on this scale, by the lines and spaces, the spaces of the semitones being only half as wide as those of the tones. By this the pupil will discover, that the semitones lie between $\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{C}$, and E and F : they also lie, invariably, between the syllables Si and Do , and Mi and Faw. The letters and notes are placed on the lines, in the above scale, in the same order in which they are placed in their natural position on the lines and in the spaces of the staff.
. Scc. 37.-By comparing the sounds C,D,E,F, of the major scale above, with $G, A, B, C$, we find that the distance of each of these fourths, consists of three tones and a semitone; therefore any tune formed by one will he similat to that of the other.

These four sourrls are terned a Telrachord; they composed the ANcient Greek Scale, and the enumeration of a! the sounds of their system; thourh it appears from Garniner's "Music of Nature," that their music was all written in the minor scale. The two Tetra.
chords, taken in succession, form the diatonic scale; the chief sound or key of which is taken from C ; it being the letter from which the natural major key procecds.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { TETRAChords of the major scale. } \\
& \text { First Telrachord. }
\end{aligned}
$$

In both these Tetrachords the semitones or half steps lie between the third and fourth intervals; and thus they are alike in all their sounds, except that the first commences on C , and the second on G .


The Tetrachords of the minor scale are unlike in the location of the semitones, the first of which has the half step between the second and thind; and the second has it between the first and second of the scale. They also differ witl. the Tetrachords of the major, owing to the fact, that those of the major proceed from C and G ; and the minor from A and E. Both the major and the minor, however, have the semitones between B and C , and E and F ; as also between Si and Do , and Mi and Faw.
Nore.-In counting intervals, in this work, hoth the extremes will be counted and taken into the number. Thus, C, D, E, F, form four intervals of the scale, reckoning from grave to acute; though there are only three intervals or spaces betuefen them. The term interval is applied both to the distance between the notes, and to the notes themselyes. Thus, $E$ js not only said to be at the distance of a third above $C_{3}$
but is itself called the third above $\mathbf{C}$; G is not only said to be at the distance of a fifth above C , but is itself called a fifth above C ; in both which cases the extremes are taken into the number. So when the voice gradually ascending or descending by intervals, is compared to steps and half steps, the first sound will, of course, be its first step, the second sound its second, the third, its third, \&c.; and as the scale is unlimited, whatever sound or letter the voice or the instrument may strike, there are still intervals below it or above, from which that step proceeds. In the scale of music, the half steps are taken into the number of intervals as well as those of the steps.

Sec. 38.-Two disjoint Tetrachords, one arranged above the other, form the diatonic scale. Thnse two Tetrachords, the first of which proceerls from $C$, and the second from $G$, form the major scale; and those two, the first of which proceeds from A, and the second from E, form the minor scale.


Note.-It is very desirable that singers pronounce the syllables clearly and distinctly in solmization: it adds greatly to the beauty of music, and will lead to a correct pronunciation of the poetry, when applied to music, which is of the greatest importance.

Sec. 39.-The following rhythmical exercises should be practiced in ner. In training a school, no pains should be spared in the intonation a school, with a full accent, and a regular marking of the time, until of the voice, and in a regular marking of the time, thereon tepends, the pupils have acquired a ready motion of the hand, and a command wholly, all future success in bringng out music in rhythmical order, of voice, in striki:g the accented notes with strength and firmness, and and with taste and elegance. with a clear voice ; and the unaccented in a soft, swooth and easy man-

## EXERCISES IN RHYTHM.



 5

Sec. 40.-The following exercises should be practiced till the pupils|scending, hoth in the major and the minor keys: also till they have have acquired firmness in sounding, with precision, and with a sinooth gained a thorough knowlerlge of the location of the semitones in their and clear voice, every interval in the diatonic scale, ascending and de-different positions, in both keys.

## EXERCISES IN MELODY.



Sec. 41.-As the Tonic or key note is the most important interval on the intervals of this chord, and on the various positions and changes in the musical scale, and the chord based on it the principal one in in which these intervals may be sung, having the tonic of either the every piece of music it will be proper, in this place, to give exercises major or the minor scale for their fundamental note.

## Exercises on the intervals of the common chord.



## QUESTIONS.

How many letters of the alphabet are used to represent musical sounds? -How are these letters placed on the Base staff?-How on the Tenor and Treble?-Are the T'enor and Treble aluke in pitch?--How many tunes are in the scale of music ?--How many semitones?-Between which letters do the semitones lie?-Between which notes do the semitones lie?-How many modes are there in music? Ans. Two, the major and the minor.-Wherein do these modes differ? Ans. In the location of the semitones.How many sounds form a Tetrachord?-How many Tetrachords compose the diatonic scale 1-How many notes are applied to the diatonic scale?-What syllables are applied to these notes ?-In how many different positions can the intervals of the common cbord be sung ?

CHAPTER VIII.

THELCETET
--
OF INTERVALS, CHORDS, AND THEIR INVERSION.
Sec. 42.-The intervals of the scale are seven, (Sec. 2,) the first of which is called-

The Tonic, which is the key note or principal sound, and which governs all the rest.

The second is called the Supertonic, because it is next above the Tonic. (Super-above.)

The third is called the Mediant, as it is half way between the Tonic ant Dominant. It varies with the mode, being the greater third in the major, and the lesser third in the minor.

The fourth is called the Subdominant, being next below the Dominant. But the term arises from its being a fifth below the Tonic, the same degree that the dominant is above. (Sub-under.)

The fifth is called the Dominant, from its importance in the scale, and from its immediate connection with the Tonic; and as it is heard in the

Base immediately before the final perfect cadence, it is sdid to govern the Tonic, in both the major and the minor scales.

The sixth is called the Submediant, from its being balf way between the Tonic and the Subdominant descending. Like the Mediant, it raries with the mode, being the greater sixth in the major mode, and the lesser sixth in the minor.

The serenth is called the Leading note, from its learling to the Tonic. It is also called the Subsemitone, from its being a semitone below the Tonic. Moreover, it is called the sharp seventh, from its being of a sharp sound in the major scale, and is frequently sharped in the minor.

The eighth is the inversion of the Tonic, and is the same note with it though it is an octave higher in the General Scale.

Sec. 43.-In the following scale is exhibited the connection of the three parts of music, Base, Tenor, ant Treble; with the degrets of sound of all the letters expressed by numerals, on the staffs, as they rise in acuteness, on the scale. The Treble staff is the same with tbe Tenor, except that it rises an octave higher in the scale; owing to the fact, that the female voice is more acute by one octare, than that of the male. Hence there are represented on the scale $2 \mathscr{2}$ musical sounds, from $G$, the first line of the base staff, to G, the space above the fifth line of the Treble staff; this being the ordinary compass of the human voice, including male and female: though the ordinary compass of either sex is only fifteen sounds. (See note on Sec.6.)

The two natural keys, major and minor, with their intervals, as represented above, should be well understool. Of the seven intersals, of either key, five are steps or tones, and two are half steps or semitones. In the major key the semitones always lie hetween the third and fourth and the serenth and eight intervals of the scale; and in the minor key they lie between the second and third and filth and sixth intervals. (See on this, Sec. 36, with Scale.)

## 



From the fact that there are but seven original sounds in the more than an inversion of the first ; and with the same sound that scalc of music; and that it takes eight sounds to complete the commences a succeeding scale, the preceding is completed: thus the scale, some difficulty seems to arise, in finding out the eighth sound. But when it is taken into consideration that the key note of either the major or the minor scale, is always taken as one, and is the first interval in the diatonic seale; and that it occurs or comes round again every eighth interval, [tike the Sabbath, which is the first day of the week, and comes round every eighth day; though there are but seven days in the week, ] it is easily perceived, that the eighth is nothing

Tonic is the first sound in the scale, and is also the last.
By the three braces which include the octares in the above scale, it will be seen that the first brace includes the first note and the eighth; the second brace includes the eighth and the fifteenth; and the third includes the fifteenth and the twenty-second. Thus it is manifest that the last note of a precerling octave, is the first note of a succeeding. The same method is perceivable in the braces of the double octaves;
the first of which includes the first and the fifteenth, for the compass of the male roice; and the second inclutes the eighth and the twentysecond, for the compass of the female voice; thus still including in the braces, the last note and the first of each octave.

Although the ordinary compass of the human voice is limited to three octaves, comprising twenty-two musical sounds; yet there are some roices which can surpass this limitation; -the instruments have yet a much wider range; and the musical scale knows no bounds. Hence we see in the scale, notes in double letters below; also notes in Alt above: these might form new octavas above and below; and be continued octave upon octave, without finding to them any limitation.

Notr.--It is foond by a mathematical calculation, hased upon the number of vibrations to a second of tume, that the five intervals of the diatonic scale termed steps are not exactly equal to each other, while the two half steps are each of them a hitle more than half steps, and the one between 7 and 8 is greater than the one between 3 and 4 .

Dr. Calcott, in bis musical Grammer, divides the scale into tones of 9 commas and
tones of 8 commas; and the two diatonic or natural semitones into 5 commas, and
the chromatic, or artificial semitones into three or four, according to the magnitude of the tone.

Thus the scale is divided into major tones of 9 commas, and into minor tones of 8 ; and into natural or major semitones of 5 commas, and into artificial or minor semitones of 3 or 4 commas.
According to this theory, if we suppose a string on an instrument which sounds out one or Do of the scale, to have 21 vibrations in a second of time, then one-inalf of its length, vibrating at the same tension, will sound eight of the scale, and will vihrate just twice as fast, or 48 times to the second. Preserving this ratio, the relative number of vihratiens to every sound of the present scale will be as follows:

| C | D | E | F | G | A | B | C |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 24 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 45 | 48 |

Now, in order to give the length of a string which will make the proper number of
vibrations to cach of the intervals of the scale, we must take 24, the numher of vibrations for the fundamental or 1 , for a numerator, and the other numbers, which give the vibrations of the other intervals, for denominators, and the fractions will stand thus:


These fractions eypress what part of the length of the whole or fundamental string is required to give the proper number of vibrations to each interval of the scale. And here we find that the Octave takes one-half of the string; the fifth two-thirds, the third four-fifths, \&c. See the following

## EXAMPLES OF VIBRATIONS.



The foregoing examples of the unison, octave, fifth, and third, will suffice as specimens of all the rest of the intervals of the diatonic scale, which are the second, fourth, sixth and seventh, the length of whose strings is expressed above.
From the foregoing examples, we see that the proportion of the vibrations for each interval of the scale is fixed. And according to this theory, if we suppose the distance from 1 to 2 of the natural scale, or fronı $C$ to $D$, to he 22 , then the scale will stand as follows:

From 1 to 2, $\underbrace{2 \text { to } 3, ~} \underbrace{3 \text { to } 4, ~} \underbrace{4 \text { to } 5,} 5$ to $6, ~ \underbrace{6 \text { to } 7,} 7$ to 8 ,
Thus when we take 22, the distance from 1 to 2 , as the standard of a step, then from 2 to 3 will be a step of 20 , and so on, as in the ahove diagram.

Now if the intervals of the scale could be performed according to this mathematical standard, which is based on the number of vibrations of a string to each interval as represented above, it woult produce the most perfect harmony. But as the scale in this arrangement could not be transposed to other letters of the scale, it would in this fixed position, like the furst homey, soon cloy. Hence.

In order to adjust the scate to an equal temperament, all the distances, as just given in the mathematical diagram, are added together, the aggregate of which is 131 ; this number divided by 12 , tite no nber of semitones in the scale, will produce $10_{12}^{1 t}$ as the distance of each halfstep; and making each step twice as great, will give, $21_{i \ddot{\circ}, 0}^{\circ}$, as the distance of a step. Thus alt the tones of the scale are equalized, and so ate the semitones also, and made just hali the distance of a tone; and in this equal temperament it is transposed to all the letters of the scale, and to all the chromatic semitones.

Sec. 4.4. -The intervals of the scale are used both in a conjoint and in a disjoint manner. They are used conjointly, when they follow each other in the order of the scale; and disjointly, when they are separated, and form longer intervals or skips, such as the thiril, fourth, fifth, sixth, sevently and eighth. (See exercises, sec. 41.) These skips may also inclnde their octaves, as the tenth, twelfth, fifteenth, \&c.

Disjoint intervals are consonant or dissonant, according to the degrees of sound they are distant from each other. The combination of sound produced by the first, third, fifth, and eighth intervals of the scale, major or minor, called the Common Chord or harmonic triad, (exercises, sec. 41,) are consonant intervals, and when sounded together: form a delightful chord, producing the most sublime and pleasant harmony; but the second and seventh are discords. (See table, sec. 50.)

A Common Chord or harmonic triad, consists of a fundamental note, and its third and fifth, and usually its octave: and notwithstanding the chord which proceeds from the key note is the most perfect, yet every letter of the scale may be made the fundamental note of a common chord, inajor, minor, or imperfect.

Every consonant triad must have a perfect, or major fifth. A major
triad has a major third from the first to the third, and a minor third from the third to the fifth; and a minor triad has a mivor 1hind from the first to the third, and a major third from the third to the fifth. (Examine the scale.)

SCALE OF TRIADS.


In the foregoing scale are exbibited six consonant triads, and one dissonant. Three of the consonant triads are major, and three are minor. In the dissonant triad, both the thirds are minor, and so is the fifth, in consequence of which, the chord is dissonant.

Sec. 45.-Inversion of Jntervals.- When the lower note of any interval is placed an octave higher, or the higher note an octave lower, the change thereby produced is called inversion. Any interral and its inversion complete the octave. 'I'hus let C and D form a major second, then inrert C by placing it an octave higher, and it will produce, from D to C, a minor seventh, which, with the major second, completes the octave. Moreover, let $B$ and $C$ form a minor second, then invert $B$, by removing it an octave abore, and it will produce from C to B , a major seventh, which, with the minor second, completes the octave,

INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

A Minor $2 d$ becomes a Major 7th;


A Minor 3d becomes a Majur 6ih;


A Minor 4 ih becomes a Major 5 th;


A Minor 5in becomes a Major 4th;


A Minor 6!t becomes a Major 3d;


A Minor 7th becomes a major 2d;


A Unison becomes an 8th;


A Major $2 d$ becomes a Minor 7ilh.


A Major 3d becomes a Minor 6ith.


A Major 4th becomera Miner Jth.


A Major 5th becomes a Minor 4th.


A Major Gih becomer a Minor 3d.


A Major 7 h beemens a Minor $2 d$.


An sth becomes a Unizon.

fourteen, namely minor and major seconds, minor ard major thirds, \&c., with unison and octare. These will be farther noticed in treating on Harmony, Chap. 10.

## QUESTIONS.

How many intervals are in the deatonic scale?--How are they called as they ascend ?--How many sonuts does the general scale contain?--flow many octaves?-ls the musieal scale limit to 22 soumds ?- What is the difference between the pitch of the Tenor and the Treble staff:--Between the major and the minor keys?-Between which of the intervals are the semitones located in the major seale?--In the minor?What different effects do the different locations of the semitones in those keys produce? - What is to be understood by conjoint intervals ? - What by disjoint?-What is a common chord or Harmone Triad?-What is a Major Triad?-A Mhor?-A dissonaut? - Are the major and the minor Triads both consonant?-Why are they connonant?What is meant by inversion :-How many different intervals are produced by inversion.

## CHAPrERIX.


-
TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE.
Sec. 46.-There are two modes or keys in music, the major and the minor, (Sec. 36 and 43.) In their natural state, the major has $C$ forits fundamental note or Ley, and the minor has A. But were the keys confined to these two letters alone, their bounds would be too limited. Consequently, there is a much wider range provided for them by transposition. For this purpose flats and sharps are used as signs, to modulate the sounds, by means of which not only every musical letter, but every chronatic semitone may be marle the tonic or key note both major and minor. Hence there are twenty-four keys in the scale of music, twelve of which are major and twelve are minor.

In the scale of the major and minor modes，（Sec．36，）the half steps or semitones lie between B and C ，and E and F ；and in the major scale they lie between the third and fourth，and seventh and eighth intervals； and in the minor they lie between the second and third and fifth and sixth intervals；and in both scales they lie between the syllables Mi and Faw，and．Si and Do．Now in this their natural position，the tones and semitones of the－letters and of the notes of the major and minor scales agree；but as the letters are immovably fixed in the scale－and the intervals of the scale，when transposed，also keep their fixed position in relation to the tonic or key note，there is a disunion produced，by their removal，between the fixed scale of the letters，and the moving scale of the keys，which must be adjusted and modulated by the use of flats and sharps on the letters，so that they yield to the new key according to its requirement．

In order to make each one of the twelre semitones in the chromatic scale the key－note of a major scale，and also of a minor，it is requisite to use five sharps and six flats，or six sharps and five flats，as follows：

In the natural scale the major key is on $\mathbf{C}$ and the minor on A ：but when the sig－ nature is－

F sharp，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．the Major key is G．．．．the Minor is $\mathbf{E}$
F，C sharp，．．．．．．．．．．．．＂＂D．．．．＂$\quad$＂B
$F, C, G$ sharp，．．．．．．．．．＂＂A．．．．＂＂F
F，C，G，D sharp，．．．．．．．＂$\quad$ E．．．．＂＂ C 劵
F，C，G，D，A sharp，．．．＂＂B．．．＂＂ $\mathrm{G}=$
F，C，G，D，A，E sharp，．．＂＂F゙\＃．．．＂$\% \mathrm{D}$ \＃
B flow．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
B，E flat，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
＂
B，E，A flat，．．．．．．．．．．．．．
B，E，A，D flat，．．．．．．．．．
B，E，A，D，G Hat，．．．．．．＂
B，E，A，D，G，C flat，．．．«＊Gb．．．$،$＂

When the kejs are transposed by sharps，they rise a fifth in the scale， and the dominant of the former scale becomes the key－note of a new scale ；and when they are transposed by flats，they are lowered a fifth， and the subdominant of the former scale becomes the key－note of a new scale．Thos every additional sharp or flat removes the scale in like manner to the next dominant or subdominant．

In the remove of the scale there should never more that six sharps or six flats be used．For either six sharps or six flats will remore the key to the same interval，as in the above scale，six sharps remove the ma－ jor key to F 并，and six flats to Gb ；which is the intermediate semitone between $F$ and $G$ ，and the self－same interval of the scale．

It is a very singular fact，－which evidently arises from the division of the scale into twelve semitones，－that if we take any number of sharps to transpose the key，the complement to twelve of flats will transpose it to the same interval．For instance，seven sharps bring the major key on $\mathrm{C}=$ ，and five flats－the complement to twelve－bring it on Db ，the same chromatic interval．Seven flats transpose the key no Cb；and five sharps －the complement to twelve－transpose it on B，which is the same chro－ matic interval of Cb．This will hold good with any number of sharps and the complement of flats to twelve ；or of flats，and the complement of sharps to twelve．But in such cases double flats and double sharps would have to be used，which，for the facility of execution，should be a roided in all cases．

The two keys stand in relation to each other．The relative minor is a third below or a sixth above the major，on the scale；and the rela－ tive major is a third above or a sixth below the minor，on the scale． When the scale is changed，and the keys remnved to other letters，higher or lower，they always stand in the same relation；and thus we have the fundamental notes of both keys，in every sçale．（See Table，page 44， 45．）

Sec．47．—Besides the diatonic scale，which is composed of tor．ts and
semitones, there is another called the Chromatic Scale, which is composed of semitones alone. The chromatic scale is however nothing more than a subdivision of the diatonic into semitones; which is effected by the use of flats and sharps. This scale ascends by sharps, and descends by flats, as seen in the following scale :

CHROMATIC SCALE.


Descending by Flats.


Note.-The doctrine which holds forth tbat tbe semitones are produced by a cbange of the vowel sounds of the syllables applied to the notes, seems to be somewhat doubtful and uncertain; for if the slender sound of a vowel in the syllable applied to a note, would raise a note a semitone; and, if the broad sound would depress it, what wronld be the consequence where words or syllables of both broad and slender sounds are sung to tbe same letter and sound of the scale ?-whicb is evidently tbe case in many tunes; and for the proof of which it will only be necessary to refer to the following tunes, namely, Sterling, Miles' Lane, Martyn, Bozrah, Tavoy, \&c. Now, by giving proper attention to tbe above-named tunes, it will be found when the poetry is applied to the notes, that in many measures there will be broad and slender vowel sounds applied to consecutive notes of the same sound-of the same letter; and yet no deviation from the self-same sound heard or discovered, by the applifation of the different vowel sounds. And even when voral and instrumental music are performed togetber, there is no discordance of sound discoverable on these notes; but all the sounds, botb from the
vocal organs, and from the strings and pipes, mingle and flow togetber, in sweeteet unison and harmony.

From the foregoing remarks, it is evident, that if tbe different sounds of tbe vowels by tbeir broad and slender sounds, bave the power to change tbe pitcb of a note a semitone higher or lower, in one instance, they bave tbe same power also in other instances; and if such be the case, will it not be best to guard against their changing the sounds of the notes in every case; and to get the proper pitcb of tbe accidental semitones, by a change of sound, and not by a cbange of syllable? as by far the greater number of notes tbat would be affected by that cbange, would tbereby become discordant and unharmonious.
A proper knowledge of the Chromatic scale will lead to a more full and extensive knowledge of the Diatonic, in its different positions when transposed. For hy the flats and sharps used in the Chromatic scale, the keys of the Diatonic are modulated, and the tones and semitones fixed in the proper intervals in the new keys, in every change of key, and it will be obvious to the student, that the Chromatic scale is nothing more than a subdivision of the Diatonic into semitones; where the lower letter of a tone is sharped, or the upper flatted, to produce the intermediate semitone, and thus form a scale of semitones alone.

Sec. 43.-It should he well understood that the letter of the key note or tonic is always taken as one, and that the tonic may assume any letter or chromatic semitone as the key note, either of the major or of the minor key, and that in the major scale the order of intervals must always be from 1 to 2 a tone; from 2 to 3 a tone; from 3 to 4 a semitone; from 4 to 5 a tone; from 5 to 6 a tone; from 6 to 7 a tone; from 7 to 8 a semitone. And in the minor scale, from 1 to 2 a tone; from 2 to 3 a semitone; from 3 to 4 a tone; from 4 to 5 a tone; from 5 to 6 a semitone; from 6 to 7 a tone, and from 7 to 8 a tone. To this order, in the minor scale there may be some exception: for wherever the seventh leads to the key, it is sharped, and thus produces a semitone hetween the seventh and eighth.

This is the order of the keys, in their intervals, in every position, key-mote or tonic of a new minor scale; then from D to E is a tone, wbich is manifested in the scales of the Table of Transposition. In and from 1 to 2 is a tone; from 2 to 3 a semitone, and from E to F a the first scales major and minor, the intervals are natural, as the keys semitone; from F to G a tone, and from 3 to 4 a tone; from 4 to 5 a are in their natural position-tbe major key on C , and the minor key on tone, and from G to A a tone; from $A$ to $B$ a tone, but from 5 to 6 A. But so soon as the scales are transposed to other letters, more or only a semitone, therefore B must be made flat; then from Bb to C is a less flats or sharps must be used, to modulate the sounds in their new position. For instance, tone, and from 6 to 7 a tone; from 7 to 8 a tone, and from C to D a tone. Hence we see the necessity of making B fiat, in the key of D
Let G , the dominant of the natural major scale he taken as the key- minor or F major. note or tonic of a new major scale, according to the scale of $G$, in the following Table: then from $G$ to $A$ is a tone, from 1 to 2 a tone; from 2 to 3 a tone, from $A$ to $B$ a tone: from $B$ to $C$ a semitone; from 3 to 4 a semitone; from 4 to 5 a tone, from $C$ to $D$ a tone; from $D$ to $E$ a tone, from 5 to 6 a tone; from 6 to 7 a tone from E to F naturally a semitone, which must here be a tone, and consequently F must be sharped; then, from $F$ sharp to $G$ a semitone, and from 7 to 8 a semitone. Thus we find that in the major key of G, F must be sharped.

In like manner as sharps raise the keys a fiftb to the dominant, so flats lower them a fifth, (Sec. 46,) to the subdominant. For by making F sharp, the major key will be transposed from $\mathbf{C}$ to $G$, the dominant, a fifth higher; and by making B flat, the major key will be transposed from $C$ to $F$, tbe subdominant, a fifth lower.

Note.-By inversion the fifth above will become a fourth below; and the fifth below will become a fourth above.

As tbe major and the minor scales stand in relation together, and invariably keep their relative position, in every remove, the minor being a relative to the major, a third below or a sixth above; and the major being a relative to the minor, a tbird above or a sixth below; and as they are alike in the intervals of the dominant and subdominant, they are subject to the same order, when transposed, also in the inversion uf the intervals.

Let $D$, the subdominant of the natural minor scale, be taken as the run out from the chromatic scale, tbrough all tbe movable scales-

Note.-In all the foregoing changes of key by flats and sharps, the vocal performer has no difficulty in making the llat and sharp sounds of the letters, seeing that the syllables of the scale have the proper sounds of the scale associated with their names; and the natural rise and fall of the voice is the same in every change of key; and thus the singer performs them witbout being aware of it, except when accidentals occur. But the case is different witb the instrumental performer, where, on beyed instruments, the keys of the chromatic semitones are short keys, constructed between the long keys of the natural scale; thus between the long keys of $A$ and $B$, is a short key to strike the semilone A sharp or B flat; and as there is naturally but a semitone between B and $C$; also between $E$ and $F$; there are no short keys between $B$ and $C$, and $E$ and $F$, because they are the natural semitones in the diatonic scale; but between $C$ and $D$, $D$ and $E, F$ and $G, G$ and $A$, there are also short keys to strike the semitones of $C$ sharp or D flat; D sharp or E flat; F sharp or G flat; and G sharp or A bat. Hence, the player on an instrument must observe to strike the short keys on all the letters that are sharped or flatted in the signature, throughout the wbole piece of musicFrom this fact it follows, that the less number of sharps and Hats that can be used in the signature, the easier will be the execution to the instrumental performer.

The necessity and use of the Chromatic Scale, at the front of the following Table of Transposition, is because the keys are movable and changeable in their position, and the letters of the scale are permanent and fixed. Here the student will see at a glance, how the semitones
which are represented in this table in the form of a ladder－preparing｜the relative minor is always a third below or a sixth abore its relative and adjusting the intervals of the new scales for their assumed key，both major and mintor．But，

For want of room on this table，we have given only two examples of the minor scale in connection with its relative major，which，if due attention be given to this，it will be amply sufficient to give the learner a due knowledge of the minor scale in connection with the major；as major ；and the relative major a third above or a sixth below its rela－ tive minor．

The minor scale has of late been too much neglected and set aside， and we think every effort should be made to revive it again．We have as much need now to express our sorrow，humility，and penitence by the minor key，as those in former ages．（See more on minor scale，p．45．）

## 

## SCAEES WITH SHARFS．

| Chromatic Scale | Scales of C Maj．\＆A Min． NATURAL． | scate of $G$ ． one sharp． | scale of 1 ． two sharrs． | scale of A． three shabrs． | Scale of E ． FOUK SHARPS． | Scale of B ． five sharps． | scale of F 井． six thamps． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C natural． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\mathrm{C}}{\mathrm{A}}$ natural． | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－ $0^{\text {－}}$ Law． |  |  | ＝$=_{-7-8}^{8}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  | 明 |  |
| ${ }_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{F}$ sharp or C （tataral．．．．．．． | F．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ．．F井－7－si．．．． |  | F ${ }^{-6-12}$ |  | F月，-5 | $\therefore \mathrm{F}=-1$ |
| F nalural．．．． | ${ }_{5-}^{6-}$ | E－6－Law． |  | . E －5－ | ． $\mathrm{E}^{\text {e }}$ | ．．$¢$ |  |
|  | －Re | D |  | ．： $\mathrm{D}^{\text {d－}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{y}_{\text {－}}^{\text {－}}$ | C $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{F}^{-4}-\mathrm{F}$ | C ${ }_{\text {－}}-6-2$ | $\mathrm{C}=-2$ | $\mathrm{c}=$ |
| C naturat．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | B ${ }^{-6}$ | B |  |  | $\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{A}}=-4-\mathrm{Fa}$ |
| A natral．．．．．．． | A ${ }^{\text {－}}$－${ }^{\text {L }}$ | A | A |  | A ${ }^{4}-\mathrm{Fa}$ |  |  |
| G nharp or A dat．： |  | G |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{F}$ sharp or G Alat | ， |  | F |  | ． F 井－2－ |  | ． $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{t}-1-\mathrm{Do}$ |
| F naural．．．． | F ${ }^{-4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {D }}^{\text {E }}$ n natural． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D natural．．．．．． |  |  | p $=1-$ D |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {C sharp or D }}$ | $\cdots \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{c}$－1－10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Chap. 9, Sec. 48.]
OF VOCAL MUSIC.

## SZATMES WITE FIATS:



In the above Table, it will be observed, that we have ascended in each successive scale, a fifth or descended a fourth-according to the order of inversion,-and that in the ascending scales by sharps, one additional sharp was required at each successive transposition; and in the descending scale by flats, one additional flat was required. This is the regular order of transposition, both by sharps and flats.

## MINOR SCALE.

"We hardly know why it is, hut tunes written in the minor scale have been exceedingly rare in some of the singing-hooks that have been published for a few years past. Our fathers, we know, used this scale much more extensively than we have been accustomed to do. Have we become degenerate plants of a strange vine? Has the very decided predominance given to the major scale been owing to the fact that we have come to be a very joyful and bappy people; and that we have no occasion for sorrow,
humiliation, penitence, sadness and grief? Many of the psalms, if the sentiment contained in them, and the feelings expressed therein, he a criterion of judgment, were sung in the minor strain. This is the natural expression of emotions of sadness, penitence, and grief. And certainly our Creator hath established the laws of the minor scale as really as he has the major scale. He has adapted that to our natures, and our natures to that, as really as he has our natures and the major scale, the one to the other. And in a world like ours there is certainly a demand for tunes written in the minor scale. As long as we live in a world of sorrow-as long as we are sinful heings-have transgressions to confess, and mercies for which to supplicate, we shall have feed to do it in strains and in a manner corresponding to the feelings of the heart. But so little has this key been used of late, that many choirs know not how to perform a minor tune creditably; and many singers are highly prejudiced against it. And the reason is, not that their natures do not, at proper times, require it ; but because they have been educated to execute major music solely, and have no taste for any thing else; so that education and taste here do not at all answer to the demands of nature. Seldom do we hear a tune sung any where in that key, on the Sahbath at public worship, or in the social circle; and when such tunes have heen selected, it has been a somewhat difficult thing to execute them, so little has the voice been accustomed to aing in this scale." .... ... ..

## QUESTIONS.

What do we understand by the word mone ?-Ans. A certain disposition of the tones and semitones of the scale, with respect to the tonic or key note.-How nany modes are there in music ?-How are these two modes called ?- Wherein does the major mode differ from the minor? - How many different keys can he had in the scale of music? -How many major?-How many minor?-What characters are used in transposing the keys ?-What effect does a sharp, placed on a letter, produce ?-A flat ?-Of what does the Chromatic scale consist ?-How many semitones does the Chromatic scale contain?-In what intervals do the major and the minor scales differ ?-What is the position of the relative minor key to any major?-The relative major to any minor ?Do the major and minor keys always stand in the same relative position?

## CHAPTERX.

## HAERTONT.

OF CHORDS, THEIR INVERSION, \&C.
Sec. 49.-For the purpose of music sounds must be agreeable in themselves; they must have that clearness which distinguishes them from mere noise, and that sweetness which distinguishes them from harsh and disagreeable sounds. A succession of single musical sounds forms Melody; and a succession of combined melodical sounds forms Harmony. In other words, melody consists in the agreeable succession of single sounds; and harmony consists in the suceession of a combination and accordance of different sounds.

Not only may single intervals be inverted and changed, (Sec. 45, but also the combined intervals of chorls may be inverted. The common Chord or Harmonic Trial, which is based on each letter of the scale as its fundamental note, (see Scale, Sec. 44,) may, by inversion, assume three different positions on each letter; the first of each being a direct chord, and the other two inverted chords.

These Triads or Common Chords, in the following scale, are close chords; as no chord can be formed closer together than a third. Every chord is known by its fundamental somnd ; thus the first chord presented in the following scale, is called the chord of C , because it has C for its fundamental sound. The chord of D has D for its fundamental sound; the chord of E has E , \&c.

The first position of each of the following chords has its fundamental sound the lowest, the third in the middle, and the fifth the highest.

The second position has the third the lowest, the fifth in the middle, and the fundamental the bighest; because the fundamental is inverted.

The third position has the fifth the lowest，the fundamental in octave，so the tenth may，in like manner，become a third in the new the middle，and the third the bighest，because the third is inverted．octave．（See keys on General Scale，Sec．43．）

Thus every letter has a direct chord，and two inverted chords．The In the following scale，the triads which are based on $\mathbf{C}, \mathrm{F}$ ，and $\mathrm{G}-$ fundamental note，of each letter is taken as one，from which the de－being the tonic，subdominant and dominant intervals of the scale－are grees of pitch of all the others are counted．Thus when the first or major triads；and those which are based on $D$ ，$E$ ，and $A$－being the fundamental note is inverted，it becomes an eighth；and when the supertonic，mediant，and submediant intervals－are minor triads．The third is inverted，it of course becomes a tenth from the fundamental triad based on B，the sharp seventh，is a dissonant triad，and its inver－ note；but as the fundamental note by inversion，becomes one of a new sions produce major fourths and minor thirds．

INVERSION OF THE HARMONIC TRIAD OR COMMON CHORD．

| Chord of C ． | Chord of D ． | Chord of E ． | Chord of $F$ ． | Chord of G． | Chord of A． | Chord of B ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C－$-15 \times-\ldots$ |  |  |  | － | －6－ | －－－－ |
| A－ 13 |  |  | －－－－ |  | －ロー－日－ | － |
| C－－ 12 |  | －－ 0 | －＿－＿－ | $-O-0$ |  |  |
| F － 11 －－＿ | $\triangle$ |  | － 4 － 4 |  |  | A－A－C |
|  |  | $\because-$ |  |  | $\bigcirc-$－ | $\xrightarrow{-2}$ |
|  | $4-4$ |  |  | 4－4－ | 3 | 4－4．－－ |
|  |  |  | － $0-6-1$ |  | －0－－0－ | $\underline{2}$ |
| A－6－6－－－－ | －- | 3 | －－－${ }^{3}$ | 2 | － | $1 \text { pos. }$ |
| $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | 3 | 0 | 2 |  | 1 pos． |  |
| F－4 | $\triangle$ | 2 |  | 1 рog． |  |  |
| D |  | 1 pos． |  |  |  |  |
| D | 1 pos． |  |  |  |  |  |

Chords of disjoint intervals may be dispersed into greater degrees or proceeding from one note of the chord to the other，as in the following leaps，and passing in different ways，over many intermediate intervals in examples of

DISPERSED CHORDS


Sec. 50.-As intervals or chords are consonant or dissonant, according to the degrees of sounds of which they are composed ; and as there are fourteen intervals in the diatonic scale, (Sec. 45 ,) it will be expedient to give a representation of them, and of the number of semitones of which eacb of them is composed, as manifested in the following

## Table of Concords and Discords.

| No. of Intervols. | $\left.\begin{gathered}\text { No. of } \\ \text { Semitones. }\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$, Intervals. | Concords and Discords. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14. | 13........ An octave. | A perfect chord. |
| 13. | .12.... . . . Maj. seventh. | .. A discord. |
| 12. | .11........ Mın, seventh. | A discord. |
| 11. | .10........ Maj. sixth. | An imperfect chord. |
| 10. | .9.... . . . . Min. sixth. | An imperfect chord. |
| 9. | 8......... Maj. fifth. | . A perfect.chord, |
| 8. | .7. . . . . . . Min. fifth . | . . A discord. |
| 7. | .7...... . . Maj. fuurth. | .. A discord. |
| 6. | .6.... . . . . Min. fourth. | A concinnous sound. |
| 5. | .5.... . . . Maj. third. . | . An imperfect chord. |
| 4. | .4.... . . . . Min. third. . | An imperfect chord. |
| 3. | . $3 . .$. . . . . Maj, second | ... A discord. |
| 2. | 2........ Min. second | A discord. |
|  | A Unison... | The most perfeçt chord |

The Unison, or the same identical sound, although it cannot properly be reckoned an interval, is always considered as such when employed in harmony. And as the scale of music is unlimited, we cannot see
that it could be otherwise: for there are always intervals or steps below and abore, from whicb every interval must proceed or step, no matter where it is found in the scale. (See note on Sec. 37.) And when the roices of the different parts of music, throughout" a piece, sweetly harmonize, on the different chords, and close on a unison, must they not close on an interval of the scale?

The unison is an accordance or coincidence of sound proceeding from an equal number of vibrations of sounding bodies in a given time, ${ }^{2}$ and is the most perfect of all the musical sounds in the whole scale of music. (See note on ribrations, page 38.)

Next to the unison is the octare, which consists in a double number of ribrations in a given time, and is so sweet a chord with the unison, that they are scarçely distinguishable from heing the self-same sound.

Next to the eighth is the perfect or major fifth, which, in its vibrations is as three to two, and is a perfect chord of a sweet and charming sound ; and next to the fifth in sweetness, is the major third, whicb in its vibrations, is as five to four.

These four sounds, the unison, eighth, fifth and third, form the cominon chord, being the most essential sounds in every piece of music.
-The minor tbird is also a consonant interval, and is the third of a minor triad in the minor scale; in its vibrations it is as six to five.

The minor fifth and the major fourth-each containing seven semi-tones-are discords; and so are the major and the minor seconds; and also the major and the minor sevenths.

The minor fourth is termed a concinnous sound ; it is not a very disagreeable discord; neither is it, by itself, a concord: one and four are rather dissonant, but wben six is added they become consonant. Also five and eigbt do not perfectly accord ; but when three is introduced, they become concordant.
The major and minor sixths-the one containing ten semitones and
the other 9, are both imperfect chords, though they are frequently used in harmony.

The foregoing order of consonant and dissonant intervals, in the diatonic scale, is applicable to all the octaves in the scale of music, no matter to how many octaves the General Scale may ascend or descend. For in like manner as $1,3,5,8$, in the first octave harmonize, so will $8,10,12,15$, harmonize in the second ; $15,17,19,22$, in the third, \&c. All the octaves are the same, except as they differ in gravity and acuteness. If $1,8,15$, and $\leftarrow 2$, the fundamental notes of four octaves rising in acuteness, were sounded together by musical voiccs, it wouhl produce a volume of sound which could not easily be distinguished from being the self-same sound proceeding from one roice. The same effect will be proluced by striking four keys of the same letter at once, on a well-t uned instrument.

Sec. 51.-'The chicf excellence of harmony, or music performed in different parts, consists in a proper succession of the fundamental chords of the scale; a due order of the different notes in their inversions; and the enchaining and binding together the chords in their harmonical progression.

The tonic or key note is the most important, and the chord based on it is the principal one in every piece of music, both in the major and minor keys. Regularly every tune both begius and ends with the tonic chord.

Next to the key note, the dominant or fifth of the scale takes rank. It occurs more frequently in a piece of mmsic than any other note, as by far the greater number of chords in ordinary tunes contain it. For this reason, and because it is the hasc note which regularly leads to a final close, it is called the dominant. The chord bassed on this note is also called the dominant chord, which orcurs more frequently than any other except the chord of the tonic. In mollulation by sharps, the dominant is also the key note of the nearest relative key.

The subdominant is the next note of importance in the scale, because its chord has the tonic for its fifth. In motulation by flats, it is the key note of the secont relative bey, having the original key note for its dominant.

Note, - As the dominant is a fifth above the tonic, and is the nearest relative key in the ascending scale, and to which the tonce is transposed by shatp; so the subdominant is a fifth below the lonic and is the nearest relative key in the descemding scale, and to whick tbe key is transposed by flats. Hence the name suh, dominant.

The subnediant is the third in relative importance, as its chord has two notes in common with the tonic chord, anl must hence intimately blemil, as also enchain with the other chords. This note is also the principal chord or tonic of the.relative minor key. (See inversion of the Harmonic Triaıls, \&c., Sec. 40.)

In the minor key, the thiral of the scale, or the tonic of the relative major key, frequently occurs. These chorls have likewise two notes in common, which sweelly blend togelier in harmonical progression.

## QUESTIONS.

What ss the quality of good mesical somme?-In what does melode consi-1? - In whet ha:mony?-Duw many pu-itions can the common choral is-mme by inversion?-Cin each letter of the cale be nade the findamembal aute of the colmon chond?-What is the firat
 is the difference between the major and the minor triad ? - What is a clocechord? - A dirpersed chard? - Is the unison an interval in tha ccale of mosic? - How can it be an interval when it is identical? Ans. Becalme whenever it is fond in the sate, there is an interval betow or alove, from which it takes its step. - Which are the intervals in the seate that compoe the common chord? - Are the minor finh and major formith concords or diecords?How many semilones does each ol'them contain? -How many intervals dues the diatonic cale condain?- If there are but cighl intervals in the octave, how can yon get fimerteen?Are the major and the minor swth- consonant or dis-onanl intervals? Will the comsonant intervals in one oclave be consonan thronghonal all the octaves in the (reneral Scate?-What is the chicf exceltence of harmony?-Wheh is the mot important chort? - The mext nt importanee to the lanic? -The next of importanee to the dominant ? $\rightarrow$ The next in the sub. dominana?

## С C А Р TER XI.

## DYWAMECS.

MUSICAL ELOCUTION.
Sec. 52.-A good quality of tnec is an essential property to dynamic expression; and that quality consists in purity, fulness and firmness.

A tone is pure, when it is clear and smooth, having no extraneous sounds mixed with it; such as hissing screaming or mumbling sounds. Impurity of sound is often produced by an improper positions of the mouth.

A tone is full, when it is delivered in a free and unconstrained use of the appropriate organs of sound, and with a good volume of voice. Faintness of sound is often produced by a careless or negligent use of the vocal organs.

A tone is FIRM, which is correctly given, and held steadily, without change during the whole length of the note; being perfectly under the control of the performer.

Hence, striking below the proper snund and sliding up to it, as from five to eight, \&c. A wavering or trembling of the voice; and a change just at the closc of a tone, prodnced by a careless relaxation of the organs, which should always be held firm and immovable in their proper position until the snund ceases, should be carefully guarded against and avoided. Moreover, the roice may be rendcred disagreeable by being 100 nasal labial, dental, or guttural: that is, it may be forced too much through the nose, the lips, the teeth, or be formed too decply in the throat. A!! these disagreeable sounds should be carcfully corrected.

The most effectual way to correct thesc errors in producing sounds, is to let the pupil sound on the syllable awe, frequently, by marking the position of the rocal organs while sounding, and then proceed sounding the syllables which are applied to the notes, keeping the vocal organs, as much as possible, in the same position while sounding them. By this process the roice will acquire both strongth and sweetness, and free
itself from every disagreeable impediment. Care, howerer, should be taken that the voice be not made too guttural by this process.

A blending of the words when applicd to music is an injury to good performance, and impairs and lessens the power of music. And, as many who read with a clear and distinct articulation, are apt to slide into this error, when singing, it is deemed expedient to give a few examples, to show where the blending of words, not only debases the sentence, but in some instances perverts the meaning of the phrase. For instance ;

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { Fxample 1. A storm that last..still morning, } \\
\text { For A storm that lasts tull morning. }
\end{array}\right\}
$$

Ex. 2. He is content in..neither place,
For He is content in either place. $\}$
Ex. 3. Over waste..sand deserts,
For Over wastes and deserts. $\}$
Ex. 4. Who ever heard of such a..notion,
For Who ever heard of such an ocean. $\}$
Ex. 5. Swee..tis the da..yof sacre..drest, ( For Sweet is the day of sacred resl. (
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Ex. 6. O com..man.. dlet us worship, } \\ \text { For. } \quad O \text { come and let us worship. }\end{array}\right\}$
Ex. 7. My hear..tshall trium..phin the Lord,
For My heart shall triumph in the Lord.
Er. 8. Call while..e may be foun..Doh see..kim while..e's near, $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right.$ For: Call while he may be found, Ob seek him while he"s near. \& 3
Ex. 9. Ser..vim wi..thall thy art.an min Dan..dworshi..pim with fear, $\}$ For Serve him with all thy heart and mind, And worship him with fear. $\}$
Ex. 10. He by hi..zown almighty wor..Dwill all your fear..sremove,
For He by his own almighty word will all your lears remove.
Besides this we sometimes hear the words when, where, while \&c., pronounced in singing, as if they were written, whe..en, whe..are, whe..ile, \&c.-All such inccorrect and corrupt pronuncialion and articulation has a tendency to obscure the expression and destroy the bcauty of the sentence.

Nors.-Whenever the teacher discovers a faut, let him first point it out and imitate it himself, and afterwards give the true style of performance; then let bimrequise the pupils to imitate both the correct and incorect examples. It is not enougb for the teacher to say that a fault exists; he must actually point it out, and exhibit it hy his own performance; and this over and over again, until the pupils obtain a clear perception of it, and know botb how to produce it, and how to correct and avoid it.

Sec. 53.-One of the greatest excellencies of sacred vocal music, is that strict union wbich should ever subsist between the words and the music. Hence the first object of the cborister is, to choose a tune to wbich the words are suited or ally themselves, both in sentiment and quality. Much of the beauty and strength of sacred music depends upon this. For psalms and bymns of prayer and supplication, a minor key should generally be chosen, because it is of a plaintive, soft, and melting quality : and for those of praise and thanksgiving, a major key, because it is of a cbeerful, lively, and animating quality. This may be considered a general rule, yet there may be some exceptions, as some tunes of the major key partake, in some mcasure, of the soft, gentle, and subduing qualities of the minor, and some of the minor key, in some degree, partake of the enlivening and cheering qualities of the major. Hence, as there are psalms and hymons which contain devotional matter, of both prayer and praise intermingled, so there are tunes suited for all those poetical productions which are adapted to the emotions of the pious mind. Now, when the poetry is truly expressive, and tbus adapted to music, there is something grand and subduing in the harmonious progression of full ehords, which bringe a calm orer the soul, rivets the attention, and enraptures the feelings in view of the sentinent, and thus produces a frame of mind, in the Zion traveler, which is highly derotional.

Sec. 54.-In the connection of words with musical sounds, good elocution is necessary, as well for the vocal musician as for the orator. Every word to which music is applied, should be pronounced distinctly and grammatically. The sound slould be prolonged entirely on the vow-
el, and the mouth kept open in one fixed position from the beginning to the end of the sound, and the consonants before and after the vowels forcibly and quickly, yet distinctly articulated. Witbout this, little expression can be given to vocal music; and for good and dignified performance it is indispensably necessary that it be strictly observed.

Every word, and every sentence, should be pronounced, in singing, with a clear voice, and with the same distinctness as when spoken or read; so that the sentiment of the poetry when united with the sound of music, be well understood. For to "Sing with the Spirit and to sing with the understanding also," those hearen-inspiring words in unison with the swect strains of music, with their soft and snothing accents, is what has such a benign and powerful influence over the human mind. And when singers can realize the subject, and enter into the proper feeling and spirit of the poet, there is but lit tle danger of not producing dynamie expression and musical elocution. And nothing can compensate for a want. of feeling, and the realization of the expression of the poetry ; because in the performance, the tone, the graces in the modulation of the roice, and sound, should all be suited to the subject which the poetry expresses, which is the only true guide to dynamical expression and musical elocution.
Note.-" Writers have attempted with great ingenuity, to lay down rules for the varieties of expression; but whoever undertakes to follow rules in giving expression, presents us with a mere skeleton, without life and animation. Every appearance of effort disgusts us.... True expression clothes her song in characteristic display of grace, majesty, and pathos; not a single note will be breathed in vain. She wisety considers that ornament should ever be subordmate to the sentiment, and that the grand end of the composition is to speak to the julgment as well as the hearing. The most common mistake with composers and church choirs is, in attempting to express words and not ideas.-Singing the word small with such softness as scarcely to be heard, or exerting all the powers of the lungs on the word large, is punning, net expressing; trifing with the words and neglecting the sentiment. Instead of considering how this or that word should be executed, the first object should be to study the true meaning and character of the subject, so that effect may not only he given to a word here and a word there, hut the sense of the whole sentence expressed, so as to he understood and felt. It is true, the expression of the whole is conveyed by appropriate emphasis
on particular words, but it is not simply the words wibich demand emphasis, lut their connection with the sentence. Religious feeling is full of dignified and placid joy, of which the gentle swelling of the emphatic uords gives the most appropriate idea.
"Many terms are prefixed, by composers, to the several strails, as directions for the peiformer. These terms are usually Italian, such as Andanti, Affetuoso, \&c.-In foliowing such tirections, there is danger in attempting to express what the performer does not actually feel. In such a case the effect will often be ludicrous; and at hest can but astonish us with the art and dexterity maifested. In true expression, the composer and performer are losl sight of; the attention is riveted, and the feelings enraptured in view of the sentiment. "-Porter's Mus. Cyclopedia.

In all rocal performance of sacred music, singers slould enter into those emotions which are expressed by the poetry. They should avoid a dull, heary, unfeeling style of performance, and cultivate that which comes from the heart, - which has some soul, some meaning, and which is appropiate to the words and music. There is something in the nature of musical tones when combined with sacred poetry, which is hearenly and divine; and in the pious mind, produces that lowly prostration of soul, and those pure affections with which we ought to approach the throne of the Deity
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-The capacity of the human mind for poetry and music has bcen common to every age aud nation; and though too generally preverted to evil and sinful purposes, it was doutless originally implanted by the Creator, for wise and holy reasons, and should be consecrated to His service and glory. Accordingly, hymns or songs of praise form a considerable portion of the Sacred Scriptures, some of which were composed on particular occasions, and sung as a part of solemn worship at the time or afterwards, in cummemoration of the transactions celebrated in them.-Ex. 15; 1 Sam. 2 ; 2 Sam 22.

But it was not with man that this heavenly science originated. It claims to have descemled from the skies. For when the Lord "laid the foundations of the earth... the morning-stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy." Job 38 4-7. And at the nativity of Curist, when there appeared to the shepherds "a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and
on earth, peace, good will towards men." From this we may readily infer that these heavenly songsters were no strangers in Eden, in that day, when the Creator himself walked and talked with his earth born children in Paradise, and that the sound was prolonged by them in that blissful and happy place.

Hence sacred song is coeval with the creation; and the first music of the human voice must have heen a holy exercise of a joyous ascription of praise to the bountiful Lord and Creator. And how consoling and heart-cheering has this heavenly science ever since proven to the people of God, both under the Old and the New Testament dispensation, in awakening and strengthening their devotional affections, wen holding communion with the Father of Mercies!
What a high rank did music ohtain under King David, that sweet singer of israel, and bis son Solomon, who not only cultivated it to a high extent, but hy the inspiration of the Spirit of God, furnished materals for the devotional exercises, which are highly valued by the people of God, and have heen added to the inspired volume. How great must their influence bave been, in promoting this heavenly science, when, at the dedication of the Temple, there were about four thousand singers and players on instruments, (according to 1 . Chron. 23: 5,) who performed togetber with so much accuracy, that their sounds were as one sound to be heard in praising the Lord. And when they lifted up their voice, with the trumpets and cymbals, and instruments of music, and praised the Lord, the house was filled with a cloud, even the house of the Lord : so tbat the Priests could not stand to minister by reason of the cloud: for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of God. 2. Ctron. 5: 7-14.
"We can scarcely enlarge our thoughts to conceive the effects which these high praises of God, sung by so vast a multitude, with harmonious elevation of heart and voice, on these joyful occasions, must have produced. It nalurally leads us to consider the songs of the redeemed of the Lord in glory : and perhaps we are not in this world, capable of more just and spiritual ideas of them, than are suggested by these subjects, though we may be sure that they are unspeakably more suhlime, enlarged, and refined."

## "Hear I or dream 1 hear their distant strains,

 Sweet to the soul, and tasting strong of heaven.""How holy, how glorious is the God we worship! How wonderful are bis perfcctions! 'It is good to sing praises unto his name,' from the affections of an overtiowing heart. What can be more delightful than songs of joy issuing from lips that taste the love of God! Such were the Psalms of David, and such the songs of the primitive Christians, the martyrs, and the reformers. Such are the songs we should cultivate. They will prove a rich foretaste of joys unseen and eternal."

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"A Poet he, and touched with heav'ns own fire, Who with bold rage or solemn pomp of sounds, Inflames, exalts, and ravishes the soul: Now tender, plaintive, sweet almost to pain In love dissolves you; now in sprightly strains

Breathes a gay rapture through your thrilling breast, Or melts the heart with airs divinely sad:
Or wakes to horror the tremedous strinus.
Such was the Bard, whose heavenly strains of old,
Appeased the fiend of melancholy Saul."-Arastrong.
$\qquad$

## PARTI.

## 

Metre 1.

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

3. Remem-ber what thy mercy did For
4. Oh may. I see thy tribes re-joice, And

Ja - cob's race, thy chosenseed; And with the samesal-va-tion bless The meanest sup-pliant of thy grace. aid their tri-umphs with my voice! This is my glo-ry, Lord, to be Joined to thy saints, and near to thee.

Metre 1.
NeWry. L. M. Hymn 278.-Village Hymns.





## Metre 1.

WINDHAM. L. M. Hymn 15s, Book II.-Watts.

3. The fear-ful soul that tires and faints, And walks the ways of God no more, Is but esteemed almost a saint, And makes bis ownde - stuc-tion sure. 4. Lord, let not all my bopes be vain, Cre-ate my heart en-tire-ly new, Which hypocrites could ne'er at - tain, Which false a - pos-tates nev - er knew.

Metre 1.
UXBRIDGE. L. M. Hymn 123.--Rippon.









Metre 1.
LUTON. L. M. Hymn 285.-Assembly Coll.




4. Then shall the Jew and Gentile meet In pure de - vo-tion at thy feet; And earth shall yield thee, as thy due, Her full-ness and her glo-ry too.
5. O! that from Zion now might shine Thisheavenlylight, thistruth di - vine! Till the whole universe shall be But one great tem-ple, Lord, for thee.

Metre 1.
SALEM. L. M. Hymn 115.—Vill. Hymes.


1. He dies the Friend of sinners dies! Lo! Salem's daughters weep a - round; A sol-emn dark - ness veils the skies, A sudden trembling shakes the ground.

2. Come saints and drop a tear or two For him whogroaned heneath your load; He shed a thous-and drops for you, A thous-and drops, of rich-er blood.
3. Here's love and grief heyond degree, The Lord of glo - ry dies lor man! But lol what sud-den joys we see- Je-sus the dead, re-vives a-gain,

4. The ri - sing God forsakes the tomb, (In vain the tomb for - bids him rise:) Che - ru - bic le -gions guard him home, And shout him welcome to the skies.
5. Break off your tears, ye saints and tell How high your great de-liv'rer reigns; Sing how be spoil'd the hosts of bell, And led the monster death in chains.

Metre 1.
BERLIN. L. M. Hymn 11, Book II.-Watts.

2. Your streams were floating me a - long Down to the gulf of hack de-spair; And whilst I listened to your song, Your streams had e'en con veyed me ibere.

3. Lord, 1 a-dore thy matehless grace That warned me of the dark abyss, That drew me from those treach'rous scas, And bid me
4. Now to the shi - ning realms a - bove I stretchmy hands and glancemy eyes; Ob for the pin-ions of a dove, To bear me
seel
su - pe-rior
hliss.
$\cdots$

Metre 1.
HEAVENLY FLIGHT. L. M. Hymn 554.-Rippon.


1. While on the verge of life I stand, And view the scene on ei - ther hand, My spir-it strug-gles with my clay, And longs to wing its fight a - way.

2. Where Jesus dwells my sonl would be, And faints my much loved Lort to see; Farth twine no more about my heart, For 'tis far bet - ter to de - part.
3. Come, ye an-gel - ic en-voys, come, And lead the will-ing pil-grim home! Ye know the way to Je-sus' throne, -Source of my joys, and of your own.

4. That blissful in-ter-view, how sweet, To fall trans-port-ed at bis feet: Raised in his arms to view his face, Through the full beamings of his grace. 6. As with a seraph's voice to sing! To fly as on a che-ruh's wing! Performing with un-wea-ried hands, The present Sa-vior's high commands.

Metre 1.
SoLEmNity. L. M. Hymn 1, Boon III.-Watts.


1. 'Twas on that dark, that doleful night, When powers of earth and hell arose, A-gainst the Son of God's de-light, And friends betray'd him to his foes.

2. Be - fore the mourn-ful scene be-gan, He took the hread and hless'd and break; What love thro' all his actions ran! What wondrous words of grace he spake.


 8

Metre 1.
GRavity. L. M. Hymn 120.-Sacred Songs.


1. O hap-py day that fix'd my choice, On thee, my Sa-vior and my God; Well may this glowing heart rejoice, And tell its rap-tures all a hroad.

2. O hap-py bond that seals my vows, To Him who mer-its all my love; Let cheer-ful anthems fill his house, While to that sa - cred shrine I move.

3. 'Tis done-the great transaction's done; I am my Lord's and he is mine: He drew me and I followed on, Charmed to con-fess the voice di - vine.
4. Now rest, my long di - vid-ed heart, Fixed on this hliss-ful cen-tre rest; With ashses who would grudge to part, When called on angels* hread to feast.

Metre 1.


## ALfreton. L. M. Mymn 116.-Meth. Coll.




1. O thou to whose all-search-ing sight The dark-ness shi-neth as the light, Search, prove my heart, it pants for thee, O burst these bonds, and set me free.

2. Wash out its stains, re - fine its dross, Nail my af - fec - tions to the cross; Hal-low each thought-let all with-in Be clean as thou my Lordart clean.
3. If in this dark-some wild I stray, Be thou my light, be thou my way; No foes, no vi-o-lence 1 fear, Nofraud while thou, my God, art near.


[^2] 5. Sa - vior, wher-e'er thy steps I see, Daunt-less un-tired I fol-low thee; Oh, let thy hand support me still, And lead me to thy ho-ly hill.

Metre 1. Retirement. L. M. Hymn 7, Booik III.-Watts.


1. When 1 sur-vey the wond'rous cross, On which the Prince of glory died, My rich est gain I count but loss, And pour con-tempt on all my pride.

2. For - bid 1t, Lord, that I should boast, Save in the death of Christ my God; All the vain things that charm me most, I sac-ri-fice them to his blood.
3. See from bis head, his hands, his feet, Sor-row and love flow mingled down! Did e'er such love and sor-row meet, Or thorns com-pose so rich a crown.
4. His dy-ing crim-son like a robe, Spreads o'er his bo-dy on the tree; Then am 5. Were the whole realm of na-ture mine, That were a pre-sent far too small; Love so

1 dead to all the globe, And all the globe is dead to me. a-ma-zing, so di-vine De-mands my soul, my life, my all.

Metre 1.
Tavoy. L. M. Hymn 1179.-Psalmist.


1. Lo? round the throne at God's right hand, The saint: in countess myriads stand, Of eve - ry tongue redeemed to God, Ar-rayed in gar-ments washedin blood.

2. They seetheir Sa-vior face to face, And sing the tri-umphs of his grace; Him day and night they ceaseless praive; To him their lond ho-san-nas raise.
3. Wor-thy the Lamb for sin-ners slain, Thro' end-less years to live and reign; Thou hast re-deemed us by thy blood, And made uskings and priests to God.
 4. The Lord is good, the Lord is kind, Great is his grace, his mer - cy sure; And the whole race of man shall find, His truth from age to age en - dure.

## Metre 1.

bOURBON. L. M. Psalm 130.-W atts. $^{\text {at }}$


1. From deep dis-tress and trou-hled thoughts, To thee, my God, I raised my cries; If thou se-vere-ly mark our faults, No Hesh can stand be - fore thine eyee.

2. But thou hast huilt thy throne of grace, Free to dispense thy pardons there, That sinners may approach thy face, And hope, and love, as well as fear. 3. As the be - night - ed pil-grims wait, And long and wish for breakiog day, So waits my soul be-fore thy gate; When will my God his face dis - play.

3. My trust is fix'd up - on thy word, Nor shall I trust thy word, in vain; Let mourning souls ad-dress the Lord, And find re - lief from all their pain. 6. Great is his love, and large his grace, Through the redemption of his Son; He turns our feet from sin-ful ways, And par-dons what our hands have done

4. Je-sus! dear name, how sweet it sounds ! Replete with halm for
all our wounds: His word declates his grace is
free, Come, need-y

- ner " come and


2. He left the shi-ning courts on high, Came to our world to bieed and die; Je-sus the Lord hung on a iree; Come, thoughllesssin-ner, "come andsee."

3. Your sinc did pierce his bleeding heart, Till death had done its drend-ful
4. His bloud can cleanse the foulest stain; Can malte the vi - lest sin - ner
part; His boundless lore extends to thee; Come rembling
sin-ner, "come and see. clean; This foun-tain o-pen slands for thee; Come, guitr-y siu - ner, "come and sce"

## Metre 1.

Magdeburg. L. M. Psalm 103, Part I.-Watts.


1. Bless, $O$ my soul, the liv - ing God, Call home thy thonghts thatrove abroad; Let all my powers within me join In work and wor - ship so di - vine.

2. Bless, $O$ my soul, the God of grace; His fa - vors claim the highest praise; Why should the wonders he hath wrought Be lost in si - lence and for-got. 3. 'Tis he, my soul, that sent his Son To die for crimes which thou has done: He owns the ran-som, and for-gives The hour-ly fol -lies of our lives.

3. The vi-ces of the mind he heals; And cures the pain which naturefeels; Redeems the soul from hell, and saves Our wasting lives from threatning garves.
4. Our youth de-cay'd, his power re-pairs; His mer-cy.crowas our grow-ing years; He fills our store with eve-ry good, And feeds our souls with beavenly foed.

5. Ye that pass by, be-hold the Man, The Man of grief condemned for you; The Lamb of God for sinners slain, Weeping, to Cal - va - ry pur-sue.

6. His sa-cred limbs, they stretch, they tear, With nails they fasten to the wood-His sa-cred limbs, exposed and bare, Or on-ly cov-ered with his blood.

7. See there! His temples crowned with thorns, His bleeding hands ex-tend-ed wide His streaming feet transfixed and torn, The fountain gush-ing from His side. 4. Thou dear, thou suffring Son of God, How doth thy heart to sin-ners move? Sprinkle on us thy precious blood, And melt us with thy dy - iug love.

## Metre 1. Hebron. L. M. Hym 77, Book II.--Watts.


2. Hell and thy sins re - sist thy course, But hell and sin are vanquished foes; Thy Je-sus nail'd them to the cross, And sung the tri-umph when he rose.
3. What though the prince of darkness rage, And waste the fu-ry of his spite, E - ter-nal chains confine him down To fie-ry deeps and end-less night.

4. What tho' thy in-ward lust re-bel, 'Tis but a struggling gasp for life, The weap-ons of vic - to-rious grace, Shall slay thy sins and end the strife. 5. Then let my soul march bold-ly on, Press for-ward to the heav'n-ly gate; There peace and joy e - ter-nal reign, And glitt'r-ing robes for conq'rors wait.

Metre 1.
Sterling. L. M. Psalm 136, Part III.-Watts.


1. Give to our God im-mor-tal praise; Mer-cy and truth are all his ways; Wonders of praise to God be - long; Re-peat his mer-cies in your song.

2. Give to the Lord of lords re - nown; The King of kings with glo-ry crown; His mer-cies ev-er shall en-dure, When lords and kings are known no more.

3. He built the earth, he spread the sky, And fixed the star-ry lights on high: Won-ders of grace to God be - long, Re-peat his mer-cies in your song. 4. He fills the sun with morn - ing light, He bids the moon di-rect the night; His mer-cies ev-er shall endure, When suns and moons shall shine no more.

## Metre 1.

tender Thought. L. M. Hymn 42.--Rippon.

2. See hu-man na - ture sunk in shame; See scandals pour'd on Je-sus' name; The Father wounded thro' the Son; The world a-bus'd, the soul undone. 3. See the short course of vain de-light, Clo-sing in ev - er-last-ing night;-ln fiames that no abatement know, Tho' bri-ny tears for ev-er flow.

4. My God, I feel
5. But fee-ble my
the mournful scene ; My com-pas-sion proves, And
bowels yearn o'er dy - ing men! And fain my pity would reclaim, And snatch the firebrands from the flame. can but weep where most it loves; Thy own all-sa-ving arm employ, And turn these drops of grief to joy.









## Metre 1.

Brewer. L. M. Hymn 40, Book I.--Watts.




1. Not to con-demn the sons of men, Did Christ, the Son of God, ap-pear, No wea-pons in his hands are seen, No fla-ming sword nor thun-der there.

2. Such was the pi-ty of our God, He lov'd the race of man so well, He sent his Son to bear our load of sins, and save our souls from hell.

3. Sin-ners, be - lieve the Sa-vior's word, Trust in his might-y nameand live; A thous-and joys his lips af - ford, His hands a thous-and hlessings give. 4. But vengeance and dam-na-tion lie On reb-els whore - fuse his grace; Who God's e-ter - nal Son de-spise, The bot-test bell shall be their place.

## Metre 1.


2. Thy wealth the power of thought transcends, 'Tis rast, immense and all divine; Thy empire, Lord, o'er worlds extends-The sun, the moon, the stars are thine. 4. Yet, (Oh how mar-vel ous the sight!) I see Thee on a cross ex-pire; Thy God-head veiled in sable night, And an - gels from the scene re-tire. 9

## 66 Metre 1.

amanda. L. M. Psalm 90.-W Watts.

mount Scarce to a
day
in thine ac - count; Like yes-ter-day's de stream, Sweeps us a - way; our life's a dream; An emp-ty tale; a morn - ing flower,
part - ed light,

Metre 1. ADISHam. L. M. Psalm 84, Part I.-Watts.







## Metre 1.

## RADNOR. L. M. Hymy 117.--Rippon.



1. Come, weary souls with sins distrest ; Come and accept the promised rest; The Sa-vior's gracious callo-bey, And cast your gloomy fears a - way.

2. Op-press'd with guilt a painful foad; O come, and spread your woes abroad; Di-vine compassion mighty love, Will all the pain-ful load re-move. 3. Here mercy's boundless ocean Hows, To cleanse your guilt and heal your woes; Pardon, and life, and endless peace; How ricb the gift; bow free tbe grace.

3. Lord, we accept, with thankful heart, The hope thy gracious words impart; We come with tremhling, yet rejoice, And bless the kind, in - vi - ting voice. 6. Dear Savior, let thy pow'rful love, Confirm our faith, our fears se-move! And sweetly influence every breast, And guide us to e-ter-nal rest.

## 70 Metre 1. <br> NEW SABBATH. L. M. Hymn 158.-Meth, Coll.


 still my Com-fort - er and Guide, Till all the sto - ny he re-mova

Metre 1. PORTUGAL. L. M. Hymn 343.-Rippon.


## PORTUGAL-Continued.







## Metre 1.

abingdon. L. M. Hymn 75, Book I.-Watts.

4. His bead the fi-nest gold ex-cels; There wis-dom in per-fec-tion dwells, And glo-ry like a crown a-dorns
5. Com-pas-sions in bis heart are found, Close by the sig-nals of his wounds; His sa-cred side no more sball hear

Those temples once beset witb thorns. The cruel scourge, the piercing spear.



Ho - san - na to th'E - ter - nal Name, And all his bound - less love pro - claim, And all his hound-less love pro - claim.






Metre 1.
orland. L. M. Hymn 145.-Meth. Coll.


1. Awake, Je-ru-sa-lem, a - wake! Nolon-ger in thy sins lie down; The garment of sal - va - tion take, Thy heauty and thy strength put on.

2. Shake off the dust that blinds thy sight, And lides the promise from thine eyes; Arise, and struggle
in - to light-Thy great De-liv'rer calls a - rise. 8. Shake off the bands of sad de-spair, Si - on as-seit thy lib - er - ty; Look up, thy hro-ken heart pre - pare; And God shall set the cap - tive free.
 $-5-6$ $\square 10-\square$

3. Ves-sels of mer-cy, sons of grace, Be purged from eve-ry $\sin$ - ful stain; Be like your Lord, his word em-brace, Nor hear bis hallowed name in vain. 5. The Lord shall in your front appear, And lead the pom-pous triumph on; His glories shall bring up the rear, And fin-ish what bis grace be - gan. 10

## 74

Metre 1.
MORNING PSALM. L. M. Psalm 141.-Watts.
(32

1. My God, ac - cept my ear - ly vows, Like morn-ing in-cense in thy house, And let my night-ly wor - ship rise,
a,

2. Oh may
3. When I
the right-eous when 1 stray, Smite and re-prove my wand-'ring way; Their gen - tle words like oint - ment shed, be - hold them pressed with grief l'll cry to heaven for their re - Jief, And by my warm pe - ti - tions prove,

Metre 1. Kingsbridge. L. M. Psalm 63.-Watts.


Shall nev - er hruise, but cheer my head.



## Metre 1.

bridgelfater. L. M. Hymn 211.-Сh. Psalmist.


1. Come gracious Spirit, heavenly Dove, With light and comfort from abore; Be thou ourguar-dian, thon our guide, O-er every thoughand atep preside, O'er eve-ry thought, die.

2. Con-duct us afe, ronduct usfar From eve-ry siu and hutt ful sonte; Lead to thy word that rules must give, And teach us leseons how to live. And teacb us lessons how to live.
3. The light of trulh to us di-p'ay, And nake us know and choose thy way; Plunt holy fearin eve-ry heart, That we from Gud may ne'er depart, That we from God may ne er depart.

4. Lead us to hofll-ness, the road That we must take to dwell urith God; Lead us to Christ the living way, Nor let us from his pastures stray, Norlet us from his pastures atray. 5. Lead us to God, vur fi-nal rest, In bis en-joj-मpeat to be Whes'd; Lead us to beav'n, the seat of bliss, Where pleasure in per-lec-tion is, Where pleasure in per-fec-1iou is.


Metre 1. Dawn. L. M. Hymi 621.-Luth. Coll.



Metre 1.

## Hiding PLACE. L. M. Hymn 111.-Christian Lyre.



1. Hail sov'reign love that first be-gan, The scheme to rescue fallen man; Hail matchless, free, e - ter-nal grace, That gave my soul a hi - ding-place.

2. Against the God that built the sky, 1 fought with hands uplifted bigh-De-spised the mansions of his grace, Too proud to seek a hi - - ding-place.
3. En-wrapt in dark E-gyp - tian night, And fond of darkness more than light, Mad-ly 1 ran the sin - ful race, Se-cure with-out a hi - ding-place.


[^3]

Metre 1. EffinghaM. L. M. Watts' Lyric Poems.


And ei-ther And fill the

In-dia yields her sons world with glad sur-prise,

EFFINGHAM--Continued.



## Metre 1.

VEstal. L. M. Hymin 277.-Virginia Selec.

3. Our long-ing souls a-loud would sing, Spring up, ce-les-tial fonn-tain, spring; To an a - bun-dant riv- er flow, And checr this thirst-y land be - low. 4. May this blest riv-er near my side Tbrongh all the des-ert gent-ly glide; Then in lm-man-uel's land a-bove, Spread to a sea of joy and love.


Metre 1. HAMILTON. L. M. Hymn 135.-Rippon.






4. To oth e ers let me al-ways give What 1 from oth-ers would re-ceive; Good deeds for e - vil ones re - turn, Nor when provoked with anger burn. 5 This whll pro-slaim how bright and fair The pre-cepts of the gos-pel are; And God bim self, the God of love, His own re-semblance rill approve, 11

## Metre 1.

GILGAL. L. M. Hymn 139, Book II.-Watts.


1. My dear Re - deem - er and my Lord, 1 read my du - ty in thy word; But in thy life the law ap - pears, Drawn out in liv - ing char-ac - ters.

2. Such was thy truth and such thy zeal, Such deff'rence to thy Fa-ther's will, Such love, and meekness so di-vine, I would transcrihe and make them mine.

3. Cold mountains and the midnight air Wit-nessed the fer - vor of thy pray'r; The desert thy temp-ta-tions knew, Thy con-flict and thy viet'-ry too 4. Be thou my pat - tern ; make me bear More of thy gra - cious im-age here; Then God, the Judge, shall own my name Among the followers of the Lamh.

## Metre 1.

REPOSE. L. M. Hymn 312.-Сh. Psalmody.


1. Thou on-ly Sov'-reign of my heart, My ref-uge, my Al-might-y Friend-And can my soul from thee de-part, On whom a - lone my hopes de-pend?

2. Whither, ah whither shal! 1 go, A wretched wand'rer from my Lord? Can this dark world of sin and wre One glimpse of hap.pi-ness af - ford ? 3. E-ter-nal life thy words im-part On these my faint-ing spir-it lives: Here sweeter comforts cheer my heart Than all the round of na-ture gives.

3. Let earth's al-lu-ring joys com - bine, While thou art near in vain they call; One smile, one blissful smile of thine, My dearest Lord, outweighs them all.
4. Thy name my inmost powers a - dore, Thou art my life-my joy-my care! Depart from thee ?-'tis death-'tis more-'Tis endless ruin, deep de-spair.

Metre 2.
MEAR. C. M. Psalm 96. -Watts.


1. Sing to the Lord ye dis - thant lands, Ye tribes of every tongue; His new dis-cov-er'd grace de - mande, A new and no - blear song.

2. Say to the nations, Je-sus
3. Let heav'n proclaim the joy - fut
reigns, God's own Al-might-y Son; His pow'r the sink-ing world sustains, day, Joy through the earth he seen; Let cit-ies shine in bright ar-ray,

And grace sur-rounds his throne. And fields in cheer - furl green.

4. The joyous earth, the hend-ing
5. Be-hold! he comes, he comes

skies, bless

His glorious train display; The nations as their God;

Ye mountains sink, ye valleys rise, To show the world his right-eous-ness,

Prepare the Lord And send his truth
his way. a - broad.

Metre 2.
Baby. C. M. Hymn 309.-Psalmist.


1. The Sa-vior! O what end - less charms, Dwell in the bliss - fut sound! Its influence every fear dis-arms, And spreads sweet com-forts round.

2. Here pardon, life, and joys di - vine, In rich ff - flu - sion flow, For guilty rebels, lost in sin, And doomed to end - less woe.
3. Th' Almighty Former of the skies Stooped to our vile a - bode; While angels view'd with wond'ring eyes, And hail'd th' in-car-nate God.

4. $O h$, the rich depths of
love hope
di - vine, Of bliss, a
re - lies, Beneath thy
hound - less store! Dear Sa-vior, let me call thee minecross I fall; My Lord, my Life, my Sac -ri - fine, My Sa - vior
wish for more. and my all.






Metre $2 . \quad$ balerma. C. M. Mymn 5e0.-Va. Selec.






Metre 2.
DUNDEE. C. M. Hím 126.-Rippon.


1. Ye lit - tle flock whom Je - sus feeds, Dis-miss your anx-ious cares, Look to the Shep - herd of your souls, And smile a - way your fears,

2. Though wolves and li-ons prowl a-round, His staff is your de-fense ; 'Midst sands and rocks, your Shepherd's voice Calls streams and pas-tures thence.

3. Your Ea-ther will a kinylom give, And give it with de-light; His fee-blest child his love shall call, To tri - umph in his sight. 4. Ten thousand prais - es, Lord, we bring, For sure sup-ports likethese; And o'er the pi - ous dead we sing, Thy liv - ing prom - is - es.

Metre 2.
CROWLE.
C. M. Palim 39, Part III.-Watts.
(0) God of my life, look gent - ly down, Be - hold the pains 1 feel; But I am dumb be - fore thy throne, Nor dare dis - pute thy will.

2. Dis - eas-es are thy eer-vants, Lord, They come at thy com-mand; ['ll not at - tempt a murm'ring word A - gainst thy chast'-aing band. 3. Yet 1 may plead with hum ble cries, Re-move thy sharp re-bukes; My strength consumes, my $\quad$ pir - it dies, Through thy re-peat - ed strokes.

4. Crusbed as a moth be-neath thy hand, We mould-er to the dust; Our fee - ble pow'rs can ne'er witb-stand, And all our beau-ty's lost.
5. I'm but a stran-ger bere be-low As all my fa-therswere; May 1 be well pre-pared to go When 1 the sum-mons hear.


Metre 2.
Divinity. C. M. Hymn 75, Сh. Psalmist.

2. That aw - ful Word, that sov'reign Pow'r, By whom the worlds were made, (O hap - py morn, il - lus-trious hour,) Was once in flesh ar - rayed. 3. Then shone Al-might-y pow'r and love, In all their glo-rious forms, When Je-sus left his throne a-hove, Todwell with sin - ful worms.

 5. A - do - ring angels tuned their songs, To bail the joy-ful day, With rap-ture, then, let mor-tal tongues Their grate-ful wor-ship pay,

Metre 2.
Marlow. C. M. Hymn 570.-Vir. Selec.






4. They come! they come! thine exiled bands, Where'er they rest or roam, Have heard thy voice in dis - tant lands, And hast-en to their home.
5. Thus, though the world at last shall burn, And God his works de-stroy, With songs thy ran-som'd shall re-turn, And ev-er-last-ing joy.

Metre 2.
Walsal. C. M. Psalm 119, Part IV.-Watts.


1. How shall the young se - cure their hearts, And guard their lives from sin? Thy word the choic-est rules im - parts, To keep the conscience clean.

2. When once it en-ters to the mind, $1 t$ spreads such light $a$ - broad, The meanest souls in - struc - tion find, And raise their thoughts to God.
3. 'Tis like the sun, a heav'n-ly light, That guides us all the day; And thro' the dan - gers of the night, A lamp to guide our way.

4. The men that keep thy law with care, And
5. Thy pre-cepts make me tru - ly wise, I
med - i - tate thy word, Grow wi-ser bate the $\sin$-ners road, I hate my
than their teach-ers are, And bet - ter know the Lord. own vain thoughts that rise, But love thy law my God.













 Nran 2.







Metre 2. Heavenly Jerusalem. C. M. Hymn 1166.-Psalmist.




The Sov'reign of your heart proclaim, And bow be-fore his throne.


And tell the wond'ring na - lions round How bright these glo - ries shine. You that have e'er be-held his face, Can your for - bear bis praise.

We long to love as an - gels do And wish like them to sing. Thy love can an-i - mate the strain, And bid it reach the skies.

4. Here the Re-deem - er's
5. Oh, may these beaven-ly
wel - come voice Spreads heaven - ly


Metre 2.
evening TWilight. C. M. Hymn 492.-Ger. Ref. Coll.


1. I love to steal a - while a - way, Fromeve - ry cumb'ring care, And spend the hours of set - ting day In bum - ble, grate-ful prayer.

2. I love in sol-i - tude to shed, The pen - i - ten - tial tear, And all his prom-is - es to plead, Where none hut God can hear.
3. 1 love to think on mer - cies past, And fu - ture good im - plore, And all my cares and sor rows cast, On Him whom 1 a - dore.


[^4]

ISle of Wight. C. M. Psalm 119, Part XII.-Watts.


1. My God, con-sid - er my dis-tress, Let Mer-cy pleadmy cause ; Tho' I have sinned a-gainst thy grace, 1 cant for - get thy laws.

2. For - bid, for-hid the sharp re-proach Which 1 so just-ly fear ; Up-hold my life; up - hold my hope, Nor let my shame ap - pear.
3. Be thou a sure-ty, Lord, for me Nor let the proud op-press; But make thy wait-ing ser-vant see The shi-nings of thy face.

4. My eyes with ex-pec - ta - tion fail; My heart with - in me cries, When will the Lord his truth full. fil, And bid my com - forts rise.
5. Look down up - on my sor-rows, Lord, And show thy grace the same; Thy ten-der mer-cies still af ford, To those that love thy pame,

Metre 2.
PETERBOROUGH. C. M. Hymn 59.-Rippon.


1. What wisdom, ma-jes - ty, and grace Thro' all the gos-pel shine! 'Tis God that speaks, and we con-fess The doc - trine most di - vine.

2. Down from his starry throne on high, Th' Al-might-y Sa-vior comes; Lays his bright robes of glo-ry by, And fee - ble Hesh as - sumes.
3. The might-y deht that sinners owed Up - on the cross he pays; Then thro' the clouds as-cends to God, 'Midst shouts of lof - tiest praise.

4. There He our great High Priest appears, Before his Fa-ther's throne; Min-gles his mer-its with our tears; And pours sal - va - tion 5. Great God, with rev'rence we adore Thy jus-tice and thy grace, And on thy fath-ful-ness and pow'r Our firm de- pen-dence
down. place.

Metre 2.

4. Thy hand, in sight of all my foes Doth still my ta-hle spread; My eup with bles-sings o - ver - flows, Thine
5. The sure pro-vis-ions of my God At. tead me all my daye; 0 may thy bome bo my a - bode, And
oil a-noints my head. all my work be praise.




Metre 2.
ORTONVILLE. C. M. Hymn 145.-Ch. Psalmist.


1. Ma - jes-tic sweet-ncss sits enthroned Up - on the Sa-vior's brow: His head with radiant glories crowned; His lips with grace o'erilow, His lips with grace derflow.

2. To him I owc my life and breath, And all the joys I have; He makes me triumph over death, And saves me from the grave, And saves me from the grave, 5. To heav'n, the place of his a - bode, He brings my wea-ry feet; Shows me the glories of my God, And makes my joys complete, And makes my joys complete. 6. Since from thy boun-ty I re - ceive Such proofs of love di - vine; Had Ia thousand bearts to give, Lord! they should all be thine, Lord! they should all be thine. 13


Metre 2.
AWFUL MAJESTY.
C. M. Hymn 62, Book II.-W Wtts.



2. His sound-ing chariot shakes the sky, He makes the clouds his throne; There all his stores of light - ning lie, Till vengeance darts them down.
3. His nostrils breathe out fiery streams, And from his aw - ful tongue A sovereignvoice di-vides the flames, And thun-ders roar a - long.

4. Think, 0 my soul, that dread-ful day, When this in-cens-ed God, Shall rend the skies and burn the seas, And fing his wrath a - broad. 5. What shall the wretched sin-ners do? He once de-fied the Lord! But heshall dread the Thun-d'rer now, And sink he-neath his word.

Metre 2.
UNiON. C. M. Hymn 34.-Rippon.


Metre 2. Youthful Piety. C. M. Hymn 538.-Vill. Hymns.






 5. Then let us love and serve the Lord, With allour youth-ful pow'rs; And we shall gain the great re-ward, This glo-ry shall be ours.

## 100 Metre 2. DEVIZES. C. M. Hymn 226.-Rippon.


2. So may our eyes with ho-ly zeal Prevent the dawn - ing day, And turn the sacred pa-ges o'er,........... And praise thy name and pray, 3. Midst hourly cares my love pre - sents Its incense to thy throne; And while the world our hands em-ploys,...... Our hearts he thine a-lone,

4. As sanc-ti-fied to
no-blest ends, By each re - fresh-ment sought, And by each va-rious prov-i

- dence
Some wise in-struc-tion brought, 5. When to la-bo-rious
du-ties call'd, Or by temp-ta-tions tried, We'll seek the shelter of thy $\qquad$ And in thy strength con-fide,


PARADISE—Continued.


Lord, $\mathrm{T}^{\prime}$ em - brace my dear - est Lord.
through, Should bear me conq. - ror through.

Metre 2.
augusta. C. M. Hymn 506.-Assembly Coll.


1. While Thee 1 seek, Pro-tect - ing Pow'r Be my vain wishes still'd; And may this con-se-cra - ted hour With bet-ter hopes be filled.

2. Thy love the pow'r of thought bestow'd-To thee my thoughts would soar; That mer-cy o'er my life has flow'd, That mer-cy 1 a - dore.
3. In each e-vent of life bow clear Thy ruling hand 1 see! Each bless-ing to my soul most dear, Be - cause con-ferred by thee.

4. In eve-ry joy that crowns my days, In eve-ry painl hear, My heart shall find de-light in praise, Or seek re-lief in prayer. 5. When gladness wings the fa-vor'd hour, Thy love my thoughts shall fill; Re-signed when storms of sor-row low'r, My soul shall seek thy will.

5. "My God;" he cries, all na-ture 'shakes, And earth's strong pillars hend! The tem-ple's vail in sun - der breaks-The sol - id mar-hles rend!

6. "Tis finished-now the ran-som's paid-Re-ceive my soul," he cries; Be-hold he hows his
4.' But soon he'll break death's $\epsilon$ - vious chain, And in full glo-ry shine: O Lamb of God-was
sa--cred head-He bows his head-and dies! ev - er. pain, Was ev er love like thine!

He bow's his head- and dies!
Was ev_-er love like thine!
7. Hast thou a ri-'val in $\quad$ my breast?-Search, Lord-for thou canst $\quad$ tell;
8. No-thou art pre-cious to my .heart, i My por-tion and, my joy;


9. He sits a Sov'-reign on his throne, With pi - ty in his eyes; He hears the dy-ing pris'ners groan, And sees their sighs a - rise. 5. He frees the souls condemned to death; And when bis saints com-plain, It sha'n't he sajd that "pray-ing breath, Was ey - er spent in vain,"


## Metre 2. CAMBRIDGE. C. M. Psalm 122.-Watts.



Thou mak'st the sleep-ing bil-lows roll, The roll - ing bil-lows sleep. They saw thine arm in vengeance shine, When E-gypt durst re - bel.
4. He hears our prais-es and com-plaints; And while his
5. Peace be with-in this sa-cred place, And joy a con-atant guest

## CAMBRIDGE-Continued.



## Metre 2.

CONDESCENSION.
C. M. Hymn 110, Book I.-Watts.


1. There is a house not madewith hands, E-ter-nal and on high! And here my spr-it wait-ing stands, Till God shall bid it fly,

2. Short - ly this pris - on of my elay Must be dis-solved and fall; Thell, oh my sonl! with joy o - bey Thy heaven-ly 3. 'T' is he by bis Al-might-y grace, That forms thee fit forheaven, And as an ear-nest of the place, Has his own

Fa-ther's call. Spir - it given.

4. We walk by faith of joys to come, Faith lives up - on his
5. 'T is pleas-ant to be-lieve thy grace, But we had rath-er 14


Metre 2. Salford. C. M Hymn 125.-Watts.




## Metre 2.


2. Night $n$ - to night his name re - peats; The day re-news the sound, Wide as tbe beav'n on which be
3. '「is be sup-ports my mor-tal frame; My tongue shall speak bis praise; My sins would rouse bis wrath to

4. On a poor worm thy pow'r might tread, And I could ne'er with-stand; Thy jus - tice might have crushed me dead, But mer-cy beld thy band. 5. A thou-sand wretch-ed souls are fled, Siace the last set-ting sun, And yet tbou length'nest nut my thread, Aud yet my mn - ments run.


Metre 2.
MILES' LANE.
C. M. Hymn 177.-Rippon.


1 All hail the pow'r of Je-sus' name! Let an - gels prostrate fall ; Bring forth the roy-al di - a - dem, And crown him, crown him, crown him, crown him Lord of all.

4. Ye Gentile sinners, ne'er for-get The worm-wood sod the gall; Gospread your tro-phies at his feet, And crown him, crown him, crown him, crown him, Lord of alh 5. Babes, men and sirs, who know his love, Who feel your sins and thrall, Now join with all the hosts above, And crown him, crown him, crown him, crown him, Lord or alf,

Metre 2.
Bangor. C. M. Hymn 111.-Vir. Selec.




4. I own I'm guilt - y,
5. How-e'er for - sa - ken
6. And wben I close my

Metre 2.
ll - bound - ing arace, 0 or dis-tress'd, How - e'er op-press'd I be; How-e'er af-flict-ed here on earth, Do thou re-mem-ber me. eyes in death, And crea - ture belps all flee, Then, $O$ my great Re-deem-er God, I pray, re-menn-ber me.






4. Ere since by faith I saw the stream, Thy flow-ing wounds sup ply, Re-deem-ing love bas been my theme, And sball be till I die. 5. When this poor lisping, stamm'ring tongue, Lies si-lent in the grave, Then in a no-bler, sweet-er song, l'dl sing thy pow'r to save.


Metre 2. Youthful glory. C. M. Hymin 503.-Ref. Coll.


Ye liv-ing men, come view the ground, Where you must shortly lie."


1. $O$, in the morn of life, when youth With vi-tal ar - dor glows,


Still walk-ing downward to the tomb, And yet pre-pare no Then when we drop this dy-ing flesh, We'll rise a-bove the
more.
sky.

4. Ere yet the heart the woes of age, With vain re-gret de-plore, 5. True wisdom, ear-ly sought and gained, In age will give thee rest,


Be thy Cre-a-tor's glorious name And char-ac - ter en-graved; Be thy Cre-a-tor's glorious name And char - ac - ter en - graved. And cares and toils in end-less round, En-com-pass all thy ways; And cares and toils in end-less round, En - com - pass all thy ways.


And sad-ly muse on for-mer joys, That now re-turn no more; And sad-iy muse on for-mer joys, That $O$, then im-prove the morn of life, Iu make its eve-ning blest; $O$, then im-prove the morn of lite, To
now re-turn no more.
make its eve - ning blest.

## Metre 2.

DIVINE PROTECTION.
C. M. Hymin 249.-Sacred Songs.


1. How are thy servants bless'd, O Lord, How sare is their defence! E-ter-nal wisdom is their guide, E-ter-nal wisdorn is their guide, Their help om-nip-a-tence.





[^5]


1. Hark, from on high those hlissful strains! Whence can suchsweetness he? Have an-gels waked their golden harps With heav'n's own min-strel-sy? 2. Or do we hear the che - rub voice Of in-fant bands who raise, Soar - ing from earth, ce-les-tial notes In their Cre-a-tor's praise?

2. Thus spake the shepherds-yet with dread, So strange the sounds they heard, While o'er their slumb'ring flocks they kept Their wonted nightly guard, 4. And soon they saw a daz-zling light Beam thro' the star-ry way, And shi-ning ser-aphs clust'ring where The in-fant Je-sus lay,

3. They came a Savior's hirth to tell, And tunes of rap-ture
4. But now in ac-cents soft and kind, The chief-tain an-gel
sing; Hence the glad notes that filled the air _ Each swept his loudest string, said. "Heaven's tidings of great joy we bear-Shep-herds, he not a - fraid,

## Metre 2. Tisbury. C. M. Hymn 7, Book I.-Watts.


of the gos - pel sounds, The trump-et of the gos - pel sounds, With, an in-vi-ting roice, With an in-vi-ting voice, With an in-vi-ting voice. strive with earth - ly toys, And vain - ly strive with earth - ly toys, To fill an emp-ty mind, To fill an emp ty mind, To fill an emp ty mind.

in a - hun - dance flows, Sal - va - tion in a - bun-dance flows, Like floods of milk and wine, Like floods of mitk and wine, Like floods of milk and wine. gar-ment of your own, To weave a gar-ment of your own, That will not hide your sin, That will not hide your sin, That will not hide your sin.

## Metre 2. NEW Mík. C. M. Hymn 496.—Assem. Coll.



1. Let Zi - on's watcbmen all a-wake, And take th'a-larm they give: Now let them from the mouth of God, Their sol - emn charge re - ceive.

2. 'Tis not a cause of small im-port The pas-tor's care demands, But what might fill an angel's heart-It fill'd a Sa - vior's handa.
3. They watch for souls, for which the Lord Did heavenly hliss fore-go-For souls which must for-ev-er live in rap - tures or in woe.

4. All to the great tri - hu - nal haste, Th' ac-count to ren der there; And shouldst thou strictly mark our faults, Lord, how should we
5. May they that Je-sus whom they preach, Their own Re-deem-er see; And watch thou dai-ly o'er their souls, That they may watch 15


Metre 2. Pleyel's SECOND. C. M. (double.) Hymn 324.-Metl. Coll.


1. O joy - ful sound of gos - pel grace, Christ shall in me ap - pear; I e-ven 1 shall see his face, I shall be ho - Jy here.

2. The prom-ised land from Pis-gah's top, 1 now ex - ult to see; My hope is full (Oglo-rioushope!) Of im - mor - tal - i ty.


[^6]


## Metre 2.



1 How pre-cious did that grace ap-pear, The hour 1 first be - lieved.

. T is grace that brougt me safe thus far, And grace will lead me home. 1 shall pos-sess with - in the vail, A life of joy and peace.

WILTSHIRE. C. M. Hymn 75, Book II.-Watts.
 1. From thee my God, my joys shall rise, And run e - ter - nal rounds,

2. The ho-ly tri-umphs of my soul Shall death it-self out-brave, 3. There, where my blessed Je' - sus reigns, In heaven's nnmeasnred space,


[^7] 5. Haste my Be-lov-ed, fetch my soul Up to thy bless'd a - bode,


Metre 2.
ROCHESTER. C. M. Psalm 34.-Watts.

4. What though the sor-rowa here they taste Are sharp and te-dious too, The Lord who saves them all at last, Is their sup-port - er now. 5. When des-o - la-tion Iike a flood, O'er the proud sin-ner rolls, Saints find a ref-uge in their God, For he re-deemed their souls,

## 118 Metre 2. <br> MISSIONARY'S ADIEU. C. M. (double.) Hymn by J. L. Shuck.



1. My dear-est, love - ly, na - tive land, Where peace and plea-sure grow, Where joy with fair - est, soft-est hand, Wipes off the tears of woe一

Thy Sab - haths, laws, and happy shores, And names, I love them -we!l,

2. O sa-cred home, how sweet thou art, And all thy scenes how dear! Thou dost with cords entwine my heart, And seem'st to say, "s stay here!" $\}$

Thou al-ways didst an an.gel prove, My youth-ful fears to quell,

3. My pa-rents, brothers, sisters, friends, My warm af-fec-tionknow, And love from each my path at-tends, And can 1 from them go,
4. No sighs of grief my bo-som heave, No tears of an-guish roll; My friends, my all I glad-ly leave, For Je- sus cheers my soul.


The thoughts of days that now are past, No pen nor tongue can tell Ye winds, then, waft me far a - way, The tale of love to tell;

## Metre 2. MOUNT PLEASaNt. C. M. Hymn 41, Book I.-Watts.



Though to my heart they cling so fast, Yet I must say, Fare - well! To coun-try, home, and friends 1 say, Fare - well! O yes I Fare-well!




1. Ye glitt'ring toys of eartb, a - dieu, A no-bler cboice be mine; $\}$ Be-gone, un-wor-thy of my cares, Ye spe-cious baits of sense; A re-al prize at-tracts my view, A trea-sure all di - vine; $\}$ Be-gone, un-wor-thy of my cares, Ye spe-cious baits of sense (1)
2. Je-sus, to mul-ti-tudes un-known,- 0 name di-vine - ly sweet! $\}$ Should botb the In-dies at my call Tbeir boast-ed stores re-sign $\}$
Je-sus, in thee, in thee a - lone, Wealtb, ho-nor, plea-sure meet!

3. Sbould earth's vain treasures all de-part, Of this deargift pos-sess'd,
I'd clasp it to my joy-ful beart, And be for-ev-er hless'd: $\}$ Dear Sov'reign of my soul's de-sires, Thy love is hliss di - vine; Metre 2. BLESSED INFANCY. C. M. Hymn 556.--Rippon.


In - es - ti - ma - ble wortb an-pears The pearl of price im - mense.


With joy I would re-nounce them all, For leave to call thee mine.
 - Ae - cept the wish that love in-spires, And hid me call thee mine.


## Metre 2.







 16


1. Fa-ther I long, I faint to see The place of thine a - bode,
I'd leave these earth-ly courts and flee Up to thy seat my God:

2. I'd part with all the joys of sense, To gaze up - on thy throne; $\}$ There all the heav'n-ly hosts are seen-In shi-ning ranks they move,
Pleas-ure springs fresh for - ev - er thence, Un-speak-a-ble, un-known!

3. Then at thy feet with aw-fulfear, Th'a-dor-itig ar-mies fall; $\}$ There I would vie with all the host, ln du-ty and in bliss;
With joy they shrink to noth-ing there, Be-fore th' E-ter-nal All. $\}$,


While less than noth-ing I can hoast, And van - i - ty con. - fess.
5. High o'er th'an-gel-ic bands
he rears His once dis - ‘hon-ored head;


Metre 2.

2. What emp-ty things are all the skies, And this in-fe-rior clod! There's noth-inghere de-serves my joys-There's noth-ing like my God. 3. In vain the bright, the bur-ning sun, Scat-ters his fee-ble light; 'Tis thysweet beamscre-ate my noon- If' thou with-draw 'tis night.

4. And whilst up on my rest-less bed, A-mong the shades I roll, If my Re-deem-er shows bis bead 'Tis morn-ing with my soul. 5. To thee we owe our wealth and friends, And health and safe a - bode; Thanks to thy name for mean er things, But they are not my God.

## 124 Metre 2. BURFORD. C. M. Hymn 290.-Church Psalmody.


4. Be thou my Shield, my Hi - ding place; That, shel-tered near thy side, I may my fierce ac-cu-ser face; And tell him thou hast died. 5. Oh wond'rous love!-to theed and die, To bear the cross and shame, That guilt - y sin-ners such as 1 , Might plead thy gra-cious name.

Metre 2.
Bedford. C. M. Psalm 63, Part I.-Watts.

2. So pil-grims on the scorch-ing sand, Be-neath a burn-ing sky, Long for a cool-ing streamat hand, And they must drink or die. 3. L've seen thy glo - ry and thy power Through all thy tem - ple shine; My God, re - peat that heavenly hour, That vis - ion so di - vine.

4. Not all the bless-ings of a feast Can please my soul so well, As when thy rich-er grace 1 taste, And in thy pres-ence dwell. 5. Hot life it-self with all its joys, Can my hest pas-sions move, Or raise so highmy cheer-ful voice, As thy for - giv-ing Jove.

## Metre 3.

Shirland, S. M. Hymn 93, Book II.-Watts.




## Metre 3.

AYLESBURY. S. M. Psalm 25, Part I.-Watrs.


1. I lift my soul to God, My trust is in his name; Let not my foes, that seek my blood, Still tri-umph in my shame.

2. Sin and the pow'r of bell Per-suade me to de - spair; Lord, make me know thy cov'-nant well That I may 'scape the snare.
3. From heams of dawn-ing light Till eve-ning shades a - rise, For thy sal-va-tion, Lord 1 wait, With ey - ev long-ing eyes.

4. Re-mem-ber all thy grace, And lead me in thy truth; For-give the sins of ri-per, days And fol-lies of my youth. 5. The Lord is just and kind, The meek shall learn his ways; And eve-ry hum-hle sin-ner find The meth-ods of his grace.

Watchman. S. M. Psalm 63.-Watts.




Metre 3.
boyleston. S. M. Psalm 103.-Watts.


1. O bless the Lord, my soul! Let all with.in me join, And aid my tougue to hless his name, Whose favors are di-vine, Whose fa-vors are di - vine.

2. O bless the Lord, my soult Nor let hismer-cies lie, For - got-ten in un-thank-ful-ness; And without prais-es die, And with-out prais-es die. 3. 'Tis he for-gives thy sins, 'Tis he re-lieves thy pain, 'Tis he that heals thy sick-ness-es, And makes thee young a-gain, And makes thee young a-gain.

3. He crowns thy life with love, When ransom'd from the grave; He that redeemed my soul from hell, Hath sov'reign pow'r tosave, Hath sov'reign pow'r to save. 5. He fills the poor with good; He gives the suff'rers rest ; The Lord hath judgments for the proud, And justice for th' oppress'd, And justice for th' oppress'd.

Metre 3.
GERAR. S. M. Psalm 133.-Watts.


1. Bless'd are the sons of peace, Whose hearts and hopes are one; Whose kind de - signs to serve and please Through all their ac - tions run.
2. Bless'd is the pi-ous house, Where zeal and friendship meet, Their songs of praise, their

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3. Thus when on Aaron's head They pour'd the rich per-fume, The oil through all his
4. Thus on the heav'nly hills The saints are bless'd a-bove, Where joy like morn - ing


Metrf. 3.
Little marlborough. S. M. Pala 90.-Watts.

2. A - las this brit - tle clay That built our bo-dy first! And eve-ry month, and eve-ry day, 'Tis montaring back to dust. 3. Our mo-ments fly a - pace, Our fee-ble pow'rs de-cay; Swift as a flood, our hast-y days Are sweep-ing us a - way.

4. Yet if our days must fly, We'll keep their end in sight- We'll spend them all in wis-dom's ways, And let them speed their flight. 5. They waft us

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Metre 3.
BLOOMFIELD. S. M. Hymn 88.-Rippon.



Metre 3. Chester. S. M. Psalm 148, Part I.-Watts.


1. Let eve - ry crea-ture join, To praise th' E - ter - nal God; Ye; heav'n-ly hosts, be - gin the song, And sound his name a - broad.

2. Thou sun, with gold-en beams, And moon with
pa - ler rays, Ye wond'rous frame; By

3. Ye va - pors, when ye rise, Or fall in
4. Wind, hail, and fla-ming fire A. gree to 17
show'rs of snow-Ye thun-ders murm'ring round the skies, His pow'r and glor-ry show. praise the Lord, When ye in dread-fulstorms con-spire To ex - - ente his word.


Metre 3.
NEW HOPE. S. M. Hymn 30, Book II.-Watts.








## Metre 3.

IDUMEA. S. M. Hymn 74, Book II.-Watts.


1. Is this the kind re - turn, And these the thanks we owe, Thus to a - huse e - ter - nal love, Whence all our bless-ings fow.




2. The brutes o - hey their God, And bow their necks to men; But we more hase, more bru-tish things, Re-ject his ea-sy reign. 5. Turn, turn us might - y God! And mould our souls a - fresh; Break, sov'reign grace, these hearts of stone, And give us hearts of tlesh.

Metre 3.

1. How hea-vy is the night That bangs up - on our eyes, Till Cbrist with bis re-vi-ving light, $0-v e r$ our souls a-rise, $0-v e r$ our souls a - rise.

2. Our guilt-y spir-its dread To meet the wrath of heav'n; But in his right-eous-ness ar - rayed, We see our sins for-giv'n, We see our sins for-giv'n.
3. Un-ho-ly and im pure Are all our thoughts and ways; His hands in-fect-ed na-ture cures, With sanc-ti-fy-ing grace, With sanc - ti - fy-ing grace.

4. The pow'rs of hell agree To hold our souls in vain; He scts the sons of bon dage free, And breaks th'accursed chain, And breaks th' accursed chain, 5. Lord, we adore thy ways To bring us near to God; Thy sov'reign pow'r, thy healing grace, And thy a-to-ning blood, And thy a - to-ning blood.

Metre 3.

## Strait gate. S. M. Hymn 25.-Vill. Hymns.


2. Be-liev -ers find the way Thro' Christ the liv-ing Gate; But those who hate this ho-ly way, Com - plain it is ${ }^{\circ}$ too strait. 3. If self must be de - nied, And sin no more ca-ress'd, They ra-ther choose the way that's wide, And strive to think it best.

4. En.com-pass'd by a throng, On num-bers they de-pend; They say 60 ma-ny can't be
5. But hear the Sa-vior's word-r"Strive for the heav'n-ly gate; Ma - ny will call up - on the wrong, And miss a hap - py end. -

Metre 3.
ALBION. S. M. Hymn 103.-Rippon.


1. My soul, with joy at - tend, While Je-sus si-lence hreaks; No an-gel's harp such mu - sic yields, As what my Shep-herd rpeaks, As what my Shep-held speaks.

2. "I know my sheep," he cries, "My sonlap proves them well; Vain is the treach'rous world's dis-guise, And vain the rage of bell, And vain the rage of hell.
3. "I free - ly feed them now With to-kens of my love, But rich-er pas-tures I pre-pare And sweet-er streamsa-bove, Aud sweeter streams a-bove.

4. "Tn-numbered years of hliss 1 to my sheep will give: And while my throne un-sha-kenstands, Shall all my cho-sen live, Shall all my cho-sen live. 5. "This tried Al-migh-ty hand Is raised for ther de-fence: Where is the pow'r shall reach them there, Or what shall force them thence? Or what fhall force them thence.

Metre 3. humble praises. S. M. Hymn 51, Book T.-Watts.

4. Then all the cho-sen seed Shall meet a - round histhrone, Shall bless the con-duct of his grace, And make bis won-ders know,
5. To our Re-deem-er God, Wis-dom and power be-longs, lm -mor-tal crowns of maj-es-ty And ev-er-last-ing songs,


Metre 3. NeWton. S. M. Psalm 48, Part II.-Watts.


 And mark the build-iny well.


And make a fair re-port.
And rites a-dorned with gold.
And ours a-bove the sky.
Metre 3.
NINETY-THIRD. S. M. Psalm 45.-Watts.




[^8]
## 136 Metre 3. <br> BALTIMORE. S. M. Hymn 36, Book II.-Watts.



Metre 3. Wrentham. S. M. Hymn 498.-Luth. Coll.


Je - sus the Priest, receives our songs, And bears them to the King. Ho - san - na to the God of grace, Who lays his tbunder by. But Lord, bow weak are mortal strains, To speak im-mor-tal love."

2. In eve - ry state se - cure, Kept

3. 'Tis well when
4. 'Tis well when
5. 'Tis well wben
joys a - rise, on the at his
throne

[^9]

Tis well with them while life en-dures, And well whencalled to die; ' $\mathrm{Tis}^{\text {is }}$ well wilh them while life en - dures, And well when called to die

'Tis well when darkness vails theskies, And strong temp-ta-tions blow; ${ }^{9}$ Tis well when dark-ness vails the skies, And strong temp-ta - tions blow.
And 'tis as well in God's ac-count When they the fur-nace prove; And 'tis as well in God's ac. count, When they the fur-nace prove. Tis well when at his feet they groan, Yet bring their wantsa-way; 'Tis well when at bis feet they groan, Yet bring their wants a way.

Metre 3. Orrington. S. M. Hymn 351.--Ch. Psalmody.

4. When rea-son, tired and blind, Sinks help-less and a : fraid; Thon blest sup-port-er of the mind! How pow'r-ful is thine aid. 5. Oh! let me feet thy power, And find thy sweetre - lief, To cheer my eve - ry gloom-y bour, And calm my eve - ry grief18

Metre 3.
asylum. S. M. Psalm 48.-Watts.


Metre 3. Glorious War. S. M. (double.) Hymn 401.-Metif. Coll.

4. On - ly have faith in
8. Our Cap-tain leads us

God; In faith your foes as - sail; on; He beck-ons from the skies,

Not wrest - ling
And
reach - es
a-gainst flesh and blond, But all the powers of , hell; out a star - ry crown, And bids ws take the prize;

Who bow at Christ's command, Your arms andhearts prepare; The day of hat-tle is at hand, Go forth to glo-rious war, Go forth to glorious war.


From thrones of glory driven, By thaming vengence hurl'd, Theyothrong the air and darken heav'n, Andrule this low - or woild, And rule this low - er world.
Be faith-ful un-to death, Par - take my vic-to - ry, And thou shalt wear this glorous wreath, And thou shalt reign with me, And thou shalt reign with me.

## Metre 3.

HANTS S. M. Hymn 72.-Luth. Coll.



[^10]5. And what-so-e'er thou will'st, Thou dost, 0 King...... . . orking*, What thine unerring wisdom choose, Thy pow'r to being brings, Thy pow'r to be - ing bring.


1. Blest be the tie that binds Our hearts in Chris-tian love; The fel-low-ship of kin-dred minds, is like to that a-hove, is like to that a - bove.

2. Be - fore our Father's throne, We pour our ar-dent prayers! Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one-Our comforts and our cares, Our comforts and our cares.
3. Weshare our mu-tual woes, Our mu-tual hur-dens hear; And oft-en for each oth-er flows The sympa-thi-zing tear, The sym-pa-thi-zing tear.

4. When we are called to part, It gives us mu - tual pain; But we shall still he join'd in heart, And hope to meet a - gain, And hcpe to ineet a - gain.
5. This glo-rious hope re-vives Our courage hy the way; While eachinex-pec-ta-tion lives, And longs to see the day, And longs to see the day.

Metre 3. WORDS OF PEaCE. S. M. (double.) Hymn 110, Book I.-Watts


1. How heau-teous are their feet, Who stand on Zi - on's hill! Who hring salvation on their tongues, And words of peace re-veal! How charming is their roice!

2. How hap-py are our ears, That hear this joy-ful sound, Whichkings andprophets waitedfor, And sought, but never found! How hlessed are our eyte


[^11]

Metre 3.
tender mercy. S. M. Psalm 103, Part II.-Watts.


3. High as the beav'ns are raised A-hove the ground we tread, So far the rich-es of his grace Our highest thoughts exceed, Our highest thoughts exceed.


[^12]

1. Oh where shall reat be tound, Rest for..............the wea-ry soul! 'Twere van the occan's depth to sound, Or pierce to enther pole, Or pierce to el-ther pole.

2. The world cau nev - er
3. Be - yond this vale of
give The bliss................for wich we sigh; 'Tis not the whole of tife to live, Nor all of death to die, Nor tears, Thete is.............. a life a bove; Uu-meas-ured by the flight of years, And all that life is luve, And
all of death to die. all that life is lore.



Metre 3.
Laban. S. M. Hymin 328.-Vir. Selec.

4. To thee we still would cleave, With ev - er grow-ing zeal; If millionstempt us Christ to leave, O let them ne'er pre - vail. 3. Thy Spir - it shall u - nite Our souls to thee our Head; Shall form us to thy im-age bright, That we thy paths may tread.

5. Death may our souls di - vide From these a - bodes of clay; But love shall keep us near thy side Thro' all the gloom - y way. 5. Since Christ and we are one, Why should we doubt or fear; If be in heav'nhas fixed bis throne, He'll fix bis raem-bers there.

Metre 3
MISSIONARY HERALD. S.M. Hymn 400.-Assem. Coll.




Metre 3.
Orange. S. M. Hymi 219.-Cin. Psalmody

2. Draw with thy still small roice, Us from each $\sin$ - ful way; And bid the mourn-ing saints re jnice, Though earth - ly joys de - cay.

2. My thoughts address his throne, When morning brings the light; 1 seek hisbless-ings every noon, And pay my vows an night, I seek hisblessings every noon, And pay my vows isc. 3. Thou wilt re-gard my cries, 0 , my e - ter - nal God, While sinners perish in surprise, Beneah ilhy angry rod, While suners perish in surprise, Beneath ihy angry rod.

4. Because they dwell al case Andnosad changes feel; They neither fear nor trust thy name, Nor learn to do thy will, They neitler fear nor trust thy name, Nor learn to do thy will, 5. But I with all my cares, Will lean upon the Lord; I'll cast my burdens on his arm, And rest upon bis word, I'll cast my burdens on bis arm, Aad rest upon his word.

Metre 3. SUBMission. S. M. Hymn 87.--Sac. Poetry.





Metre 3.
RISing SUN. S. M. Hymn 618.-Luth. Cold.


1. See how the ri - sing sun Pur - sues his shi-ning way; And wide pro-claimshis Ma-ker's praise, With eve-ry hright'ning ray.




2. O, how shall 1 re - pay The houn-ties of my God? This fee-hle spir - it pants he - neath The pleas-ing, pain-ful load.
3. Dear Sa-vior, to thy cross 1 hringmy sac-ri-fice; By thee per-fumed it shall as - cend With fra-grance to the skies.

## Metre 3.

Lathrop. S. M. Hymn 341.-Church Psalmody.

3. Why should this anx ious load, Press down your wea - ry mind? Oh, seek your heaven-ly Fa-ther's throne, And peace and com-fort find. 4. His good-ness stands ap-proved, Un-changed, from day to day; I'll dropmy hur-den at his feet And hear a song a way. 19.


Metre 3.
UNITY. S. M. Нymn 71.-Ci.Нymn Воок.






Metre 4.

1. Hail my ev -er bless-ed Je-sus, On-ly Thee $I^{\prime}$ wish to afis To my soul thy name is pre-cious, Thou my Prophet, Priest and King.

2. Oh, what mer-cy flows from heav-en, Oh what joy and hap - pi - ness! Love Imuch ?-1've much for-giv - en- I'm a mir - a - cle of grace.





Sa-vior, I do feel thy mer-jt, Sprin-kled with re-deem-ing blood;
And my wea-ry trouh-led spir-it, Now finds rest with thee my God; $\qquad$ hap-py, While in thy dear arms 1 lie,

2. Now l'1l sing a Sa-vior's mer - it, Tell the world of That if a-ny want his Spir-it, He is still the
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { his dear name; } \\ \text { ver - } \mathrm{y} \text { same; }\end{array}\right\}$ He that ask - eth soon re - ceiv-eth, He that seeks is sure to find:

3. Now our Ad-vo-cate is plead-ing with his Fa-ther and our God; Now for us is in - ter - ce-ding As the pur-chase of his blood; $\}$ Now me-thinks 1 hear himpray-ing, "Father, save them, $I$ have died;"

Metre 4. DIVINE COMPASSION. 8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7. Hymn 334.-Vir. Selec.


And the Fa-ther an-swers, say-ing, "Thy are free: Iy jus - ti - fied."
3. Lave and grief my heart di - vi - ding, With my tears his feet Ill hathe ; Cop-stant still in fath a - bi - ding, Life de - ri - ving from his death;

## DIVINE COMPASSION--Continued.







Bethlehem. 8,7,8,7. Hymn 20.—Sacred Songs.
Se-sus go; Prove his woundseach day more heal


1. Ilark! what mean those ho - ly voic - es, Sweet-ly sound - ing.thro'the skies ? Lo! th' an = gel-ic host re- joic - es, Heav'n-ly tal

2. List - en to the wond'rous sto-ry, Which they chantinhymns of joy; Glo- Iy
in the high - est, glo - ry! Glo. ry


3. Christ is
4. Hast - en
horn the great A - noint-ed, Heav'n and earth his prais-es sing! O re - ceive whom God ap - point-ed For your Proph - et, Priest, and Kjg
mor - tals, to a - dore Him; Learn his name and taste his joy; Till in heaven ye sing he - fore Him, Glo - ry

## Metre 4.

PENITENCE. 8,7,8,7. Hymn 295.-Rippon.

## 

1. Je - sns full of all com - pas - sion, Hear thy hum-hle suppliant cry; Let me know thy great sal - va-tion-See! I lan-guish, faint, and die.

2. Guilt-y hut with heart re
3. Whither should a wretch be

lent-ing, $O$-ver-whelmed with help-less grief, Prostrate at thy feet re-pent-ing, Send, $O$ send me quick re-lief. fy-ing, But to Him who com-fort gives? Whith-er, from the dread of dy-ing, But to him who ev - er lives.


While I view thee, wounded, 5. With thy righteousness and
griev - ing, Breathless on the curs-ed tree! Fain I'd feel Spir - it 1 am more than an-gels hlest; Heir with thee
me. rest.

Metre 4.


DISCIPLE. 8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7. Hymn 57.-Christian Lyre.

1. Te-sus, 1 my cross have ta - ken

- 

 All to leave and fol-Jow then; No. 1 -. d, poor, de - spised, for-sa-ken, Thou from hence my a!! shalt be;

2. Let the world de-spise and leave me, They have left my Sa - vior too: Hu-man heartsand looks decpive me-Thou art not, like them, un-true $;$ 3. Go, then earth-ly fame and trea - sure Come dis - as - ter, scorn and pain; ln thy ser-vice pain is plea-sure, With thy fa-vor,

4. Man may trou - hle and dis - tress me, 'Twill hut drive me to thy breast; life with trials hard may press me, Heaven will give me sweet-er rest,
5. Soul, then know thy full sal-va - tion-Rise o'er sin, and fear and care; Joy to find in eve-ry sta-tion, Some-thing still to do or hearj - on from grace to glo - ry Armed by faith and winged by prayer; Heaven's eternal day's before thry Gi


Oh! 'tis not in grief to harm me, While thy love is left to me; Oh!'twere not in joy Think what Spir-it dwells with - in thee-Think what Fa-ther's smiles are thine; 7hink that Je-sus died Soon shall close thy earth - ly mis-sion, Soon shall pass thy pil - grim days:Hope shall change to glad
to charm me, Were that joy un-mixed with thee. to win thee, Child of heav'n, canst thou re-pine? fru - i-tion, Faith to sigbt and prayer to praise.

## Metre 4.

NEW MONMOUTH. 8,7,8,7. Hymn 77.-Assem. Coll.


2. Teach me some me-lo - dious
3. Here I raise my Eb - en

- e - zer, Hith-er by thy help l'm come; And I
mer-cy nev - er
ceas-ing, Call for songs of loud-est praise.


4. Je-sus sought me when a
5. Oh, to grace how great a
stran-ger, Wand'ring from the fold of God; He to deht-or Dai-ly l'm con-strained to he; Let thy

$\square$
 hope hy thy good plea-sure, Safe-ly to ar - rive at home. (6-®

6. Pil-grim, see that stream be-fore thee, Dark-ly wind-ing thro' the vale!

Should its dead-ly waves rolt o'er thee Then would not thy courage fail?
No!-tbat stream bas notbing frightfur, To Wbile I gazed, with speed surprising, Down the stream she plung'd fromsight;
Ga-zing. still, 1 saw ber ri - smg Like an angel clotbed witb light. $\}$ Cease, my beart, tbis mournful sigbing, Death will break the sul-len gloom;


There to plunge 't will be de-ligbt-ful-Theremy pil-grim-age will end. Soon my spir-it, flutter-ing, dy - ing, Will be borne beyond tbe tomb.
to a - - hide! Fa - ther's side;


Hail! thou ag - o - niz - ing Sa-vior! Bearer of our sin and shame! By thymer-it we find fa-vor, Life is giv - en throughthy name.


Therefor sin-ners Thou art pleading, There thou dost our place pre-pare; Ev-er for us in - ter - ce-ding, Till in glo - ry we ap pear.

## Metre 4. ${ }^{\text {4* }}$ RECONCILEMENT. 8,7,8,7.



1. My Be-lov-ed, wilt thon own me, When my heart i-all defiled? Tho' hay dy-ing love has won me, Tho'thy dyinglove bas won me Can I detmmyelf a rhitd.

2. My Be-lov-ed, pass be-fore me; Never frommy sight remove; Ma-ny wa-ters flow-ing o'er me, Ma-ny waters fowing o'er me, Cannot quench my burning love. 3. My Be-lov-ed, now endue me, With thine ownatiaetive eharms; May thy Spint sweety woo me; May thy Spir it sweetly woome, Fotd me in thy shettring arms.

3. My Be-lov-pl, aafe-ly hide me, In the drear and eloudy day; Ere the wind - y storm has tried me, Ere the windy storm has tried me, Hide my trembling sonl, i pray.
a My Bu-lov-ed, kindly take me, To thy sympathizing breast; Nev-er, nev - er more, for - eake me, Never, nevermore, forrake me, Guide me to the land of rest. 20

## 154 Metre $4 . \quad$ SaXony. 8,7,8,7, Hymn 728.-Ch. Psalmody.


3. For ten thousand bless - ings giv - en, For the bope of fu - ture joy, Sound his praise thro' earth and heaven, Sound Je - ho - vah's praise on bigh. 4. Joy-ful - ly on earth 3 - dore him, Till in heav'n our songs we raise; There en-rap tur'd fall be-fore him, Lost in won - der, love and praise.

Metre 4.
Carlisle. 8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7. Hymin 418, Part I.-Rippon.
$\because$

3. Round each hab-i - ta-tion hov'ring See the clouds and fire appear! For a glo-ry and a cov'ring, Show-ing that
4. Blest in - hab-i-tants of Zi - on, Wash'd in the Re-deemr's blood!Je-sus, whom their souls re ly on, Makes themkings


CONQUEST. 8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7. Hymn 127.—Dover Selec.

 But he - youd this vale of sor-rows Lie the fields of end-less day; $\}$



3. He whose thunder shakes cre-a-tion, He who bids the plan-ets roll? He who rides up - on the tem-pest, And whose sceptre sways the whole;
4. There, on flow'ry hills of plea-sure, In the fields of end-less rest, Love, and joy, and peace shall ev-er Reign and tri-umph in your breast. $\}$

## Metre 4. Ripley. 8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7. Hymn 341.—Psalmist.



They are always hov'ring round you, Till you reach the heavenly land. Where the golden harps tor-ev-er, Sound redemption thro' the sky?

# RIPLEY-Continued. 



For thy Prov - i - dence that gov - erns, Thro' thine empire's wide do - main, Wings an an-gel, guides a spar-row, -Bless-ed be thy gen-tle reign.


Brightness of the Fa-ther's glo - ry, Shall thy praise un-ut-tered lie; Break my tongue such guilt-y si-lence; Sing the Lord who came to die.

4. Guardme, Sa-vior, by thy pow'r; Guardmein the try - ing hour : Let thy un - re - mit - ted
5. Let my few re-main-ing days Be di-rect-ed to thy praise; So the last, the clo-sing

## Metre 5.

Redeeming Love. 4 lines 7 's. Hymn 69.-Rippon.


Metre 5. Bozrah. 8 lines 7's.


Stop and taste re-deem-ing
Notb-ing but re-deem-ing
love, Stop and taste re-deem - ing
love, Notb-ing but re-deem-ing
love.
love.

[^13]

Metre 5. Cookham. 4 lines 7's. Hymn 105.-Dover Selec.




4. All my trea-sure is
5. Noth-ing else may 1
thy love; Who the worth of love can tell? In - fi-nite, an - scarch-a - ble. de - sire; Plased witb what thy love pro-vides, Weaned from all the world be-sides.


## Metre 5.

## EXAMINATION. 4 lines 7's. Hymn 250.-Rippon.


4. When 1 turn my eyeswith-in, All is dark, and vain, and wild; Fill'd with un-be - lief and sin, Can 1 deem my-selfa child 9 5. If 1 pray, or hear, or read, $\operatorname{Sin}$ is mixed with all 1 do; Youthat love tbe Lord in - deed, Tell me, is it thus with you?






Nema




## 162 Metre 5. ELTHAM. 8 lines 7's. Psalm 72.-Church Psalmist.


2. Then shall wars and tu-mults cease, Right-eous-ness, andjoy and peace,

Then be han-ished grief and Un - dis-turbed shall ev - er
pain; $\left.\begin{array}{rl}\text { reign. }\end{array}\right\}$ Bless we then our gra-cious Lord, fy - er praise hisglo-rious name; reign.


Metre 5.
MaRTYN. 8 lines 7's.
Sa-tan and his host o'erthrown, Bound in chains, shall hurt no more.

All his mighty acts re - cord; All his wondrous love pro - claim. Eq-0


## MARTYN-Continued.



Metre 5. DiVine inquiry. 4 lines 7's. Hymn 6.-Rippon.

4. "Mine is an un-chang-ing love,
5. "Thou shalt see my glo-ry soon,

High-er
When the
than the heights a-hove, Deeper than the depths heneath, work of grace is done- Partner of my throneshalt he;

Free and faith-ful, strong as death.
Say, Poor sin-ner, lov'st thou me?"


## Metre. 5

HENDON. 4 lines 7's. Psalm 23.-Ch. Psalmody.


1. To thy pas-tures, fair and large, Heav'nly Shepherd, lead thy charge, And my eouch with tend'rest care, 'Midst the springing grass prepare, 'Midst the springing grass prepare.

2. When I faint with summer's heat, Thou shalt guide my wea - ry feet To the streams that still and slow, Thro' the verdant meadows flow, Thro' the verdant meadows flow.

3. Safe the drea - ry vales I tread. By the shades of death o'er-spread; With thy rod and slaft supplied, This my guard and that my guide, This my guard and that my guide.
4. Con-stant to my la-testend, Thou my foot-steps shalt at - tend; And shalt bid thy hallowed dome Yield me an e-ter-nal bome; Yield me an e-ter - nal home.

Metre 5.
SINCERITY. 4 lines7's. Hymn 16.-Dover Selec.


## Metre 5.

## alarming Voice. 4 lines 7's. Hymi 40.-Vill Hymas.



1. Sinner! art thou still se-cure? Wilt thou stitl re-fuse to pray? Can thy heart or hand endure, In the Lord's a-veng-ing day! In the Lord's, a - venging day. (6)
2. See his might-y arm is bared! Aw-ful ter-rors clothe his brow! For his judgment stand prepared, Thou must either break or bow, Thou must either break or bow.
3. At his pres-ence na-ture shates, Earth affrighted hastes to flee; Sol-id mountains melt tike wax-What will then becone of thee! What will then become of thee?

4. Who his ad-vent may a-bide? You that glo-ry in your shame, Will you find a place to hide When the world is wrapt in flame? When the world is wrapt in flame? 5. Lord, pre-pare us by thy grace! Soon we mustre-sign our breath, And our souls be called to pass Thro' the i-ron gate of death, Thro' the i - ron gate of death.

5. Heav'n unfolds its por-tals wide, See the Conq'ror through them ride! King of glo-ry! mount thy throne, Bound-less em - pire is thy own. 5. Praise him, ye ce - les - tial choirs! Tune and sweep your gold - en lyres; Raise, O earth! your no-blest songs, From ten thou-sand thou - sand tongues.

Metré 6.
GANGES. 8,8,6,8,8,6. Hymn 367.-Vill. Hymns.

4. The saints I heard with rap-ture tell, How Je - sus conquered Death and Hell, And broke the fowler's snare; Yet when I found this truth re-main,
6. But while 1 thus in an-guish lay, The gracious Sa-vior pass'd that way, And felt his pi-ty move; The sin-ner by his just-tice slain,



Metre 6.
alderton. 8,8,6,8,8,6. Hymn 300.-Rippon.



2. His hap-pi-ness in part is mine, Al-read-y sav'd from self de-sign, From eve-ry crea-ture love; Bless'd with the scorn of finite good, 3. The things e - ter - nal 1 pur-sue, And hap-pi-ness be - yond the view, Of those who base-ly pant For things by nature felt and seen,

4. Noth-ing on earth 1 call my own; A stran-ger to the world un-known, I all their goods de-spise; I tram-ple on their whole de-light, 5. There is my house and por-tion fair; My trea-sure and my heart are there, And my a - hi - ding home; For me my eld - er hreth-rell stay,


My coul is light-ened of its load, And seeks the things a - bove, And seeks the things above, And seeks..............................the things a - bove. Their hon-ors, wealth and pleasures mean, I nei-ther have nor want, I nei-ther have nor want, 1 nei-............................. ther bave nor want.

And seek a coun-try out of sight, A coun-try in the
And an-gels heck-on me a-way: And Je-sus hids me 22


Shall such a worthless worm as I, Who sometimes am afraid to die, Be found at thy right hand? Be found................. at thy right hand? Be found at thy right hand.


But can I bear the piercing thought? What if my name should be left out When thou for them shalt call! When thou.............. for them shalt cal!! When thou for them shalt call!


Thy pard'ning voice $O$ let me hear, To still my mobe - liev - ing fear, Nor let me fall, I pray, Nor let.................. me fall, 1 pray, Nor let me fall, I pray. Then loudest of the crowd I'll sing, White beav'n's resounding naosions ring With sounds of sov'reign grace, With sounds ........ of sov'reign grace, With sounds of sov'reigngrace.

Metre 6.
CHAPEL. 8,8,6,8,8,6. Hymn 552.-Meth. Coll.


Where shall I find my des-tined place? Shall 1 my ev - er - last - ing days With fiends or an - gels spend? With fiends or an - gels spend? How make my own e-lec-tion sure, And when I fail on eartb, se-cure A man - sion in the shies! A man-sion in the skies?


Metre 7.
TAMWORTH. 8,7,8,7,4,7. Hymn 273.-Meth. Coll.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. Oh thou God of my sal - va - tion, My Re-deem-er from all } \sin , \text {, } \\ \text { Moved hy thy di-vine com-pas - sion, Who hast died my heart to win; }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ will praise thee, 1 will praise thee, where shall I thy praise be - gin?

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\text { ( } 6
$$



3. Now I see with joy and won-der Whence the bealing streams a-rose; An-gel minds are lost to pon-der Dy-inglove's mys-re-ri-ous cause; $\}$
4. Though unseen, l love the Sa - vior-He hath hrousht sal-va-tion near; Man-i-fests his pard'ning fa - vor, And when Je.sus doth ap = pear, $\}$

Yet the hless-ing, Yet the bless - ing Down to all, to me it flows. Soul and ho-dy, Soul and bo-dy Shall his glo-rious im-age wear.

Metre 7.
JUDGMENT. 8,7,8,7,4,7. Hymn 576.-Rippon.


Gracious Sa-vior, Gra cious Sa - vior, Own me
i
n that day for thine

\} Ho
 =




4. Hail, all hail! ye sa-cred her - alds Of the cross the cru-ci - fied; Lift the banner, blow the trump-et, Tell the na-tioins, Je - sus died;


Heaven-ly blessings with-out mea - sure, Flow to us from Christ the Lord; "It is fin-ished!-It is fin-ished!"msaintsthedy-ing words re - cord.


Fin-ished all that God had prom-ised, Death and hell no more shall awe; "It is fin-ished!-lt is fin-ished!"-Saintsfromhence your comfort draw.

## Metre 7.

SACRED HERALD 8,7,8,7,4,7. Hymn 585.-Luth. Coll.

3. God, thy God, will now restore thee! He himself appears thy friend: All thy foes shall flee before thee, Here their boasts and triumphsend.
4. Peace and joy shall now attend thee, All thy warfare now is past; God, thy Sa-vtor shall de-fend thee, Peace aud joy are come at last;

[^14] All thy con-ficts End in ev-er-last-ing rest,

Great deliverance Zion's King vourhrafes to send.


Je-sus wish-pers con - so - la - tion, Andsup-ports my faint-ing soul; Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal-le - la - jah, praise the Lord.
 Strengthen'd thus I still press for - ward Sing-ing as I wade to beaven, Sweet af - flic-tion, Sweet af - flic-tion, And my sins are all for - given.



Metre 7.
GOSPEL VICTORY. 8,7,8,7,4,7. Hymn 587.-Luth. Coll.


1. Yes ! we trust the day is break-ing, Joy - ful times are near at hand;
God, the mioht-y God is speak-ing, By his word in eve-ry land; When he choos-es, When he choos-es, Dark-ness flies at his com- mand. God, the might-y God is speak-ing, By his word in eve-ry land; $\}$

2. Let us hail the joy - ful sea-son- Let us hall the dawn-ing ray; When the Lord ap pars there's reason To ex-pect a glo-rious day; $\}$

At his pres-ence, At his pres-ence Gloom anddarkness flee a - way

3. While the foe becomes more dar-ing, While he en-ters like a flood, God the Sa-vior is pre-par-ing, Means to spread histruth abroad;
4. God of Ja - cob, high and glo-rious, Let thy peo-ple see thy hand; Let the Gos-pel be vic - to-rious, Through the world in every land: 23

1. Songs a - new of hon - or fram-ng, Sing ye to the Lord a - lone; All his wondrous works proclaiming-Je-sus wondrous works bath done! $\}$

Glo-rious vic-tory- His right hand and arm have won.



3. Shout alound-and hail the Sa -vior; Je. sus Lord of all pro-claim! $\}$ As ye tri-umph in his fa-vor, All ye lands, de-clare hisfame;

Shout the hon-ors of his name.
Metre 7.
DRESDEN. 8,7,8,7,4,7. Hymn 576.--Rippon.


1. Lo! he comes with clouds de-scend-ing, Once for favored sin-ners slain!\} Thousand, thousand saints at-tend-ing Swell the tri - umph of his train,
2. Eve-ry eye shall now behold him Robed in dread-ful maj-es - ty ; Those who set at nought and sold him, Pierc'd and nail'dhim to the tree; \} Deep-ly wail-ing, Deep-ly wail-ing, Shall the great Mes-si-ah see.

3. Eve - ry
is-land, sea, and mountain, Heaven and earth' shall flee away! All who hate him must confounded, Hear the trump proclaim the day,
4. Now re-demp-tion long ex-pect-ed See itt sol-emrı pomp ap-pear, All his saints 'hy man re-ject-ed, Now shall meet him in the air!

Come to judg-ment! Come to judgment! Come to judgment! Come a - way.
Hal - le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu-jah, See the day of God ap-pear.


## Metre 7.

PILGRIM'S GUide. 8,7,8,7,4,7. Hymn 212.-Pious Songs.


1. Guide me, $O$ thou great Je -ho - vah, Pil-grim thro'this bar-ren land; I am weak, hut thou art might-y, Hold me with thy pow'rful hand;

2. O-pen now the crys - tal foun-tain, Whence the healing streams dofigw; Let the fie - ry clou-dy pil-lar, Lead me all my journey through:

3. Feed me with the heav'nly man-na In the bar-ren wil-der - ness: Be my sword and shield and ban - ner, Be my rohe of right-eons-ness: 4. When 1 tread the verge of Jor dan Bid my anxious fears suh - side; Foe to death, and hell's de - struc-tion, Land me safe on Ca-naan's side;


Fight and con - quer, Fight and con-quer All-my foes by sov'-reign grace, all sy foes hy sov'reign grace. Sangs of prais-es, Sangs of prais-es, 1 iwill ev - er give to thee, it will ev ... er give to thee.

Merre 8.
 My joy thy say-ings to re-peat, Talk o'er the rec.ords of thy will;

2. O may the gra-cious word di - vine, Sub-ject of all my con-verse he!? So will the Lord his fol-lower join, And watk and talk hin-telf with me; -
3. On as I lay me downto rest, $O$ may the re - con-ci-ling word, Swertly compose iny wea-ry, breast, While on the bus - om of my Lord, 4. Ris-ing to sigg my Sa-vior's praise, Thee may 1 pub-li-h all day long, And let thy gra-cious word of grace Flow from my heart, and fillmy tongue;

So shall my heart his pres-ence prove, And burn with ev - er - last-ing love.


## Metre 8. <br> day Star. 6 lines S's. Hymn 495.-Meth. Coll.



1. Where is my God, my joy, my hope, se - sus, to thee my souldooks up,

2. Mine eyes prevent the morn.ing ray, Come, 0 my Je - sus, come a - way,

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Tbe dear de - sire of nations where ? } \\ \text { To thee di - rects her mornug pray'r, }\end{array}\right\}$ And spreads herarms of faithahroad, T'embrace my bope, my joy, my God.

Look - ing and long-ing for thy word; $\}$ Which pants and struggles to he free, And breaks, to be detained from thee. And let my heart re-cieveits Lord; $\}$
3. Ap-pear in me bright Morning star, 1 saw thee once.and'came from far,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { And scat-ter all the shades of night: } \\ \text { But quict-ly lost thy tran-sient light, }\end{array}\right\}$ And now again in dark-ness pine, Till thou throughout my nature shine.



4. 'Tis mer - cy all! th'Immortal dies! Who can ex - plore this strange design! ) In vain the first-born seraph tries To sound the depths of love di-vine!

 Emp-tied him-self of all but Love, And hled for Ad-am's helpless race;
5. Long my im-pris-oned spir-it lay, Fast bound in sin and nature's night;


Metre 8. Believer's repose. 6 lines 8 's. Hymn: 508.-Assem. Coll.


On him I lean, who not in
vain, Ex-pe-rienced every human pain, He sees my wants, al - laysmy fears, And counts and
treas - ures up my tears.


To fly the good I would pur
Yet he who once vouchsafed to
sue, Or do

sue, Or do the $\sin$ I would not do; Still he that felt temptation's pow'r Shall guard me hear The sick'ning anguish of de - spair, Shall sweetly soothe, shall gently dry, The throh - hing
$\qquad$

in that dangerous hour. heart, the streaming eye.

weep o'er Lazarus dead.
la - test tears a way.

Metre 8.
Vernon. 6 lines S's. Hyarn 77.-Meth, Coll.

3. What tho' my shrinking flesh complain, And murmur to con-tend so long! I rise su-perior to my pain, When $I$ am weak then am $\rfloor$ strong! $\}$
4. Yield to me now, for 1 am weak, But con-fi-dent in self-de-spair; Yield to me now, for 1 am weak, But con-fi-dent in self-de-spair; $\}$ Speak, or thou nev-er hence shalt move, And tell me if thy name be Love.
Speak to my heart, in hless-ings speak-Be conquered hy my instant pray'r;


Metre 8.
LIBERTY. 6 lines 8's. Hymn 285.-Meth. Coll.


1. Lo! God is here!let us a - dore, And own bow dread-ful is the place! Let all with - in us feel bis pow'r,




[^15]

## LENOX-Continued.









Metre 9.



1. Where is my Sa-vior now, Whose smiles I once possess'd? Till he re-turn, I bow By heav-iest grief op-press'd: my days of hap-pi-ness are gone,

2. Je - sus thy smilesim-part; My dearest Lord, re - turn, And ease my wounded heart, And bid me cease to mourn: Thenshall this night of sor-row flee,



Metre 9.
CONFIDENCE. 6,6,6,6,8,8. Hymn 273.-T. Beaman's Selec.


1. When Han-nah, press'd with grief, Pour'd forth her soul in pray'r, $\}$ Like her, in eve - ry try-ing case, Let us approach the throne of grace.

2. When she be - gan to pray, Her heart was pain'd and sad- $\}$ But e'er she went a - way, Was comfort - ed andglad: $\}$

In trouble what a rest-ing place Have they who know the throne of grace.

3. Thoughmen and de - vils rage, And threaten to de - vour ; Thy saints from age to age, Are safe fromall their pow'r.
4. Num - bers be-fore have tried, And found the prom-ise true: Let us hy faith their foot-steps trace; And bast-en to the throne of grace. Nor yet one been de - nied- Then why should I or you? $\}$ Let us by faith their foot-steps trace; And bast - en to the throne of grace.


Merre 9.
ROMNEY. 6,6,6,6,8,8. Psalm 84, Part III.-Church Psalmist.

i. How love-ly and how fair, 0 Lord of host! to me, Thy tah - er - na - cles are! My flesh cries out for thee;

2. Lord God of hosts! give ear, A gra-cious an-swer yield: $\mathbf{O}$ God of Ja-cob, hear; Be - hold! $\mathbf{O}$ God, our shield!
3. Lord! I would ra-ther
4. God is a Sun of light,
A keep-er at thy gate,
Glo - ry and grace to shed,
Than at the king's right hand,
God is a Shield of might
In tents of world-ly
state;
head;



1. Lord of the worlds a - bove, How pleas-ant and how fair, The dwellings of thy love, Thy earth-ly tem-ples are; To thine a-hode, my heart as-pires,

2. The sparrow for her young, With pleasure seeks her nest, And wand'ring swal-lows long To find their wont-ed rest; My spir-it faints withe-qual zeal, 3. O hap py souls that pray Where God ap-points to hear! O hap-py men that pay Their constant service there! They praise thee still, and happy they,

3. They go from strength to strength 'lhro' this dark vale of tears, Till each ar - rives at length, Till each in heav'n ap-pear, $\mathbf{O}$ glo-rious seat, when God our King 5. To spend one sa-cred day Where God and saints a - bide, Af-fords di - vin - ey joy Than thousand days beside: Where God re-sorts, l love it more

Metre 10. Harmony. 10,10,11,11. Hymn 982.-Meth. Coll.



Shall thith-er bring our wil-ling feet. 'lo kocp the door than shine in courts.
3. Their dai-ly de-light shall be in thy name, They shall as their right thy right-eons ness claim ; 4. For thou art their boast, their glo-ry and pow'r, And 1 al - so trust to see the glad hour,

So strong to de-liv-er, so good to re-deem, The weakest le-liev-er thathangs up - on him, The weakest be - liev - er that hangs up-on him.


Their joy is to walk in the light of thy face, And still they are talking of Je - sus - 's grace, And still they are talk - ing of Je-sus-'s grace.


Thy righteousness wearing, and cleansed by thy blood, Bold shall they appearin the pres-ence of God, Boldshall they ap pear in the presence of God. My soul's new cre-a-tion a life from the dead, Theday of sal-va-tion that lifts up my head, The day of sal - va - tion that lifts up my head.

Metre 10.
Hanover. $10,10,11,11$. Hymi 7.-Meth. Coll.


1. Oh, all that pass by, to Jesusdraw near; Ile utters acry, ye sinners, give ear ! From hell to retrieve you he spreads out his hands; Now, now to receive you he graciously stands.

2. If and man thirst and happy would be, The vilect and worst may como unto me; $M$ ty trink of my Spirit-excepted is none-Lay elaim to my merit, and take for his own

3. Who-ever re-ceives the life-gu-ing word, In Je-sus believes, hisGod and his Lord, In him a pure river of life shall a-rise-Shall in thebeliever spring up to the skies,
4. My God and my Lord, thy tall Io-bey ; My souk on thy wortof piumise I stay; Tby kind in-vi-ta-tion I gladly em-brace, I thest for sal-va-tion, sal-va-tion by grace. 25

5. Tho' trou-bles as - sail and dan-gers af - fright, Tho' friends shouldall fail andfoes allu-nite, Yet one thing se-cures us, what - ev - er be - tide,

6. The birds without barn or storehouse are fed, From them let us learn to trust for our hread; His saints what is fit-ting shall ne'er be de - nied,

7. We all may, likeships, by tem-pest be toss'd 4. His call we 0 -hey, like A-hra'm of old;

On per-il-ous deeps, but need not be lost; Though Sa-tan en-ra-ges the wind and the tide, We know not the way, hut faith makes usbold; For though we are stran-gers, we have a sure Guide,

Metre 10. Unitia. 10,10,11,11. Hymn 475.-Assem. Coll.


Yet scrip-ture en - ga - ges the Lord will pro - vide.
And trust in all dan-ger the Lord will pro - vide.
4. Why should I com-plain of want and dis - tress, Temp-ta-tion or pain? He
5. Since all that I meet shall work for my good, The bit-ter is sweet, the


Metre 10.
LYONS. 10,10,11,11. Psalm 93, Part IV.-Ch. Psalmody.


1. Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim, And publishabroad his wonderful name; The name all victorious of Jesus ex-tol; His hingdom is glorious, he rules o-ver all.

2. God ruleth on high, al-might-y to save, And still he is nigh-his presence we have: The great congregation his trimmph shal! sing, Ascribing salvation to Je - sus our King.

3. Sal-va-tion to God whosts on the throne, Let all cry aloud and ho - nor the Son; The praises of Jesus the angels proclaim, Fall down on their faces and worship the Lamb.
4. Then let us adore and give him his right, All glory and pow'r, and wisdom and might! All bonor and hlessing, with angels above, And thants uever ceaswg for in-fi-nite love.







Metre 11. Prescott. 4 lines 11's. Hymn 179.-Dover Selfc.


## PRESCOTT-Continued.






## Metre 11.

BAVARIA. 4 lines 11 's.




4. 'Tisdone"! lo they comebright ee-tes-tials de - scend, Saints, angels, and seraphs their sym-pho - nies lend,



Metre 11.
CHRISTIAN FAREWELL. 4 lines 11's. Hynn 169.-Dorer Selec.



3. Fare-well faith - ful sol-diers, you'll soon he discharged, The war will he end-ed, your houn-ty enlarged; 4. Fare-well young-er hrethren, just list - ed for war; Sore tri-als a-waityou, hut Je-sus isnear;

With shouting and sing-ing tho'Jor-dan may roar, We'll en-ter fair Canaan and rest on the shore. Although you must travel the dark wilderness, Your Captain's before you, he'll lead you in peace.


1. Come children ofZion, and help us to sing Loud anthem of ofraise to our Savior and King, Whose life once was given our souls to redeem, And bring us to heaven to reign there with him.

2. In regions of darkness, and sorrow and paine, We all lay in ruin, in prison and chains; But Jesus has bought us witlahis precious blood, The ransomprovided to bring us to God.

3. O come to the Savior and take up the cross-Seek treavure in heaven, count all else but loss; His mercv invites us, then let us comply-O why should we linger when he is so nigh. 4. We'll fear not the dangers that lie in our way-IIis arm will protect us by night and by day; All this we must suffer \& patiently bear, TillJesus stall take us where suffrings are o'er.

## Metre 12.

GREENFIELDS. 8 lines 8 's. Hymn 249.--Meth Coll.


1. How te-dious and taste-less the honrs, When Je-sus no long-er I see; $\quad$ The midsummer sun shines but dim, The fields strive in vain to look gay;
Sweet prospects, sweet birds and sweet Howers, Have alllost theirsweetness to me;

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2. Con-tent with be-hold-ing his face, My all to his pleasure re-sign'd; \} While bless'd with asense of his love, A palace a toy would ap-pear! No chang-es of sea-son or place Would make a - ny change in my mind;
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 4. Dear Lord, if in-deed I am thine: If thou art my Sun and my Song, } \\ \text { Say, why do I lan-guish and pine, And why are my win-ters so long ? }\end{array}\right\}$ drive these dark clouds from my sky, Thy soul-cheering presence restore;

Metre 12. DeliverAnce. 8 lines 8's. Hymn 569.-Vile. Hymns.


And pris-ons would pal-a-ces prove,
Or take me
to thee up on high
3. This languishing head is at rest; lts thinking and aching are 4. The lids he so seldom could close, By sor-row for-bid.den to Sealed up in e-ter-nalre-pose, Have strangely forgotten to weep;


Thisheart is no long-er the seat Of trou-ble and tor-tur-ing pain; lt ceas-es to flut-ter and beat, It nev-er shatl filt-ter a - gain. These fountains can yield no sup-ply, Tbese hollows from wa-ter are free; The tears are all wiped from these eyes, And e-vilsthey nev-er shall see.

## 202 <br> Metre 12. <br> NEW JERUSALEM. 8 lines 8's. Hymn 253.-Rippon.




2. He free-ly redeemed with his blood, My soul from the con - fines of hell, \} To live on the smiles of my God, And in his sweet presence to dwell; $;$

To shine with the an-gels of light,-With saints and with seraphs to sing,

3. In Mesheck, as yet, I re-side, A darksome and restless a - bode! \} Mo-lest - ed with foes on each side, And long-ing to dwell with my God; 4. My glo-rious Redeem-er! l long To see thee de-scend on the clouds, A - mid the bright numberless throng, And mix with the triumphing crowd; $\}$

Oh, when shall my spir-it ex-change This cell of cor-rup - ti - ble clay,
Ob, when wilt thou bid me as - cend, To join in thy praises a - bove,

Metre 12. CONFLICT. 8 lines 8's. Hymn 93.—Dover Selec.

3. Such changee as of I pass through, Teachmemyown weakness to know, \} I learn what my Shepherd can do- That all to his mer - cy I owe;



'Tis He that sup ports me through all- Whenfaint, He re - vives me a - gain- At - tends to my prayer when I call, And bids me no long - er com-plain.

## Metre 12.

Utica. 4 lines 8 's. Hymn 699.- Church Psalmist.


1. To Je-sus the crown of my hope, My soul is in haste to be gone; Oh! hear me, ye che - ru-him! up, And waft me a - way to his throne.

2. My Sa-vior! whom ahsent I love; Whom not hav-ing seen, I a - dore; Whose name is ex - alt - ed a - bove All glo-ry, do-min-ion and power;

3. Dis-solve thou these bonds, that detain My soul from her por-tion in thee; Ah!strike off this ad - a - mant chain, And make me e - ter-nal-ly free.
4. When that hap-py e-ra he-gins, Ar-rayed in thy glo-ries l'll shine, Nor grieve a - ny more hy my sins, The ho-som on which 1 re-cline.

5. Cease, ye pil-grims, cease to mourn, Press on-ward to the prize; Soon the

Sa - vior will re - turn,
Tri-umph-ant to the skies, 4. Fly me, rich - es! ty me, cares! While 1 that coast ex-plore; Flat-tering world, with all your snares, So - lic-it me no more,


Yet a sea-son, and you'll know Hap-py
Pll-grims fix not here their home, Stran-gers
en - trance
tar - ry but
will be
a given, All your a night, When the
sor - rows left be - low, And earth ex-chaged for heav'n.
last dearmorn is come, We'll rise to joy-ful light.

Metre. 13.
Warning Voice. 7,6,7,6,7,7,7,6. Hymn 43.-Vill. Hymns.

2. Say have you an arm like God, That youhis will op - pose? Fear ye not that I ron rod With which he breaks his foes?

3. Ghastly death will quick-ly come, And drag you to his bar;
4. Though your heart were made of steel, Your for-head lined with brass,

Then to hear your aw - ful doom Will fill you with de - spair. God at length will make you feel-He will not let you pass.


Can you stand in that great day, Which his justice shall pro-claim, When the earth shall melt a way Like wax be - fore the flame!


All your sins will round you crowd: You shall mark their crim-son dye! Each for ven-geance cry-ing loud- And what can you re - ply? Sin-ners then in vain will call, Those whonow de-spise his grace, "Rocks andmountains on us fall, And hide us from his face."

ILLUMINATION. 7,6,7,6,7,6,7,6. Hymn 445.-Vill. Hymns.





Be - fore bim on the moun-tains, Shall peace, the her-ald go, And right-eous - ness in foun-tains, From bill to val-ley flow. The tide of time shall -nev - er His cov - e - nant re - move, His name shall stand for - ev - er, That name to us is Love.

Metre 14.
ROMAINE, 7,6,7,6,7,6,7,6. Hymy 307.-Assem. Coll.

1. From Greenland's i-cy mountains, From India's co-ral strand, Where Afric's sun-ny fountains Roll down their gold-en sand; From many anancient river,

2. What though the spi-cy breezes Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle; Thougheve-ry pros-pect pleas-es, And on - ly man is vile; In vain with lavish kindness,

3. Shall we, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high- Shall we to men he-night - ed, The Lamp of life de - ny ? Sal-va-tion! O sal-va-tion! 4. Waft, waft ye winds, bis sto-ry And you, ye wa-ters roll, Till like a sea of glo-ry, It spreads from pole to pole: Till o'erour ransom'dnature,


The joy - ful sound pro - claim, Till earth's remotest na-tion Has learn'd Mes-si-ab's name, T'ill earth's re-mo-test na - tion Has learn'd Mes - si - ah's name. The Lamb for sin-ners slain Re-deem-er, King, Cre-a-tor, lu bliss returns to reign, Re-deem-er, King, Cre-a-tor, In bliss se - turns to reign.

3. Or if 'tis e'er de - nied thee In sol - i - tude to pray, Should ho - ly thoughts corne o'er thee When friends are round thy way,



Go with pure mind and feel - ing, Fling earth-ly thought a - way, And, in thy clos-et kneel - ing, Do thou in se - cret pray.


Metre 14.
BRANDENBURG. 7,6,7,6,7,6,7,6.' Hynn 398.-Vir. Selec.


1. O when shall 1 see Je-sus, And reign with him a - bove, And from the flow - ing foun-tain, drink ev-er - last - ing love?



Wben shall I be de - liv-ered From this vain world of sin? Andwith my bless-ed Je-sus, Drink end - lcss pleas-ureś in?


His prom - is - es are faith - ful-
Fare-vell to sin and sor - row,
Gird on the gos - pel ar - mor Our ears shall hear with transport 27

Offaith, and hope, and love, And when the com-bat's eud-ed, The bosts ce - lest - ial sing : Our tongues shall chant the glo ries,

He'll car-ry you a - bove. Of our im - mor - tal Eing.


1. The morning light is break ing, The dark-ness dis - ap-pears, The sons of earth are wa-king To pen - i - ten-tial tears; Each breeze that sweeps the ocean


2. See bea-then na-tions bending Be-fore the God we love, And thousand hearts as-cend-ing In grat-i-tude a-bove; While sin-ners now con-fess-ing, 4. Blestriv-er of sal-va-tion, Pur-sue thy on-ward way; Flow thou to eve-ry na-tion, Nor in thy rich-ness stay: Stay not till all the lowly

Metre 15. ZION'S PILGRTín. 11, $8,11,8,11,8,11,8$. Hymn 87 .- Dover Selec.

Brings tidngs froma - far, Of nations in com-mo-tion, Pre-pared for Zion's war.


Abundant answers brings, And heav'nly gales are blowing, With peace upon their wings.


The gospel call - bey, Andseek the Sayior'sblersing, - A nation in a day.
Triumphant reach their home; Stay not till all the ho-ly Proelaim, "The Lord is cone."


1. This is my Be-loveed, his form is di - vine, His vesments shed odors around, The locks on his head are as grapes on the vine, When autumn with plenty is erown'd;

2. Iis voice as the sound of a dul-ci-mer sweet, Is heard thro' the shadows of death, The ce-dars of Leb-anon bow at his feet, The air is perfumed with his breath; \}

3. Love sits in biseyelidsand scat-ters de-light, Thro' all the bright mansions on high, Their ja-ces the che-rit-bim vail in his sight, And tremble with ful-ness of juy;


The ro-ses of Sharon, the lil-ies that grow, In vales on the banksofthe streams, Hischeeksin the beauty of ex - cel-lence glow, His eyes all in - vi-ting-ly beam.


His lips as a fountain of righteousness flow, That wa-ters the gar-den of grace, From which theirsalvation the Gentiles shall linow, And bask in the smiles of his face.


He looks, and tenthousandsofangels re-joice, And my-ri-ads wait forhisword; He speaks, ande-ter-ni-ty filled with his voice, Re-ech-oes the praise of her Lord.

Metre 15.
NEW SALEM. 11,8,11,8. Hymn 87.—Dover Selec.
(6)

1. O thou in whose presence my soul takes delight, On whom in affiction I call, My com-fort by day and my song in the night, My hone, mysal-va-ton, my all.

2. Where dost thouat noontide resort with thy sheep, To feed on the pasturesof love? For why in thè val-ley of death should I weep, A - lone in the wilther-ness rove.


3 O why should I wander an alien from thee, Or cry in the desert for bread? My foes would rejoice when my sorrows they see, And smite at the tears I have shed.
4. Ye dangh-ters of $\mathrm{Zi} \cdot \mathrm{on}$, declare have youseen The Star that on Is - ra-el shone? Say if in yourtentsmy Be-lov- ed hath been, Aud where with husflock he hath gone?


Metre 16.
SALISBURY. 7,6,7,6,7,8,7,6. Hymn 107.-Meth. Coll.

1. God of my sal-va-tion hear, And help me to be-lieve; Sim-ply do I now draw near, Thy blessing to re-ceive; Full of guilr a-las! 1

2. Stand-ing now as newly slain, To thee 1 lift mine eye, Balm of all my grief and pain, Thy blood is al-ways nigh. Now as yes-ter-day the same, 3. Noth-ing have I Lord, to pay, Nor can thy grace pro-cure; Emp-ty send me not a-way, For I thou know'st ampoor, Dust and ash-es is my name,

3. No good word, or work, or thought, Bring I to buy thy grace; Par-don I ac-cept un-hough, The prof-fer I em-brace. Com-ing as at first I came, 5. Savior, from thy wounded side 1 nev-er will de-part, Here will 1 my spir-it hide, When 1 am pure in heart. Till my place a-bove 1 claim,


PETERSFIELD. 6 lines 7's. Hymn 52.-Meth. Coll.


Metre 17. SabBath. 6 lines 7's. Hymn 408.-Assem. Coll.




## SABBATH-Continued.

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Take a-way our sin and shame : From our worldly cares set free way we rest this day in thee, From our worldly cares set free, May we rcst this day in thee.


While we in thy house appear: Here afford us, Lord, a taste Of our ev - er-last-ing feast, Here af-ford us, Lord, a taste Of our ev - er - last - ing feast. Bring relief for all com-plaints, - Such let all our Sabbaths prove, Till we join the churchabove, Such let all our Sabbaths prove, Till we join the church a - bove.

3. Will you let him die in vain-

Still to death pursue your Lord!

Opentear his woụds again-
Trample on his precious blood?




## Metre 18.

SWanton. 6,6,4,6,6,6,4. Hymn 165. Сh. Psalmody.

3. Hark- how the choirs above,

With light and glory crowned,
"Wor-thy the Lamb."
Filled with the Savior's love,
There, too, may we be found,
White all the beavens resound,


1. Come thou Al-might-y King, Help us thy name to sing, Help us to praise! Fa-tber all glo-ri-ons, O'er all ric-to-ri-ons, Come and reign o-ver us, Axciext of Dats.
 3. Come, thou in • car-nate Word, Girdon thy might-y sword; Our pray'r at-tend; Comeandthy people bless, And give thy word success; Spirit of holiness, On us de • seend.




Metre 18.
DORT. 6,6,4,6,6,6,4. Hym 74.—Psalmist.


1. Praise ye Jehorah's name ; Praise thro' his courts proclaim ; Rise and adore; Higb o'er the beav'ns abuve Sound bis great actsoflove, While his rich grace we prove, Vast as bis pow'r.

2. While hishigh praise ye sing, Shake every sounding string: Sweet the accord; He vital breath bestows : Let every breath that fows His noblest fame disclose: Praise ye the $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{f}}$ ord, 28

3. Je-sus haill whose glory hright-ens, All a - bove, and gives it worth: , When we think of love like thine, Lord, we own it love di- vine:
Lord of life-thy smile en-light-ans, Cheers and charms thy saints on earth;

4. King of glo-ry reign for ev - er-Thine an ev-er-last-ing crown No-thing from thy love shall sev-er Those whom thou hast made thineown; \} Happy ob-jects of thy grace, Des-tined to he-hold thy face:
5. Sa - vior, bast-en thine ap - pear-ing; Bring, 0 hring the glo-rious day; (Then with gold-en harps we'll sing- "Glo-ry, glo-ry to our King :"
When the aw-ful summons hearing; Heaven and earth shall pass a - way : \{

Metre 20. NEW CONCORD. 6,6,9,6,6,9. Hymi 26.-W. Parkinson.


[^16]
4. Now my rem - nant of days Would I spend in his praise, 5: What a mer - cy is this! What a beav - en of blise,


Metre 20.
Exultation. 6,6,9,6,6,9. Hymn 412.-Meth. Coll.


1. Come away to the skies! My be-lov-ed a - rise, And rejoice in the day thou wast torn; On the fes - tiv-al day Come exultinga - way and with singing to Zion, re-turn.

2. We have laid up our love And our reasures a-bove, Tho' our bodies eon-tin-ue be - low; The re-deem'd of the Lord, We remember his word. And with singing to paradise go, 3. Now with thanks we approve The design of thy love Which hath join'd us in Jesus's name; So u - ni - ted in heart, Toat we never can part, Till we meet at the feast of the Lamb.

3. Hal-le = lu - jah we sing To our Father and King, And the rapturous praises re - peat; To the Lamb that was slain Hal-le-lu-jab a - gain, Sing all heaven, and fall at his feet. 5. In as - su-rance of hope We to Je-sus look up, Till his banner, unfurled in the air, From ourgraves we slatlsee, And cry out "It is He!" Andfy up to acknowledge him there.


## Metre 22.

DaUGHTER OF ZION. 4 lines 11's. Hymn 792.-Psalmist.


1. Daugh-ter of Zi - on, a - wake from thy sadness, A-wake, for thy foes shalloppress thee no more; Bright o'er thy hills dawns the Day-Star of glad - ness,

2. Strong were thy foes, but the Arm that subdued them, And scattered their legions was mightier far; They fled like chaff from the scourge that pursued them-

3. Daugh-ter of Zi - on, the Pow-erthat saved thee, Ex-tol'd with the harpand the timbrel should he: Shout ! for the foe is de-stroy'd that en-slaved thee,


A - rise, for the night of thy sor-rows is o'er; Daughter of Zi - on, a-wake from thy sadness, A-wake, for thy foes shall op-press thee no more.


Th' op-press-or is van-quish'd and Zi - on is free. Danghter of Zi - on a-wake from thy sadness, A-wake, for thy foes shall op-press thee no more.


1. "l am the Sa - vior, Ith'Al-might-y God; 1 am the Judge, ye heav'ns proclaim abroad My just, e-ter - nal sentence, and de-clare Those aw-ful

2. "Stand forth, thou hold blasphemer, and profane, Now feel my wrath, nor call my threat'nings vain, 'Thou bypocrite, once drest in saints' attire,
3. "Can 1 beflat-ter'd with thy cringing bows, Thy solemn chatt'rings and fantastic vows? Are my eyes charmed thy vestments to he-hold

I doom thee, Gla - ring in

4. "Unthinking wretch! how couldst thou hope to please A God, a Spirit, with such toys as these! While with my grace and statutes on thy tongue, Thou lov'st de5. "In vain to pi-ous forms thy zeal pre-tends, Thieves and adult'rers are thy cho-sen friends; While the false flatt - 'rer at my al - tar waits, His har-den'd 6. " Si - lent I wait-ed with long suff'ring love; But didst thou hope that I should ne'er reprove 3 And cherish such an impious thought with-in, That the All-


2. The heav'n of heav'ns he with his houn-ty fills; Ye ser-aphs hright on ev - er hloom - ing hills, His bon - or sound; you to whom good a - lone; 3. Thou earth, en-light-ened hy his rays di-vine, Preg-oant with grass and corn, and oil and wine, Crowoed with his goodness, let thy na-tions meet,

4. Zi - on en-riched with his dis - tin-guish'd grace, Bless'd with the rays of thine Im-man - uel's face- Zi - on, Je - ho - vah's por-tion and de - light, 5. His good-ness oev-er ends; the dawn, the shade, Still see new heau-ties thro'new scenes dis-play'd; Suc-ceed-ing a-ges hless this sure a - hode,


Un-min - gled, ev - er - grow-ing, has been known; Thro' your im-mor-tal life with love in - creas ing, Proclaim your Ma-ker's good-ness, nev-er-ceas - ing. And lay them-selves at his pa-ter-nal feet; Withgrate-ful love that lih'ral Haod coo-fess-ing, Which thro' each heart dif-fu-seth eve-ry bless-ing.


[^17]GoSpel Trumpet. 8,8,8,8,8,4. Hymn 159.—Dover Selec.


1. Hark ! how the gos - pel trum-pet sounds: Thro' all the earth the ech - o bounds; And Jesus by re-deem-ing blood, Is bringing sin-ners back to God,

2. Hail! all vic - to - rious conq'ring Lord! Be thou by all thy works a-dored, Who un-der-took for sinful man, And brought salvation through thy name,

3. Fight on, ye conq'r-ing souls, fight on, And when the conquest you bave won, Then palms of victory youshall bear, And in his kingdom have a share, 4. There we shall in full cho-rus join With saints and an-gels all com-hine, To sing of bis re-deem-ing love, When rolling years shall cease to move,

And crowns of glo-ry
And this shall be our theme a - bove
In end-less day. end-less day.
[^18]* By repasting the notes of the fourth line of this tone, it will be the same metre with that of Gospel Trumpot,

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LEONI. 6,6,8,4,6,6,8,4. Hymn 66, Part II.-Watts.


1. Tho' na-ture's strength de-cay, And earth andhell with stand, To Ca-naan's bounds lurge my way, At God's com-mand: The wa-t'ry deep I pass,

2. The good-ly land I see With peaceand plenty bless'd, The land of sa-cred lib - er - ty, And end-less rest: There milk and hon-ey fow,

3. There dwells the Lord our King, The Lord our righteousness: Tri-umph-ant o'er the world and sin, The Prince of peace, On Zi- on's sa-cred height
4. The ran-som'd na-tions how, Be-fore the Sa-vior's face; Joy - ful their ra-diant crowns they throw, O'er whelmed with grace. He shows bis scars of love:

## Metre 27. STAR IN THE EAST, 11,10,11,10. Hymn 67.—Men. Selec.


LENA-Continued.



When he pour'd his vital Since He's risen from the
flood; grave;


By his groans which shook creation, Shout with joytul ac - cla - ma-tion,



Peace and par-don by bis hlood. Who 2 - lone has pow'r to save.

Metre 31.


SOLEMN PARTING. 6,6,6,6.
$\square$



3. Still on thy ho - ly word
4. Now, Lord, be-fore we part,

We'll live, and feed, and grow; Go on to know the Lord, And prac - tice what we know. Help us to bless thy name; Let eve-ry tongue and beart, Praise and a. dore the same.
2. Ourlife is a dream; Qur time as a stream, Glides swift - ly a - way, Glides swift-ly a - way, The fu - gi-tive moment re-fu-ses to stay,
3. The arrow is flown, The moment is gone, The mil - len - ial year The mil-len-ial year Rolls on to our view and e ter-ni-ty's near;

4. May each in the day Of his com-ing say "I've fought my way through, l've fought my way thro', And finished the work thou didst give me to do! 5. May each from his Lord Re - ceive the glad word, "Well, faith-ful - ly done ! Well, faith-ful-ly donel Come in-to my joy and sit down on my throne,


And fin-isb'd the work thou didst give meto do.
Come in to my joy and sit down on my throne."
















Metre 35. SWeet harmony. 10,11,10,11. Hymn 350.-Vir. Selec.


1. O tell me no more of this world's vain store, The time for such tri-Hes with me now is o'er; A coun-try I've found where true joys a-hound,

2. The souls that he-lieve, in glo-ry shall live, And me in that num-her will Je-sus re-ceive; My soul don't de - lay, he calls thee a - way; 3. No mor-tal doth know what he can he - stow, What light, strength and comfort-go after him, go; Lo! onward i move t' a cit-y a - hove,

3. Great spoils I shall win from death, hell and $\sin$, 'Midst out-ward af.flic-tion shall feel Christ with-in; And when l'm to die, re-ceive me I'll cry, 5. But this 1 do find, we two are so join'd, He'll not live in glo-ry and leaveme he-hind; So this is the race I'm running through grace,

## Metre 36. TRaNSporting VISION. 7,6,7,6,7,7,7,7. Hymn 75.-Dover Selec.



For Je -sus hath loved me 1 can-not tell why. Hence-forth, till ad-mit-ted to see my Lord's face.


1. Burst ye emerald gates and hring To my rap-tur'd vis-ion, All th' ec-stat-ic joys that sping,
 2. Floods of ev - er - last-ing light Free - ly flash be - fore him; Myriads with supreme de.light,

2. Four-and-twen-ty el-ders rise From their princely sta-tion, Shout his glo-rious vic - to -ries, 4. Hark! the thrilling symphonies, Seem methinks to seize us, Join we, too the ho-ly lay-


Sounding orders spread, Thro' distant worlds and regions of the dead; No moreshall atheists mock his long delay; His vengeancefleeps.............. no more-be-bold the day.

near; let alt things come To hearhis jus-tice and the sin-ner's doom; But gather first my saints, (the Judge commands,) Bring them ye an-........... gels, from their distant lands. , name; the Greek, the Jew, That paid the ancient worship or the new; There's nodistinction liere; comespreadiherthrones, Andnear meseat.......... my fav' . rites and my sons.

 impious thought within, That Godthe righteous would indulgethysin? Beholdny terrurs now-my thunders roll, andthy owitcrimes.............. af - fright thy guilt-y soul.

## Metre 43. BOUNDLESS MERCY. 7,6,7,6,7,6,7,6. Hymn 33.-Dover Selec.



1. Drooping souls, uo longer grieve, Heaveu is pro-pe-tious; $\}$ Jesus now is passing by, Calls the mourners to him, Brings salvationfrom on high, Now look up and view him.
If in Christ you do be-lieve, You will find himprecious;

2. From his hands, his feet, his side Runs the heal-ing lotion; $\}$ See the healing waters move Forthe sick and dying; Now resolveto gain his love, Or to per-ish try - ing.
See the con-sotla-ting tide, Boundless as the o-ceau;

3. Grace's store is always free, Drooping souls to glad-den ; $\}$ Tho' your sins like monntains bigh, Rise and reach to heaven; Soon as you on mer rely All shall be for-giv-en.
Je-sus calls, "Come unto me,"Ye weary, heavy la-den,


That aw - ful scene is draw - ing near, When you shall see the great trans - ac - - tion, When Christ in judgment shall ap - pear.


No more their shi-ning cir - cuit run, The wheel of time now stopp'd for - - ev - er, E - ter - nal thingsare now be - gun.

In clouds de-scend-ing from the sky, With countless hosts of shi - ning
The pur - chase of my dy - ing
The

Metre 44.
Beneyolence. 9,8,9,8,9,8,9,8. Hymn 354-a.-Church Нymn Book.

 Who with a hard - ened heart sup - press - ing! With-holds that trib-ute due the skies?

3. See, 0 my soul! yon life Where thou with splen-dor all
4. Shall 1 not praise that God When He would call, shall !
un - hound - ed, ur - round - ed,

For which thou hast been hlest to he, Th' $\mathbf{E}$-ter - nal as he is shalt see,

Thou hast a right to that fru - i e tion,
nd fear him? Shall I not un-der-stand his grace? \}
not hear him? With joy the path he showsme trace?

His law
in - spir




3. Now I will serve him while He spares me, And with his peo-ple sing a loud. Tho' hell op - pose and sinners mork me, In ruptrous strains I'll praise my God.
4. That blessed day is fast ap-proach-ing, When Christ in glorious clouds shall come With sounding trumps and shouts oi angels To call each faithful spir - it bome; $\}$

By faith I view the heavenly con-cert, They sing bigh strains of Je-sus' love, There's Abrah'm Isaac, ho - ly proph-ets, And all the saints at God's right hand,

## Metre 45. Christian Warfare. 7,7,7,5,7,7,7,5. Hymn 152.—Dover Selec.



But Je - sus' love removed my hlindness, And he his pard'ning grace revealed.


Ohl with de-sire my soul is long-ing, And fain would be with Christabove. There hosts of an-gels join in concert-Shout as they reach the promised land.

1. Sol-diers of the cross, a - rise! Lo! your Can-tain from the skies,

2. Who the cause of Christ would yield? Who would leave the battle feld ?

3. By the mer-cies of our God,

By E-man-uel's streaming blood,
4. By the woes which reb-els prove, By the bliss of bo-ly love,


Holding forth the glitt'ring prize Calls to vic-to-ry ; Fear not tho' the hattle low'r ; Firmly stand the trying hour-Stand the tempter's utmost pow'r Spurn his sla-ve-ry.


Who would cast away his shield! Let him hasely go ? Who for Zion's King will stand? Who will join the faithful hand! Let him come with heart and hand, Let himface the foe.


When alone for us be stood, Ne'er give up the mrife; Er-er to the la-test breath, Hark to what your Captain sath "Be thou faith-ful unto death-Take the crown ot life." Sin-ners, seek the joys a-bove, Smers, turn and live! Here is freedom worth the nume-Tyraut sin is put to shame-Grace inspires the hallow'd flame-God the crown will give.

Metre 46.
evening thought. 8,3,3,6. Hymn 711.--Church Psalmody.


3. When earth's prospects fail thee, Let it not distress; Better romforts wait thee-Chrict will fieelyble-s; To Jestrsflee-thy prop he'll be, Thy heav'n-ly con-so-la-tion; 4. Dungers may approach thee-Let them nut alarm; Christ will ever wath thee, And protect from ha"m: He near thee stands with mighty hands, To ward offeach temptation,

Metre 48. SWeet FRIENDSHIP. 6,5,6,5,6,6,6,5.


For grief he-low cannot o'er-throw The Rock of thy sal-va-tion.
To Je-sus fyy, he's ev - er nigh, The Rock of thy sal-va-tion.
3. Up to the world of light Take us dear Sa-vior; May we all there u-nite,
4. Soon shall we meet a gain, Meet ne'er to sever? Soon will peace wreathe her chain

3. There faith lift up the pearlesseve, The heart withanguish riven; It views the ternpest passing by, Sees eve - ning shadows quick - ly fly, And all se - rene in heav'n
4. There fragrant flowers immortal bloom, And joys upreme are given; There rays divine disperse the gloom,-Beyond the daris aud nar - row tumb, Appears the dawn of hear'n.

SOLicitude. 6,6,7,7,7,7. Hymn 74.-Meth. Coll.

3. 1 pant to feel thy sway, And on - ly thee t'o-hey, Thee my spir-it
gasps to meet; This my one, my ceaseless pray'r, Make, $O$ make my 4. Triumph and reignin me, And spread thy vic-to-sy; Hell and death, and sin con-trol; Pride, and wrath, and eve-ry foe; All suh-due; thro'

## Metre 51. HEALING FOUNTAIN. 7,7,7,7,6,6,7,7. Hymn 11.—Dover Selec.

claim it now; Send. me now thy promised aid. $\quad$ 1. See the fountain open'd wide That from pollu-tion, frees us, Flowirg from the wounded side

heart thy seat, 0 set up thy kingdom there!
all my soul, Conq'r - ing and to con-quer go. all my soul, Conq'r - ing and ta con-quer go.


Will you not come un - to him? Hol eve-ry one that thirsts, Come ye to the wa - ters; Free-ly drink and quench your thirst With Zion's sons and daughters.
For Christ will free-ly give you.


And drink and live for - ev - er. Ho! eve-ry one, \&c.
With Zi -on's sons and daughters. Ho! eve-ry one, \&c.

3. The graves will he $n-$ pen'd, the dead wili a - rise,
And with the Re-deem-er mount up to the skies, , While the mighty, mighty, mighty trump sounds, "Come, oome away," O let us he ready and hail the lin ight day.


[^19] <br> \title{
PARTII. <br> \title{
PARTII. <br> 
}
"Nor now among the choral harps, in this The native chme of song are those uithown With higher notes ascending, who below, In hoty ardor anmed al lofty strains.
True fone is never lost: many whose names
$\qquad$
| Were honored minch on earih, are famons here
For poetry, and wish archangel harps
Hold no nnequal rivalry in song!
Leading the choirs of hearen, in numbers high,
In numbers ever sweet and ever new."-Pollon.

## Metre 1.

Trúro. L. M. Hymn 602.-Church Psalmist.


1. Great Godl! let all our tuneful pow'rs, A-wake andsing thy might-y name; Thy hand revolves our cire-ling hours- Thy band, from wbich our being came.

2. Seasons and moons still rolling round, In beauteous or - der speak thy praise; And years with smiling mercies crow'd, To thee suc-cess-ive ho-nors raise.
3. To thee we raise the an-nual snng, To thee the grate-ful trib-ute give; Our God doth still our years pro-long, And 'midst unnmbered deaths, we live.

4. Our life, our health, our friends we owe, All to thy vast un-bound-ed love, Ten thousand precious gifts be - low, And hope of no-bler joys a - bove.
5. Thus will we sing till nature cease, Till sense and language are no more, And, af - ter death thy houndless grace, Thro' ev-er - last - ing years a - dore.


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1. They have gone to the land where the patriarchs rest, Where the bones of the prophetsare laid, Where the chosen of Israth the promise pussess'd, And Je - ho-vah his


mandates display'd; To the land where the Savior of sin-ners once trod: Where he labor'd; and languished and bled; Where he triumphed o'er death and as-cen-ded to God,

2. They have gone to the land where the gospel's glad sound Sweetly woned by the angels above,
Was re-echoed on earth, through the regions around, In the accents of heavebly tove.
Where the Spirit descended in tokens of fame
The rich gifts of bis grace to reveal;
Where aposiles wrought signs in Immanuel's name, For the truth of their mission to seat.
3. They have gone-the glad heralds of mercy have gone To the land where the marlyrs once bled;
Where the beas and false prophet have since trodden down The tair fabric that Zion had reared,

Where the churches once p'anted, and water'd, and bless'd With the dews which the Spirit distilled,
Have been smitten, de-poild ! and by heathen possess'd, And the places that kinew them defled!
4. They have gone- $O$ thou Shepherd of Israel! have gone, The glad mission in love to restore;
Thou wilt never forsake them nor leave them aloneThy rich blessings we humbly implore.
Let thy blessings go with them-O be thou their shield From the thatis of the fowter that fly;
O thou Savior of sinners ! thine arm be revealed, In thy mercy and might from on high.



Metre 57.
United Praises. $8,6,8,6,8,8,8,6$. Hymn 795.--Church Psalmody.


1. Sing hal - le - lu - jah; praise the Lord! Sing with a cheer-ful voice; Ex-alt our Godwithone ac-cord, And in his name re - joice;

2. There we to all e-ter-ni - ty Shall join th'an-gel-ic lays, And sing in per-fect har-mo-ny To God our Sa-vior's praise;


3. Plant ye a tree which may wave over me, When I am gone-When I am gone; Sing ye a song if my grave you should see, When I am gone-I am gone.

4. Plant ye a rose that may bloom o'er my bed When I am gone-When I am gone; Breathe not a sigb for the hless'd early dead When I am gone-I am gone.


Weep not for me when you stand round my grave; Think who has died his heloved to save; Think of the crown all the ranaom'd shall have, When I am gone-I am gone.


Come at the close of a bright summer's day-Come when the sun sheds bis last ling'ring ray-Come, and rejoice that I thus pass'd away-- When I am gone-I am gone.


Praise ye the Lord that I'm freed from all care,--Serve ye the Lord that my Wiss you may share,-Look ye on high and believe lam there,-When $I$ am gone-l am gone.

Metre 59.
Home. 11,11,11,11,5,11. Hymn 95.-Christian Lyre.











[^20]
2. Now Jesus our King reigns triumphantly gloriousO'er sin, death and hell he ts more than victorious; With shouting proclaim if-O trust in his passion; He saves us mnst freely, 0 glorious salvation! Hallelujah to the Lamb, who has purchased our pardon, We'll praise him again when we pass over Jordan.
3. With joy shall we stand, having gain'd the blest Canaan With harps in our hands we with joy will adore him ; We'll range the sweet plains on the bank of the river, And sing of satvation for ever and ever.
Hallelujah to the Lamb who has purchased our pardon, We'll praise him again when we pass over Jordan.

## Metre 1.

GRACIOUS REWARD. L. M. (double.) Matth. 25:35-40-Montgomery.

5. Stript-wounded-beaten nigh to death, $I$ found him by the high-way side; $I$ roused His pulse, brought back His breath, Revived His spirit, and supplied
6. In pris'n 1 saw. Him next! condemned To meet a traitor's doom, at morn; 'The tide of lying tongues 1 stemm'd, And honar'd Hin'midst shame and scorn; 7. Then in a mo-ment, to my view, The Stran-ger darted from dis-guise, The to-kens in His hands I knew; My $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{a}}$ viok stood be - tore my eyes-


I had not pow'r to ask His name, Whither He went or whence He came, Yet was there some thing in His eye, That won my love, I knew not why. And ate, and gave me part a - gain; Mine was an an-gel's por - tion then, For while l ted with ea-ger haste, That crust was manna to my taste.


1 ran and rais'd the suff'rer up, Thrice from the stream He drained my cup. Dipt and re - turn'd it run-ning o'er; 1 drank and nev - er thirst - el more. I warm'd-I cloth'd-I cheer'd my Guest, I laid Him on my couch to rest, Then matle the hearth my bed, and seemed In E-den's gar-den while I dreamed.


Wine, oil, re-fresh-ment; He was heal'd; 1 had my-self a wound con. ceal'd, But from that hour for-got the smart, And peace bound upmy bro-ken heart. My friendship's utmost zeal to try, He asked if 1 for Hım would die; The flesh was weak, my blood run chill,-But the free spir-it cried "I will." He spake, and my poor name he named, "Of Me thou hast nut been ashamed, These deeds sball thy me - mo-rial be, Fear not, thou didst them un - to me.


And tho' we part, 'tis bliss to know, The good shall meet a - hove. Oh! that will he joy - ful, joy - ful, joy - ful! Oh! that will be joy - ful, to


In heav'n we shall each oth - er see, And nev-er part a - gain. Oh! tbat will he joy - ful, joy - ful, joy - ful! Oh!that will he joy - ful, to


And teach-ers gain. the rich re - ward Of all their toil and That we, with those we love nay join, In nev - er - end-ing
care.
praise.

Oh 1 that will be joy-ful, joy - ful, joy - ful ! Oh! that will he joy - ful, to

meet to part no more, To meet to part no more,..... On Ca-naan's hap-py shore, And sing the ev-er - Jast-ing song, With those who've gone before.

meet to part no more, To meet to part no more,.... On Ca-naan'shap-py shore, And sing the ev - er - last-ing song, With those who've gone before.

Metre 62.
adoration. 11,8,11,8. Hymn 731.--Ch. Psalmody.


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

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

A20
3. The Lord is great ! His mercy how abounding ! Ye angels, strike your golden chords : O praise your God with voice and heart resounding, The King of kiogs and Lord oflordu.


Metre 1.
italy. L. M. Hymn 209.-Vill. Hymns.
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$\left(\frac{10-0}{}\right.$

1. The ran-som'd spir-it to her home, The chime of cloud-less beaty flies;
No mose on storm-y seas to roam, She hals her ha-ven in the skies; $\}$ Dut checrless are the heav'n-ly fields, The cloud-less clime no A-b
2. The cher - ub near the view-less throne Hath smote the harp with trembling hand, $\}$ But tuneless is the quiv'ring string, No mel - o a dy can
And One with in-cense - fire hath Hown To touch with flame th'ungel-ic band: A-b3:-

 pleas-ure yields, There is no bliss in bow'rs a - bove lf thou art ab-sent ho - ly love, If thou art ab-sent ko - ly love.


Ga - briel bring, Mute are its arch - es, when a - bove The harps of heav'n wake not to Love, The harps of heav'n wake not to lore.

bo - som peace; $O$ speak ln - spir - er, from a - bove, And cheer our hearts, ce - les - tial Love, And cheer our hearts, ce - les - tial Love.


Metre 1.

2. An-gels, whom his own breath inspires His min - is - ters, are flammg fires; Andswift as thought their armies move, To hear his vengeance or his love ;

3. When earth was cover'd with the flood, Which high a - bove the mountains stood, He thunder'd, and the o-cean fled, Con-fined to its ap point-ed bed. 4. He bids the crystalfoun-tains flow, And cheer the val-leys as they go; There gentle herds their thirst al-lay, And for the stream wild ass-es bray.


The swelling billows know their bound, And in their channels walk their round; Yet thence convey'd by secret veins, They spring on hills and drench the From pleasant trees which shade the brink, The lark and linnet light to drink; Their song the lark and linnet raise, And chide our si - lence in His 34


263 Metre 1. SOCiAL BAND. L. M. (double.) Hymn 125.-Dover Selec.

. Say now, ye love-ly so cial band, Who walk the way to Canaan's land,

2. Be-ware of pleasure's syren song, A - las it can-not soothe thee long; It can-not qui - et Jordan's wave, Nor cheer the dark and si-lent grave!
Oh let your thoughts delight to soar Where earth and time shall be no more,
$\square$

3. There see the glorious host on wing, And hear the heav'nly seraphs sing! \} The shining ranks in or-der stand, Or move like lightning at com-mand! \}

Je - ho - vah there reigns not a - Ione, The Sa-vior shares his Father's throne ;
4. Be-hold, 1 see a -mong the rest, A host in rich-er garments dress'd!
A host that near his presence stands, And palms of vict'ry grace their hasids! $\}$ Say, who are these 1 now behold, With blood-washed robes and crowns of gold ?

Metre 1. LOVING KINDNESS. L. M. Hymn 479.-Assem. Coll.
 This glorious host is not un-known. To him that sits up- on the throne. 5. Oft - en 1 feel my sin-ful heart, Prone from my Sa-vior to de-part;

## LOVING KINDNESS-Continued.





## Metre 1.

Supplication. L. M. Psalm $51 .-W_{\text {atts. }}$

2. My crimes are great, but can't sur - pass The pow'rand glo-ry of thy grace; Great God, thy nature hath no bound, So let thy pard'ning love be found. 3. $O$ wash my soul from eve - ry sin, And make my gnilt-y conscience clean; Here on my heart the bur-den lies, And past of - fenc-es pain mine eyes.

4. My lips with shame my sins con-fess A-gainst thy law, a-gainst thy grace; Lord, should thy judgments grow severe, I am condemned, but thou art clear. 5. Should sudden vengeance seize my breath, I must pronounce thee just in death; And if cay soul were sent to hell, Thy righteous law approves it well.


## DENMARK-Continued.




Metre 1.
divine adoration. L. M. Hymn 318.-Сh. Нymn Book.


1. God is a name my soul a-dores, Th'Al-might-y Three, th' Eternal One ; Nature and grace with all their pow'rs Confess the In-fi-nite, Un-known.

2. Thy voice produced the seas and spheres, Bid the waves roar and planets shine; But noth-ing like thy - selfappears, Thro' all the spacious works of thine.

3. A glance of thine runs
4. How shall af-frighted
thro' the globes, Rules the bright worlds, and moves their frame ; bright sheets of light compose thy robes ; Thy guards are form'd of living flame mor - tals dare, To sing thy glo-ry or thy grace, Be-neath thy feet we he so far, And see but shad-ows of thy face?

## DIVINE ADORATION-Continued.





Thrones and dominions round thee fall, And wor-ship in sub-mis sive forms; Thy presence shakes tbis lower ball, 7his lit - tle dwelling place of worms. Who can be-bold thy bla - zing light -Who can ap-proach consum ing fre? None but thy wisdomknows thy might, -None but tur word canspeakthy pow'r.

## Metre 1

TALLIS' EVENING HYMN. L. M. Himn 496.- Rippon.


1. Glo - ry to thee, my God, this night, For all the blessings of the light; Keep me, O keep me, King of Kings, Un-der thine own al - might-y wings.

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2. For-give me, Lord, for thy dear Son, The ill that I this day havedone, That with the world, my-self and thee, 1 , ere I sleep at peace may b:-
3. Teachme to live that I may dread The grave aslit tle as my bed; Teach me to die, that so 1 may Tri umphant rise on the last day.

4. O let $\eta_{j}$ soul on thee re - pise, And may sweet sleep my eyelids close; Sleep that shall me more vig'rous mak To serve my God when 1 a - wake.
5. If in the night I sleep - less lie, My soul with beav'ly thoughts supply; Let no ill dreams disturb my rest, No pow'rs of daik - ness me mo irst. 35

Metre 63.
STREAM OF DEATH. $8,8,4,8,8,4$.

5. Next stood up - on the surgeless shore A be - ing bowed by many a score or
6. How bit-ter must thy wa-ters be, $O$ dealb! how hard a thing, ah me! it
7. "'Tis the last pang," he calm-ly saw, "To me, $O$ deatlı! thou hast no dread; Sa
toil - some years ; Earth-bound and sad he left the bank, is to die; I mused, when to that stream a-gain, vior, 1 come! Spread but thine arms on $y$ m-der shore,

Metre 2. Delight. C. M. Psalm 119, Part V \& VI.—Watts.


And frar'd to plunge, $J$ heard a scream, And $u \varepsilon$ was gone. "Too late"-his shriek of wild de-spair The wa-ters drowned.


Back turned his dimming eyes and sank, Ah full of fears. An - otb-er form of mor-tal men, With smies drew nigh. 1 see, ye wa-ters, hear me o'er, Thrra is my home.

3. No treasures so en - rich the mind- Nor shall thy word be sold 4. Lord, I es - teem thy judg-ments right, And all thy stat-utes just, 5. My heart in mid-nigbt si-lence cries, "How sweet thy com-forte be!?

## DELIGHT-Continued.


 (6-4
2. He bows beneath the sins of men; He cries to God, and cries again, In sad Geth-sem-a-ne; He lifts his mournful eyes a bove-"My Father can this cup remove?", 3. With gen-tle res-ig-na-tion still, He yield-ed to his Futher's will, In sad Geth-sem-a-ne; "Be-hold me here thine on-ly Son, And, Father, let thy will be done."

4. The Fatber heard; and angels there, Sustain'd the Son of God in pray'r, In sad Geth-em-n-ne; He drank the dreadful cup of pain-Then rose to lite and joy a - gain. 5. When storms of sorrow ruund us sweep, And scenes of anguish make us weep, To sad Gethiemane We'll took andsee the Suvior there, And humbly bow, like him, in pray'r.

## Metre 1.

Prospect. of home. L. M. Hymn 421.-Ref. Coll.

1.-As when the wea-ry travel-er gains The height of some com-mand-ing hill, His heart revives if o'er the plains, He sees his home tho' dis-tant still; 40 (6)
2. The thought of home his spir - it cheers, No more he grieves for troubles past; Nor a - ny fu - ture tri - al fears, So he may safe ar - rive at last:

PROSPECT OF HOME-Continued.





Metre 1.
Retreat. L. M. Hymn 656.-Psalmist.


1. From eve-ry storm-y wind that blows, From eve-ry swell-ing tide of woes, There is a calm a sure re-treat; ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Tis found be-fore the mer-cy seat.

2. There is a place whese Jesus sheds The oil of glad-ness on our heads-A place of all on earth most sweet; It is the blood bought mercy seat.

3. There is a scene where spirits blend, Where friend holds fellow-ship with friend; Tho' sunder'd far by faith they meet A-round one common mercy seat.
4. There, there on ea - gle wings we suar, And sin and sense mo-lest no more; And heav'n comes down our sonls to greet, And glory crowns the mercy seat.



5. Great God whose universal sway, The known and unknown worlds obey; Now give the lingdom to thy Son; Extend his power, exalt his throne.
6. As rain on meadows newly mown, So shall he send his influence down; Hıs grace, on fainting souls distills; Like heavenly dew, on thirsty hills.
7. The heathen lands, that lie heneath The shades of overspreading death, Revive at his first dawning light; And deserts blossom at the sight.
8. The saints shall flourish in his days, Dressed in the robes of joy and praise ; Peace, like a river, from his throne, Shall flow to nations yet unknown.


Metre 2.
ARCHDALE. C. M. (double.) Hym 201.-Meth. Coll.


1. Fa-ther, how wide thy glo-ries shine, How high thy won - ders rise, Known thro'the earth by thousand signs, By thousands thro' the skies!




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2. Part of thy name divinely stands, On all thy creatures writ,
They show the labor of thy hands, Or impress of thy feet.
But when we view thy strange design To save rebellious worms,
Where vengeance and compassion join In their divinest forms:
3. Here the whole Deity is know,

Nor dares a creature guess
Which of the glories brightest shone, The justice of the grace.

Now the full glories of the Lamb, Adorn the heavenly plains;
Bright seraphs learn I mmanuel's name, And try their choicest strains.
4. O may 1 bear some humble part, In that immortal song,
Wonder and joy shall tune my heart, And love command my tongue.
To Father, Son, and Holy Ghosṭ, Who sweetly all agree
To save a world of sinners lost, Eternal glory be.




Metre 66. The royal proclamation. $8,8,8,8,8,8,3$. Hymn 95.-Vir. Selec.


And the doom of e-ter-ni-ty hangs on his word. May ourjus - ti - fied souls find a wel-come in heav'n.
4. Here is wine, and milk, and hon - ey,

Come and pur-chase with-out mon - ey,
5. For this love let rocks and moun-tains, Purl - ing streams, and cry-tal foun - tains,

«Rebel sinners, royal fa - vor Turn, or you are lost for-ev-er ;

Now is of - fer'd by the Sa - vior." O! now turn to God the Sa - vior.


Je-sus reigns, he reigns vic-to-rious, Over heav'n and earth most glorious, Je-sus reigns.


Mercy flowing like a foun-tain, Streaming from the holy monntain.
Roaring thunders, lightning's hlazes, Shout the great Messiah's praises. Je-sus reigns, he reigns vic-to-rious, Over heav'n and earth most glorious, Jo - sus reigns.

2. Lol such the child whose ear-ly feet The paths of peace have trod, Whose se.cret heart with influence sweet, Is up ward drawn to God.
3. By cool Si - lo - am's sha - dy rill The lil - y must de - cay, The rose that hlooms beneath the hill, Must shortly fade a - way.

4. And soon, too soon, the wint'ry hour Of man's ma - tu-rer age Will shake the soul with sorrow's pow'r, And storm-y pas - sion's rage.
5. $O$ thou who giv - est life and breath, We seek thy grace a - lone, In child-hood, manhood, age, and death, To keep us still thine own.


Metre 2. FEliclty. C. M. (double.) Hymn 589.-Rippon.


star-ry plains, With an im-mor-tal sound, Je-sus the Lord, their harps employs; Je - sus my love, they sing; Je-sus the life of both our ioys, Sunds sweet from every string. jes-tic sounds, The God-bead of the Sols! And now they sink the loft-y tune, And gent - ler nutesibey play; And bring the Fatber's Equal down, To dwell in humble clay.

out a stain; His sonl without a sin. But when to Cal-va-ry they turn, Si - lent their harpa a-bide ; Su*pended songsamoment mourn The God that lov'd and died. o'er his pains, And chaut the rising Lord. Now let me monnt und join their song, And be an an - gel too: My heart, my hand, my ear, my tongue, Here's joyful work for you.


286 Metre 1. THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM. L. M. (double.) Hymn 430.-Ger. Ref. Coll.


Metre 5.

1. Watchman ! tell us of the night, What its signs of promise are? Trav'ler! o'er yon mountain's beight, See the glory beaming Star! Watchman ! does its beauteous ray

2. Watchman! tell us of the night, High -er yet that star as-cends? Trav'ler! bless-ed-nessand light, Peace aud truth its course portends, Watchman ! will its beams alone,

3. Watchman! tell us of the night, For the morning seems to dawn? Trav'ler! darlacsstakesitsflight, Doubtand terrorare withdrawn : Watchman ! let tby wand'rings cease,


Hie thee to thy qui-et home; Trav'ler!lo! the Prince of Peace, Lo! the Son of God is come. Trav-'Ier! lo! the Prince of Peace, Lo! the Son of God is come:



## 290 Metre 2. ZiON'S LIGHT. C. M. Hymn 162.-Dover Selec.



1. That glo-rious day is draw-ing nigh, When $\mathrm{Zi}-$ on's light shall come; \} The north and south their sons re - sign, And earth's foun-da - tion bend: She shall a - rise and shine on high, Bright as the morn-ing sun; $\}$



2. The ho-ly, hright, an - gel-ic hand, Who sing on harps of gold; In glo-rious or - der then shall stand, fair Sa - lem to he-hold; 4. Let Sa - tan rage and hoast no more, Nor think his reign is long; Though saints are fee - hle, frail and poor Their great Re - deem-er's strong; $\}$ De-scend-ing with sweet melting strains, Je-ho-vah they a-dore; He is their shield and hi-dingplace-A cov-ert from the storm-

CALVARY.
C. M. Hymn 550, Part I.--Rippon.


Such songs 1hro' earth's extended plains Were nev-er heard be - fore. A foun-tain in the wil-der-ness, And their e - ter-ual home.
4. But where the souls, those, death-less things, That left that dý-ing clay!
5. Othat un - fath - om - a - hle sea! Those deeps with-out a shore!


## Metre 1.

Sabbath Evening. L. M. Hymn 216.-Gems of Sac. Poetry.


> 2. O then the setting sun smile fair, And all below and all a - hove; The diff'rent forms of na-ture wear One u . ni - ver - sal garh of love. 3. And then the peace that Je-sus beams, The life of grace, the death of sin, With na-ture's pla-cid woods an streams, Is peace without and peace with-in.

4. De-light-ful scene! a world at rest-A God all love, no grief nor fear; A heav'nly hope, a peace-ful breast-A smile un-sul-lied with a tear,
5. If heav'n he ev-er felt be - low, A scene so heav'nly, sure, as this, May cause a heart on earth to know Some foretaste of ce - les - tial bliss.

Metre 2.
Land of promise. C. M. Hymn 584.-Rippon.


1. On Jordan's storm-y banks 1 stand, And cast a wish-ful eye, O the trans - port - ing rapt'-rous scene, That ri - ses to my sight! To Ca-naan's fair and hap - py land, Where my pos-sess-ions lie;



 Sick-ness and sor-row, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more. \}

Metre 2.
LAND OF REST. C. M.


Sweet fields arrayed in living green, And riv - ers of de - light.


There God the Son for ev-er reigns, And scat-ters night a - way.


When shall I see my Father's face, And in his be-som rest.
 6. Wea-ry of wand'ring round and round, This vale of sin and gloom, I long to quit th'un-

## LAND OF REST-Continued.


ar - mor by, And dwell in peace at homel ness of woe,-This world is not my home.
$\mathbf{O}$ this is not my home-No, this is not my home; This world's a wilderness of woe,-This world is not my home.

to his breast, And he'd conduct me home. was not sealed,-I could not yet go home.

0 this is not my home-No this is not my home; This world's a wilderness of woe,-This world is not my home.

chilling tide, Yet still I sigh for home. hallow'd ground And dwell with Christ at home. Othis is not my home--No this is not my home ; This world's a wilderness of woe,-This rorld is not my home.

## Metre 2.

aZmon. C. M. Hymn 305.-Psalmist.


1. Plung'd in a gulf of dark despair, We wretebed sineerslay, Without one cheertind beam of bope, Or sparts of glimm'ring day. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le - iu - jah!

2. With pitying eyes the Prince of Grace Beheld our helpless srief; He saw, and O, amazing love, He flew to our re-lief. Hal-le - Iu - jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le - lu - jah. 3. Down from the shining seats above, With joyful haste he fled, Euter'd the grave in mortal flesh, And dwell among the dead.


40 for this love let rocks and hills, Their lastung silence break, And all harmonious human tongues The Savior's praises speak.
5. Angeln, assist our mighty joys, Strike all your harps of gold; But when you raise your highest notes, His love can ne'er be told.

1. Come, hnm ble sinner, in whose breast A thousand thoughts re-volve,
Come, with your guilt and fears oppressed; And make this last re-solve; ${ }^{\text {'ll }}$ go to Je-sus, thoughmy sins Have like a mountain rose; in know his courts, I'll Come, with your guilt and fears oppressed; Andmake this last re-solve; $\}$ ' 1 lit go to Je-sus, hough my sins Have hike a mountain rose; 1 know his courts, III

2. "Prostrate I'll lie be-fore his throne And there my guilt con-fess;
I'll te! him I'm a wretch un-done, With - out his sov'reigngrace. I 'll to the gra-cious King ap-proach, Whose sceptre pardon gives, Perhaps he may com-



$$
\text { Metre 5. Benevento. } 4 \text { lines 7's. (double.) Hymn 687.-Ch. Psalmody. }
$$

[^21]3. Thanks for mercies past re-ceive, Par-don of our sins re-new; Teach us henceforth how to live

## BENEVENTO-Continued.

Nev-er more to meet us here; Fix'd in an e-ter-nal state, They have done with all below, We a lit - tle lon - ger wait; But how lit - tle none can know.


Bid thy drooping gar-den thrive; Sun of righteousness arise! Warmour hearts and bless our eyes; Let our prayer thy pity move; Make this year a time of love.


With e-ter-ni-ty in view; Bless thy word to old and young, Fill us with a Savior's love; When our life's short race is run, May we dwell with thee a - bove.
Metre 4.
MOUNT VERNON. 8,7,8,7. Hymn 1096.—Psalmist.

2. Peaceful he thy si-lent slum-her, Peace-ful in the grave so low; Thou no more wilt join our number, Thou no more our songs shalt know.

3. Dearest sis-ter, thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deep-ly feel, But 'tis God that hath he-reft us, He can all our sor-rows heal.
4. Yet a - gain we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled, Then in heav'n with joy togreet thee, Where no fare-well tear is shed.


> HEAVENLY VISION-Continued.



2. I hope to bear and join the song That saints and augels raise; And while e-ter-nal a-ges rolt, To sing e-ter-nal praise, Tosing e-ter-nal praise, To sing e-ter-nal
3. But oh-this dreadful heart of $\sin$ ! It may deceive uestill, Aud while I look for joys above, May plunge me down to hell, May plunge me down to hell, May plunge me down to

4. The scene must then forever close, Pro-ba tion at an end :
5. Come, then, O blessed Jesus, come, To me thy Spirit give;

No gospel grace ean reach me there, No pardon there descend, No pardon there descend, Nopardon tbere deShine thro' a dark be-night-ed soul And bid a sin-ner live, And bid a sin-ner live, And bid a sin-ner

## Metre 2. The dying Penitent. C. M. Hymn 158.-Vill. Hymns.

 live, Shine thro' a dart be-nighted soul, And bid a sin - ner live.

THE DYING PENITENT-Continued.

death, Let me a sha-rer
be." Sis pray'r the dy*ing
Je - sus heard, And in-stant•ly re plies: "To-day thy part - ing soul shall be with me in Par-a-dize."
Metre 5. The Three mountains. 4 lines 7's. Hym 332.-Vir. Selec.

2. When in ec-sta-cy suh-lime, Ta-bor's glo-rious steep I climb, At the too transport - ing light, Dark-ness rush - es o'er my sight.

3. When on Cal-va-ry 1 rest, God in fleshmade man-i-fest, Shines in my Re-deem-er's face
4. Here 1 would forev = er stay, weep and gaze my soul a - way; Thou art heavin on earth to me

Full of beau - ty, truth and grace. Love - Iy, mourn - ful Cal - va-ry.


Metre 2.
penitent Mourner. C. M. (oouble.) Hymn 508.-Rippon.


1. Hear gracious God, my bumble moan, To thee I hreathe my sighs; When will the mournful night be gone 3 When will the mournful night be gone? And when my

joys....... a - rise? My God-O could I make the claim-My Father and my Friend-And call thee mine hy eve - ry name On which thy saints de - pend!

2. By every name of pow'r and love, 1 would thy grace entreat;
Nor should my humble hopes remove, Nor leave thy sacred seat.
3. Yet though my soul in darkness mourns, Thy word is all my stay; Here I woud rest till light returnsThy presence makes my day.
4. Speak, Lord, and hid celestial peace Relieve my aching heart;
O smile, and bid my sorrows ceasa, And all the gloom depart.
5. Then shall my drooping spirit rise, And bless thy healing rays, And change these deep complaining sighs For songs of sacred praise.





Metre 1.
devotion. L. M. Hymn 587.-Rippon.



2. There low be-fore the glo-rious throne, A-do-ring saints and an-gels fall! And with de-ligbt-ful wor-ship own His smile their bliss, their heav'n, their all. 3. Im - mor-tal glo ries crown his bead, While tuneful hal-le - lu - jahs rise, And love, and joy, and triumpb spread Thro' all th' as-sem-blies of the skies.


[^22]




## 306 Metre 1. <br> Parting Hand. L. M. Hymn 324.-Mennonite Selec.


2. How sweet the hour: bave pas'd away, Since we have met to sing and pray ; How loathe we are to leave the place, Where Je-sus shows his smiling face.'

O could I stay with friends so kind How would it cheer my drooping mind!

3. And since it is God'sholy will, We musi be parted for a wbile, In sweet sub-mis-sion, all as one We'll say, our Father's will be done. 4. How of I've reen your flowing tears, And heard youtell your hopes and fears! Your hearts with love were seen to flame, Which makes me hope we'll meet again.

My youthful friends, in Christian ties, Who seet for mansions in the skies, And now, my friends, both old and young, I hope in Christ you'll still go on;

## Metre 10. WURTEmbURG. $10,10,11,11$. (pouble.) Hymn 8.-Luth. Cole.



Fight on, we'! gain that happy shore, Where parting will he known no more.
And if on earth we meet no more, O may we meet on Canaan's shore.

## WURTEMBURG--Continued.


3. Be joyful, ye saints, sustain'd by his might, And let your glad songs awake with each morn;
For those who obey him are still his delight; His hand with salvation the meek will adorn.
4. Then praise ye the Lord, prepare a new song And let all his saints in full concert join ; With voices united the anthem prolong, And show. forth his praises in music divine.

3. O, could we make our doubts re-move, Those gloom-y douhts that rise, And see the Ca-naan that we love, With un - be - cloud - ed eyes :


But tim'rous mor-tals start and shrink, To cross that nar-row sea! And lin-ger, shiv'ring on the brink, And fear to launch a - wsy.


[^23]Metre 2.
Elizabethtown. C. M. Hymn 400.-Church Psalmist.

4. Hast thou a lamt in all thy flock, I would dis-dain to
5. Thou know'st I love thee, dearest Lord; But, O! I long to
feed? Hast thou a foe be-fore whose face soar, Far from the sphere of mor - tal joys,

1 fear thy cause to plead?
And learn to loze thee more.




 past, "The rain is o-ver and gone, The rain is o-ver, Therain is o-ver, The rain is over and gone, For lo! the winter is past, The rain is o-ver and gonc.


Metre 77.
GOOD NEWS. $8,6,8,6,9,8,8,6$.




4. Hia work's reviving all arondThat'a the news! That's the news! And many have redemption firundThat's the new's! That's the news! And since their souls have englat the thame They sbout "Inveana" to hi name,
And all around they spread his thene-
Thut's the news! That'r the news!
5. The Lord has pardon'd a!! my sinsThat's the news! That's the news! 1 feel the winess now withis That's the news! That'x the new's: And since tIe took my sills a way. And tanght me how to watheh and pray,
I'm happry now from diy to day-
B.
(hrimt the Lord can now save you That's the newn! That's the news!
Your sinfol hearte be can renew一 Thal's the newn! 'Tlat's the news! Thi-momen, iffor sins yongrieve, This moment, if you do helieve,
A full acynital yon'lt receive-
That's the newa! That's the newa!

And then if any one shon!d say,
What's the news! What's the news? O tell him yon've thesun to pray-
That's thenews ! That's the news !
That you have joined the conquering trand And now wah juy at God's enmmand, And now wihh juy at Gods enmm
Yonr marchig to a Better land-
Yuri marching to a betlerland-
That's the news! That's the news!

## Metre 9.

Lischer. 6,6,6,6,8,8. Hymn 489.—Ca. Psalmist.



2. Now may the King descend, And fil his throne of grace; ? Let -mners feel thy quieb'mong word, Aud learn to know and fear the Lord, And learn to know and fear the Lord.
Thy feepre, Lord! extend, Whlesaintsaddress thy thee ?

3. Duscend, celcstial Dove! With all thy quich'ning pow'rs; ; Then sball ray eout nsw life obtain, Nor Sabbaths be bestowed is vain, Nur Sab - baths be bestowed in vain Dis-
40

FAREWELL. 8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7.

3. Fare-well, sister! do 0 , no lon-ger now
not pressme Tothy young and throbbing
dis-tress me! Sis-ter, sis-ter we must part!




ANTHEM. The Earth is the Lord's. 24th Psalm.



Metre 42.
WILTON. $10,10,10,10,10,10$.




4. The rich have
stat - ues well a-dorned with gold; The poor coul 5. Be heav'n and earth a-maz'd!' Tis hard to eay Which the more 6. In God we trust : our im-pious foes in vain At-tempt our stu - pid or their gods or they; 0 Zi - on, trust the Lord, he hears and sees; ru - in, and op-pose his reign; Had they prevail'd darkness had closed our days,


But fools a - dore the gods their hands have made; The kneet-ing crowd with looks de-vout be - hold They have no speech, nor thought, nor power, nor love: Yet sottish mor-tals make their long com-plaints

Lopp'd from a tree or hro-ken froma rock He knows thy sor-rnws, and re-stores thy peace; And death and si - lonce had for-bid his prase: His wor-ship does a thous-and com-forts yield,
And death and si-lenee had for-bid his praise: But we are soved, and live:let songs a - rise,

Their sil - ver To their deaf
sa - viors, and their saints of gold. i - dols and their move-less saints.


And trust the He is thy help and he thy heaven-iy shield. And Zi . on bless the God who huilt the skies.

## Metre 69.

THE FATHERLAND. $9,8,9,8,9,8,9,8$.


1. There is a place where my bopes are stail ; My beart and my treasure are there, Where ver-dure and blossoms never fade, And fields are e - ter - nal - ly fair.

2. There is a place where the angels dwell, A pure and a peaceful a - bode; The joys of that place no tongue can tell, For there is the pal - ace of God.

3. There is a place where my friends are gone, Who worshipp'd and suffer'd with me-Exalted with Christ highon his throne, The King in his beau-ty they see. 4. There is a place where $I$ hope to live When life and its trou-bles are o'er, A place which the Lord to me will give, And then $I$ shall sor-row no more.


That bliss-ful place is my Fath-er-land; By faith its de-lights I ex-plore; Come, fa-vor my flight an-gel - ic band, And waft me in peace to the shore.二是 That bliss-fu! place is my Fath-er-land; By faith ita de-lights 1 ex-plore; Come, fa-vor my aight an-gel-ic band, And waft me in peace to the shore.

Metre 70.
THANKSGIVING HYMN. 14,12,14,12,10,8,6.


1. We plough the fertile meadows, and sow the furrow'd land; But yet the waving harvest depends on God's ownhand, It is his mercy gives us, the sunshine and the rain,

2. By him were all thingstashioned around us and a-far, He made the earth and ocean, and every shining star; He made the pleasant spring-time, the summer bright and warm,

3. He makes the glorious sun-set, the moon to sail on high, He bids the breezesfan us, and thundering elouds to fly; He gives usevery bless-ing, to him our lives we owe,


That paints the verdant beauty, the mountain \& the plain; Every blessing we enjoy, comes to usfrom God; Then praise his name, then praise his name, For he isever good, For he is evergood.


Thegolden days of autumn, the winter and the storm, Every blessing we enjoy comes to us from God; Then praise his name, then praise his name, For he is ever good, For he is ever good.


He sent his Son to save us, from $\sin$, and death, and woe.




## ASCENSION. 7's.

 Je-sus our tri-umph-ant Head, Ris'n vie-torious from the dead, To the realms of glo-ry gone, To as. cend his right-ful throne. Cher-ubs on the O: 2 - 20





3. Or, if this night should prove the last, And end my trans-ient days; Oh! take me to thy prom-ised rest, Where 1 may sing thy praise.

Metre 1.
EGLON. L. M. (double.) Hymn 552.-Ch. Psasmist.


1. Zion! awake, thy strength renew, Put on ily rohes of beauteous hue; And let th'admiring world behold The King's fair daughter cloth'd ingold, Church of our God, arise and shine,

2. Gentiles and kingsthy light shall view, All shall admire and love thee too; Shall comelike eloudsacross the sky, Or doves that to their windows fy. Zion awake, thy strenght renew



Put on thy rohes of heauteous hue; And let th' ad-mi-ring world be-hold The King's fair daughter choth'd in gold;


- Metre 1.

MiGdol. L. M. Hymn 903.-Psalmist.


1. Soon may the last glad song a-rise, Thro' all the mil-lions of the skies, That song of triumph which records That all the earth is now the Lord's.

2. Let thrones, and pow'rs, and kingdoms he O-he-di-ent, might- $\bar{y}$ God, to thee I And over land, and stream and main, Now wave the sceptre of thy reign.

3. Oh let that glo-rious an-them swell, Let host to
bost the
tri - umph tell, That not one reb-el heart remains, But o-ver
all the Sa - vior reigns.

4. Je - sus who is
al-ways near, Tho' too oft - en
un-per-ceived, Came her droop-ing heart to cheer,
Kind - ly ask-ing why she grieved;

5. Grief and sigh-ing quick-ly fled, When she heard bis wel-come voice,
6. He who came to com-fort her, When she thought her all was lost,

Just be-fore she thought him dead, Now he hids her heart re-joice; Will for your re - lief ap-pear; Though you now are tem-pest-toss'd;


Though at first she knew him not, When he called her by her name, She her beav-y grief for - got, For she found him still the sarne.


What a change his word can make, Turn-ing dark-ness in - to day, You who weep for Je-sus' sake, He will wipe your tears a - way.
On his word your bur-den cast, On his love your thoughts em-ploy, Weep - ing for a night may last, But with morn-ing comes the joy. On his word your bur - den cast, On his love your thoughts em-ploy, Weep - ing for a night may last, But with morn-ing comes the joy.

Metre 6.
ARIEL. 8,8,6,8,8,6. Hymn 169.-Сн. Psalmody.


1. Oh, could I speak the match-less worth, Oh, could I sound the glo-ries forth, Which in my Sa-vior shine? I'd soar and touch the

2. l'd sing the pre-cious blood be

3. I'd sing the char-ac - ters be bears, And all the forms of love he wears, Ex-alt ed on bis throne; In loft-iest songs of 4. Well the de - light - ful day will come, When my dear Lord willhring mehome, Ahd I shall see his face: Then, with my Sa - vior,


4. Be joy-ful in God all ye lands of the earth, Ob serve him with gladness and fear; $\{$ Je - ho vah is God, and Jehovah a-lone, Who reigns with his Son above all,
Ex-ult in his presence with music and mirth, With love and devotion draw near :

5. Oh enter his gates with thanksgiving and song, Your vow in his temple proclaim ;
His praise with melodious accorclance prolong, And bless his a.do-ra-ble name; $\}$ For good is the Lord, inexpressibly good And we are the worls of his hand,

Metre 37. Babylonian CaPTIVITY. 4 lines 10 's.


## BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY-Continued.



Metre 2.
WOODSTOCK.
C. M. Hymn 677.-Ch. Psalmist.

3. There is a home of sweet re-pose, Where storms as-sail no more; The stream of endless pleasure flows, On that ce - les-tial shore, 4. There pu-ri - ty with love ap-pears, And bliss with-out al - loy; There they who oft have sownintears, Shall reap a - gain in joy.




Metre 2.
Brown. C. M. Hymn 679.-Ch. Psalmist.



Heav'n with the echo shall resound, with the echo shall resound,


And all the earth shall hear,


And all the earth shall bear, And all the earth shall hear, And all the earth shall hear.


And all the earth shall hear, And all the earth, And all the earth shall hear,
2. Grace first contrived a way

To save rehellious man;
And all the steps that grace displays, Which drew the wondrous plan.
3. Grace led my roving feet

To tread the heavenly 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 heaven the topmost stone, And well deserves the praise.


That puhlisheth peace, that publisheth peace, that bringeth glad tidings, glad tidings of good, That publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth, Thy







Metre 2.
ZERAH. C. M. Hymn 83.-Ch. Psalmody.

3. His Pow'r increasing still shall spread; His reign no end shall know. Justice shall guard his throne above, And peace abound helow, Justice shall guard his throne abuve, And, sic. 4. To u* a Child of hope is horn, To us a Son is given-The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord or'hear'n, The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of hear'n.

## Metre 25.

Parting WORDS. 8,7,8,7,7,7. Hymn by Montgomery.

2. Let me go; I must not tar - ry Wreatling thus with doubtand fears; \} Friends and lindreds, weepnot so-If ye tove me, let me go, If ye love me, let me go.
Angels watt my soul to car - ry Where my ris - en Lord ap-pears.

3. We have travelled long together

Hand in hand and heart in heart; Both thro' fair and stormy weather, And 'tis bard!'tis bard to part. White I sigh farewell to you, Answer, one and all, Adieu.
4. 'Tis not darkness gathering round me

That withdraws me from your sight,
Walls of flesh no more can hound me, But translated into light
Like the lark on mounting wing,
Though unseen, ye hear me sing.
5. Reav'ns broad day hath o'er me broken, Far beyond earth's span of sky;
Am I dead!-nay, hy this token
Know that I have ceased to die.
Would you solve the mystery,
Come up bither,-Come and see.

Metre 5.
ANTHEM. Songs of praise the Angels sang. 7's. (5 verses.)


> SONGS OF PRAISE-Continued.


## 340 Metre 4. HUMİLity. 8,7,8,7. (double.) Hymn 674.—Psalmist. <br> 

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. Let thy grace, Lord, make me low-ly, Hum-ble all my swell-ing pride; } \\ \text { Fall-en, guilt-y and un - ho-ly, Great-ness from mine eyes l'il hide. }\end{array}\right\}$ l'll for-bid my vain as - pl-ring, Nor at earth-ly ho-nors aim,

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 2. Weaned from earth's de-lu-sive pleas-ures, In thy love l'll seek for mine; } \\ \text { Placed in heav'n my no bler treas-ures, Earth } 1\end{array}\right\}$ qui - et -ly re-sign.


Metre 11. CANA. 11,11,11,11. Hymn 843.-Psalmist.



Metre 3.
ST. PaUl'S. S. M. Hymn 191.-Psalmist.


1. Behold what wondrous grace The Fa-ther hath hestow'd On sin-ners of a mor-tal race, To call them sons of God! To call them sons of God.

2. Nor doth it yet ap - pear, How great we must he made; But when we see our Sa-vior here We shall be like our Head, We shall he like our Head. 3. A hopeso much di-vine May tri-als well en-dure; May pu - ri-fyour souls from sin As Christ the Lord is pure, As Christ the Lord is pure.

3. If in my Fa-ther's love I share a fil - ial part, Send down thy Spir-it like a dove, To rest up-on my heart, To rest up-on my heart. 5. We would no longer lie Like slaves be - neath the throne; Our faith shall Ah-ha Fa-ther cry, And thou the kindredown, And thou the kin-dred own-

4. Not the fair pal - a - ces, To whichthe great re - sort, Are once to be com-paredwiththis, Where Je-sus holds bis court.

5. Give me, 0 Lord
a. place
With - in thy hlest a - bode,
A - mong the chil-dren of thy grace, The ser-vantsof my
God.



Metre 72.
THE ORPHAN'S PRAYER. 9,10,10,5,6,5.
(


Metre 73.
THE HAPHY LAND. $6,4,6,4,6,7,6,4$.


1. There is a hap-py land, Far, far a - way; \} Oh how they sweetly sing, "Worthy is our Savior King," Loud let his praises ring For ev-er there.

Where saints in glo-ry stand, Bright, hright as day ; $\}$

2. Come to the happy land, Come, come a-way !
Why will you dounting stand, Why yet de-lay $\}$ Why will you douhting stand, Why yet de-lay ?

Oh we shall happy be, When from sin and sorrow free! Lord, we shall live with thee, For ever there.

3. Bright in that happy land, Beams every eye: $\}$ 'hen shall his kingdom come, Saints shall share a glorious home; And hright ahove the sun Reignevernore.
Kept hy a Fa-ther's hand Love can-not die;

## Metre 3.

NEANDER. S. M.


1. The Savior'sglorious name For ever shall endure, Long as the sun, his matchless fame Shall ever stand secure; Long as the sun, his matchless fame Shall ever stand secure.

2. Wonders of grace and pow'r To thee alone belong; Thy church those wonders shall adore, In everlasting song; Thy church those wonders shall adore In everlasting song.

3. O Israel, hless him still, His name to honor raise; Let all the earth his glory fill, Midst songs of grateful praise ; Let all the earth his glory fill, Midst songs of grateful praise.
4. Jehovah, God, most high! We spread thy praiseabroad, Thro' all the world thy, tame shall fly, O God, thine Israel's God, Thro' all the world thy fame shall fy, O God., \&ic.


5. Friends fond-ly cherish'd have pass'd on he - fore, Wait-ing they watch me ap-proach-ing the shore; \} Sounds of sweet mel-o - dy fall on my ear;
Sing-ing to cheer me thro' death's chilling gloom, "Joy-fil-ly, joy-ful - ly haste to thy home:"\}

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 3. Death, with thy wea-pons of war, lay me low; Strike, king ofter-rors, } 1 \text { fear not the hlow; } \\ \text { Je - sus hath bro-ken the hars of the tomh, Joy - ful-ly, Joy - ful - ly will } 1 \text { go home. }\end{array}\right\}$ Bright will the morn of e-ter - ni - ty dawn,


Harps of the hless - ed, your voic - es I hear I Rings with the har - mo - ny heav-en's high dome, Joy - ful - ly, joy - ful - ly haste to thy home.


Death shall be banished, his scep - tre be gone; Joy - ful - ly then shall I wit - ness his doomi Joy - ful - ly, joy - ful - ly, safe - ly at home.


1. Onward speed thy conq'ring flight; An-gel, onward speed; Casta-broad thy ra-diant light, Bid the shades re-cede; Tread the $i$ - dols in the dust, Heath-en fanes de-etroy,

2. Onward speed thy conq'ring flight; An-gel, ouward haste: Quickly on each mountain's height, Be thy stnudard placed: Letthe hlisstul tidings float Far o'er vale nud hill,




Metre $75 . \quad$ LANGDON. $8,7,8,7,6,6,6,6$.

2. Watchmen, hail the ri - sing glo-ry Tell the Sa-vior's bleed-ing sto-ry,

Of the great Mes - si $=$ ah's reign; Tell it to the list' - ning train:

> LANGDON-Continued.


Metre 5.
AMBOY. 8 lines 7's. Hymn 575.- Сh. Psalmist.


1. Wake the song of Ju-hi - lee, Let it ech-o o'er the sea! All ye nations! join and sing, - Let it sound from shore to shore,

Now is come the promised hour, Jesus reigns with sov'reign power. $\}$ "Christ of lords and kings is King!"
Je-sus reigns for evermore.

3. Blessing, honor, glory, might, A re the Conq'ror's native right; \} Time has nearly reach'd its sum; All things with the hride say "come!"

Come, -and reign for evermore.


## Metre 78.

HOMEWARD BOUND. $10,7,10,7,10,10,10,7$.

2. Wild-ly the storm sweeps us on as it roars, We're homeward hound, Homeward bound; $\}$ Stead-y, o pi-lot 1 stand firm at the wheel,
Look! yon-der lie the bright heav-en-ly shores, We're homeward houd, Homeward bound; $\}$ Stad

 Try so pur-suade them to en-ter our throng, We're homeward hound, Homeward hound;






## Metre 1.

HOSANNA. L. M.


1. He's gone the spol-less soul is gone Tri-umph-ant to his place a-hove;
The pris - on walls are bro-ken down, The an-gels speed his swift remove; $\}$ And, shouting, on their wings he flies, And gains his rest in par - a-dise.

2. Saved hy the mer - its of his Lord, Glo - ry and praise to Christ he gives;
Yet still his mer - ci - ful re-ward, Ac - cor-ling to his works re - ceives; $\}$ And with the hliss he sow'd be-low, His bliss e - ter-nal - ly shall grow,

3. Fa-ther, to us vouchsafe the grace Which hro't our friend victorious thro'; Let us his shi - ning foot-steps trace; Let us his stead fast faith pursue, 4. Oh may we all like him be-lieve, And keep the faith, and wio the prize! $\}$ To chant, with all our friends above, Thy glorious, ev-er - last - ing love.


Ho-sau-na ! ho - sanoa ! hosanna to the Lamb of God! Glory: glo-ry, let us sing ! Grateful honors to our King ! Hosanna! ho-san-na! ho-san-na to the Lamh of God!


Ho-san-na! ho - sanna! hosanna to the Lamh of God! Glory, glo-ry, let us sing! Gratefu! honors to our King' Hosanna! ho-san-na! ho-san-na to the Lamh of God!



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tap


[^0]:    * "Music though consecrated to the service of the sanctuary, and capable of good improvement in subserviency to devotion, has been, and is often, wretchedly abused to the vilest purposes. It should, therefore, be used in religious ordinances with jealousy and caution, lest it should produce a false fervor, and subserve the cause of vice, delusion, superstition, or enthusiasm. "—Dr. Scotr.

[^1]:    
    
    
    

[^2]:    4. When ri - sing floods my soul o'er - flow, When sinks my heart in waves of woe, Je - sus, thy time-ly aid im - part, And raise my head, and cheer my heart.
[^3]:    4. But lo! th' e-ter-nal coun - cil rang-"Al-might-y love, arrest the man; I felt the ar-rows of dis-tress, And found 1 had no hi - ding-place. 5. Vin-dic-tive jus-tice stood in view, To Si-nai's fiery mount 1 flew; But jus-tice cried with frowning face, This moun-tain is 50 hi - - ding-place.
    5. But lo! a beav'n-ly voice, I heard, And mercy's an-gel soon appeared; Wholed me on a plea-sing pace To Je-sus Christ my Hi - - ding-place.
    6. On him Al-might-y ven-geance fell, Which must have sunk a world to hell; He bore it for bis cho-sen race, And thus became their Hi - ding-place,
[^4]:    4. I love by faith to take a view of bright-er scenes in heav'n; The pros-pect doth my strength renew, While here by tem-pests driv'n. 5. Thus when life's toil-some day is o'er, May its de - part-ing ray Be calm as this im-press-ive hour, And lead to end-less day.
[^5]:    4. The storm is taid; the wind re-tire, $O$-be-dient to thy will; The sea that roars at thy command, The cea that roars at thy command. At thy com-nas"d is stilt
[^6]:    3. With me I know, I feel thou art, But this can-not suf - fice, Un-less thou plantest in my beart 4. Come, ob my God! thy-self re-veal, Fill all this migh-ty void; Tbou on-ly canstmyspir-it fill- Come oh my God! my God!
[^7]:    4. Mil-lions of years my wond' - ring eyes. Shall o'er thy beau-ties rove,
[^8]:    
    

[^9]:    well when sorrows feast on dy-ing love, wres-tle, weep, and pray,

[^10]:    4. Thine ev -er-last-ing truth, Fa-ther, thy ceace-........ less love Sees all thy children's wants, and knows What best for each will prove, What bent for each will prove.
[^11]:    3. The watch-men join their voice, And tune-ful notes em-ploy; Je-ru-sa-lembreaksforth in songs, And deserts learn the joy. The Lord makes barerhis arra
[^12]:    4. His pow'r suh-dues our sins, And his for-giv-ing love, Far as the east is from the west, Doth all our guilt re-move, Doth all our guilt re - move. 5. The pi - ty of our Lord, To those that fear his name, ls such asten-der pa-rents feel, He knows our fee-ble frame, He knows our feeble frame,
[^13]:    3. Kind thou art and full of love, Sa - vior, God, to suf-fer tbus, Rich the grace thy peo-ple prove, Thou hast sbed thy blood for
    tbus,
    us.
[^14]:    Great deliverance $Z$ ion's King vouchsafes to send,

[^15]:    Ob take : oh
    Still hear and
    24
    seal
    do
    them for thine own! Thou art the God, thou art the
    Lord-
    rise,
    Be thou by all
    all

[^16]:    Hal - le - lu-jablHal-le - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah, A - men.

[^17]:    Grav'n on his hand and hour-ly in bis sight, In sa - cred strains ex-alt that grace ex - cell-ing Which makes thine humble bill his cho-sen dwell-ing. And chil-dren lean up - on their fa-ther's God; The deathless soul thro' its immense du - ra-tion, Drinks from this source im-mor-tal con - bo-la - tion.

[^18]:    3. Yesaints in glo -ry! strike the lyre; Ye mor-tals ! catch,the
[^19]:    *A greater Variety of Metres will be continued throughout the Second Part of this work.

[^20]:    $\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { All, all will be peace when I'm with thee at home. } \\ \text { Re-joic - ing in hope of my glo - ri-ous home. } \\ \text { And find } \\ \text { With glo - ri-fen now a syil-lions, to praise thee at home. }\end{array}\right.$
    And dwell in mypresence for - ev - er at home. 33

[^21]:    way, I know, I must for-ev-er die."

[^22]:    4. He smiles, and ser-aphs tune their songs, To boundless rapture while they gaze; Ten thousand thousand joy - ful tongues Re-sound bis ev - er - last - ing praise.
    5. Tbere all tbe fav-'rits of the Lamb, Shall join at last the beav'n-ly choir, O may the joy - in - spi - ring theme A. wake our faith and warm de-sire.
[^23]:    Conld we but climb where Mo-ses stood And view the landscape o'er, Not Jor-dan's stream nor death's cold flood, Should fright us from the shore.

