THE

AMERICAN VOCALIST.

A SELECTION OF

TUNES, ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, AND LYMNS,

OLD AND NEW,

DESIGNED FOR THE

Murch, the vestry, or the parlor.

ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY OF MITTE IN COMMON USE, AND APPROPRIATE TO EVERY OCCASION WHERE GOD IS WORSHIPPED AND MEN ARE BLESSED.

FROM THE COMPOSITIONS OF

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EMBRACING A GREATER VARIETY OF MUSIC FOR CONGREGATIONS, SOCIETIES, SINGING SCHOOLS,
AND CHOIRS, THAN ANY OTHER COLLECTION EXTANT.

IN THREE PARTS.

BY I .. V D. H. MANSPIEL D.

BOSTON: THOMPSON, BIGELOW & BROWN,

SUCCESSOR. TO TAGGARD & THOMPSON, 29 CORNHILL

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REVISED EDITION.

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BY REV. D. H. MANSFIELD.

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PREFACE.

The design of the compiler in adding another to the numerous musical publications now in use, is, to preserve in a single volume, the most valuable music now in existence. much of which had been crowded from our churches, by the soulless and unmeaning harmony of the present day,

It is divided into three parts. The First, contains Church Music; the Second, the more important Vestry Music; and the Third, the lighter kind of Vestry music, or that which is more appropriate to particular occasions.

A great portion of the church music, is old. But that it is more generally admired, is evident from the fact, that no publisher dares to issue a collection of sacred music without inserting enough of it, say, just to preserve his book. And certainly, of many singing books published within a few years, it may well be said, the less "original" music they contain, the better the collection.

Another evidence of the inferiority of most modern music, is its short life. What has become of the ten thousand tunes composed within the last twenty years? With few exceptions, they are "dead and gone." Old "Windham," and "China," have acted as pall bearers for half a century, and were it not for "Old Handred," and tunes of like character, there had been no music suitable either for a Doxology, or a Benediction upon surviving friends. The fact is, the old composers were probably better acquainted both with God and man. They had studied human nature as well as scientific theories. Many of their were hely men, and their music, composed among the hills and forests of Purituric New England, is but an embodiment of pious devotion. This will explain the reason why old "Majesty," and "Fluvanna," will make the eyes of a congregation sparkle, or " Hatfield" and " New Durham," nake them weep, while modern compositions produce little or no effect.

Another fact. In every part of the United States, even where new music is sung in the public congregation because it is fashionable, let any one mingle with the nevout worshippers of God in their social meetings, and he will hear-not the scientific gingling of imported discord, but the simple harmony of old "Tarner," "Northfield," the

"Union Hymn," or something that moves the hearts of good men, if it does not tickle the fastidious fancy of infidels.

If it is said that the rules of modern composition are frequently violated by the old composers, we will only say that old rules are as often violated by the new-and then appeal to the effect of their music to prove its comparative value. Every one knows how much old tunes have suffered by the modern "improvements" imposed upon them. In this volume, the old church music remains unaltered, but the mistakes of printers have not been copied.

The Vestry music has been harmonized expressly for this work, and with the design of suiting the popular taste, and thus being useful, rather than of pleasing a few scientific ears, and thus being, in many instances, totally unfitted for general use. Some tunes, as well as poetry, have been admitted, not so much because they accord with the taste of the compiler, as with the belief, (and I beg the literati to consider this.) that they have been and will be useful to thousands of illiterate persons, who know more of God's pardoning love, than of Mozart, Beethov n, or the British pasts, and whose sones of praise are most assuredly acceptable to Him, though they should prefer the music of old "Cansan," to that of Haydn's "Creation." No tane, however good it may be, is appropriate to every time and place. But it is very easy for persons of judgment

to determine when and where a tune may be useful; and it is hoped the following pages contain something appropriate to every occasion connected with the worship of God. With regard to the law of copy-right, especial care has been taken. The compiler is not aware of a single violation. A few tunes have been written from memory, the origin of which is uncertain; and it is not known that any one claims a copy-right to them. The compiler takes pleasure in acknowledging his especial obligation for layors received, to Lowell Mason, (to whom our country owes a debt of gratitude,) G. J. Webb, Rev. G. Coles, G. Kingsley, I. B. Woodbury, and E. L. White, Professors of Music-to the Boston "Handel and Handel Society," and the "Boston Academy,"-to C. Bradlee, O. Ditson, Wilkins, Certer & Co., publishers, and generally to all the

Professors, Editors, Publishers, Composers, and lovers of sacred music, since David.

If ony one, already predisposed to criticism, should, upon the appearance of this hamble work, detect in himself returning symptoms, it is absolutely necessary, in order to any good result, that his heart should be filled with love to God and good will to man. The compiler assures him that much time and labor have been seent upon it, and that se has done all within his power, under existing circumstances, to produce a work that shall promote the cause of virtue and religion; and he sincerely hopes that all whe any from these pages may join the full chorus of " Worthy the Lamb," in the swelling anthems of eternity.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by D. H. Mansfield, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

CHAPTER I.

RHYTHM.

NOTES AND RESTS.

- 1. Notes represent musical sounds.
- 2. Rests indicate silence.
- 3. As musical sounds differ in length, the notes which represent them differ.
- 4. There are six kinds of notes in general use, each of which has its corresponding rest.

The	The	The	The	The	The
WHOLE NOTE	HALF NOTE	QUARTER NOTE	Еюнти Моте	SIXTEENTH NOTE	32ND NOTE
or	or	or	or	or	or
Semihreve.	Minim.	Crotchet.	Quaver.	Semiquaver.	Demisemiquaver.
-					
is a plain white	is a white note	is a binck note	is a black note	is a black note with a	is a black note with
note. Ita rest	with a stem.	with a stem. Its	with a stem and	stem and two hooks.	e stein and 3 hooks.
				Its rest is a stem with	
				two books turned to	

5. One whole note is (of course) equal in length to 2 half notes, 4 quarter notes, 8 eighths, 16 sixteenths, or 32 thirty-seconds.

6. Besides the above notes, sixty-fourths and double notes or are sometimes used.

Note. The whole rest, alone, is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time. Wher placed under the staff, it represents a whole strain

"RETTER relates to the ength, Meliody to the pilch, Dynamics to the power, and Harmony to the combination of musical sounds.

7. A Dor adds one half to the length of a note. Thus a dotted whole • is equal to • - a • is equal to • • .

8. A dotted note may be lengthened by a second dot, which adds half as much as the first dot. Thus a double dotted quarter is equal to

Note Dots are applied to rests as well as to notes, and with the same effect.

9. When a figure 3 is placed over or under three notes of the same kind 3 they are called a TRIFLET, and are performed in the time of two without the figure.

QUESTIONS.

of what does Chap, L treat? To what does Bhythm relate? Melody? Dynamics? Harmony? What do notes represent? Rests! How many kinds of notes are there? Rests? Describe a whole note and its rest. Half note. Quarter. Eighth. Sitteenth. Thirty-second. What other notes are sometimes used? What rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time When placed under the staff what does it represent? What is the effect of a doi! Examples Of a second doi! Examples! Describe a TRIPLET?

CHAPTER II.

RHYTHM.

10. Music is divided into equal portions, called Measures



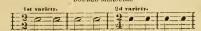
11. A BAR is used for separating measures

12 In order to give each note its right time, certain motions of the hand are made, called Beating Time.

RENARE. 1. He who does not learn to beat time will never learn to sing.

- 2. After one has learned to sing, it is not necessary for him to beat time.
- 13. A measure with two parts is called DOUBLE MEASURE. It has two beats, viz Down, Up—and is accented on the first part. It has two varieties, marked 2-2 and 2-4—the upper figure, in all cases, denoting the kind of time, and the lower, the particular note used to fill each part of the measure. Thus 2-2 signifies that it takes 2 half notes—2-4 that it takes 2 quarter notes to fill a measure.

DOUBLE MEASURE.



14. A measure with three parts is called TRIPLE MEASURE. It has three beats, viz. Down, Left, Up—and is accented on the first part. It has three varieties in common user.

TRIPLE MEASURE.

1st variety.	2d variety.	3d variety.
3000	00030000	130000

15. A measure with four parts is called QUADRUPLE MEASURE. It has four beats, viz. Down, Left, Right, Up—and is accented principally on the first, and slightly on the third part. It has two varieties in common use.

QUADRUPI-E MEASURE.

1st variety.	2d variety.
140000	00004
12	

16. A measure with six parts is caused Sexturie Measure It is accented principally on the first, and slightly on the fourth part; and has either six beats, or, which is quite as well and much more convenient, two beats, viz. Down, Up-three parts being sung to each beat. It has two varieties in common use.

SEXTUPLE MEASURE.

		1	lat	v	RF	iety	۰.											2 d	VR.	ric	ty.								
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Sing all the above to the syllable La, and beat the time.

Note 1. Each kind of time may have as many varieties as there are different kinds of notes. The above only, are in general use. Sometimes 9-4, 9-8, 12-4, 12-P are used

Note 2. As notes have only a relative length 2-2 time is not necessarily slower than 3-4 time, nor is 3-8 necessarily faster than 3-2.

EXERCISES.

Sing La or any other syllable, and beat time.



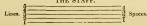
QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chapter 11, treat? How is music divided? What is used for separating meas eres? What is done in order to give each note its right time? What is said in Remark 1 ?-What is a measure with two parts called? How many beats has Double measure? What are they? Beat and describe-Down, Up-one, two On which part is the accent? Beat and sing-la. How many varieties has double measure? How marked? What does the upper figure always denote? Lower? What does 2.2 signify? 2-4?-Will you describe Triple measure? How many parts? Beats? How beat? Beat and describe. How accented? Beat and sing. Varieties? How many parts has Quadruple measure? Beats? Beat and describe. How accented! Beat and sing. Varieties? - Sextuple measure - Parts? How accented? Beats? How many parts to a beat? Sing and beat. Varieties?- How many kinds of measure in general use? Have notes a positive or only a relative length? Consequence? Exercises.

MELODY.

THE STAFF, SCALE, &c.

Music is written upon five parallel lines and their spaces called THE STAFF.



- 18. Each line and space is called a Degree. Thus the staff contains nine degrees which, like the lines and spaces are numbered upward,
- 19 The number of degrees may be increased by ADDED LINES either below or above the staff.

1st space above.	DEGREES.	1st added line above
	5 6	7 8 9
Ist added line below.		1st space below-

THE SCALE.

- The pitch of notes is represented by their situation on the staff.
- 21. The difference of pitch between any two notes is called an INTER-VAL

- 22. The Diatonic Major, or Natural scale is a series of eight sounds which succeed each other at different intervals, but are numbered in regular order, upward. From 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 4 to 5, 5 to 6 and 6 to 7 the interval is a whole tone. From 3 to 4 and from 7 to 8 the interval is a semitone
- 23. CLEFS are characters used to distinguish the parts. The G clef is applied to the Treble, Alto and Tenor—the F clef It to the Base.
- The first seven letters of the Alphabet are applied to the staff as follows.



- 25 The Brace is used to connect staves and show how many parts are sung together.
- Note. The situation of the letters upon the staff should be thoroughly committed to mem
- 26. In singing the scale the following Syllables are used.

Written Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do. Pronounced DOE. RAY, ME, FA, (not FAR, but as in FATHER.) SOL. (o as in whole, told) LA, (g as in (a.) SEE, DUE,

Note. The application of these syllables to music is called Solmization.

27. The letters, numerals, and syllables are applied to the natural of C scale as follows.



NOTE. The letters never change their places on the staff, but the numerals and syllables change with the scale or key Thus, though, in the major scale, Do is always applied to One, One is not always on C.

- 23. These eight sounds complete the scale. When sounds above eight are sung, eight becomes One of a higher scale, and when sounds below one are sung, one becomes eight of a lower scale.
- 29. The human voice may be divided into four classes, viz. the lowest male, or Base voice, the higher male, or Tenor voice, the lower female or Alto, and the highest female or Treble voice.

THE USUAL COMPASS OF THE HUMAN VOICE.

Treble		201
7		3=1
(0)		-}
Alto	-9-01	-
		===
9		-}
Tenor		3
-		
A		
		={=
Buse		-
A:===		
2.		
-010		

50. The difference of pitch denoted by the different clefs in, practically, six degrees—i e. music written on the Treble staff, when sung by the same voice, is six degrees higher in pitch than that written on the same degrees in the Base staff. But as there is a natural difference of an octave in pitch between the male and female voice, there is an actual difference of fourteen degrees, or an octave and a sixth between a note on any degree in the Base staff sung by a male voice, and a note on the same degree in the Treble staff sung by a female voice. Thus a note on Middle C or the first added line above in the Base, though fourteen degrees higher with regard to its situation upon the staff, when sung by a male voice, is the same in pitch as a note on the first added line below in the Treble, sung by a female voice.

Nors. The difference between the male and female voice is easily seen in the following manner. Let both sound any given note—any one in the scale of C—and while the female voice prolongs the sound let the male voice run up the scale or octave, and their voices will then be in the same pitch

QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chapter III, treat? What is the character called upon which music is written? How many lines has it? Spaces? What is each line and space called? How many degrees does the staff contain? How are they numbered? How may the number be increased? What is the space next above the staff called? Below?-Next line above? Below? How is the pitch of notes represented? What is an Interval? The Diatonic Major scale? What is the interval from one to two? 2 to 3? &c. 3 to 4? 7 to 8?-What are clefs? On what letter is the Treble clef situated? The Base clef? To what parts is the G clef applied? What letters are applied to the staff? Repeat them in the order in which they are applied to the Troble staff. The whole school. 1 How are they situated? Ans. G, third space below-A, second added line below, &c. through. Where is G? Where, else? Where is A? B? &c. through. Repeat the letters in the order they are applied to the Base staff. [whole school] How are they applied? Ans. C 2d added line below, &c, through. Where is C' Where, else?-What is the Brace used for? Repeat the syllables applied to the scales. What is the application of these syllables called? Sing the scale by numerals and syllables. What is the interval from Do, to Re? and so forth. Do the letters change their places? Do the numerals and syllables? What syllable is always applied to ONE in the major scale? Is one always on C?-When sounds above eight are sung what does eight become? When sounds below One are sung what does One become? How many classes of voices are there? What are they?-What is the difference of pitch between the Base and Troble staff? Difference between the male and female voice? How many degrees difference in pitch between a note in the Base sung by a male voice, and a note on the same degree in the Treble sung by a temale voice! Read tupes in the key of C-by letters, numerals, and syllables

CHAPTER IV.

DYNAMIC TONES.

- It is 51. A tone produced by ordinary exertion is a medium tone called Mezzo, and is marked m.
 - 32. A soft tone is called Piano, and is marked p.
 - 33. A loud tone is called FORTE, and is marked f.
- 34. A very soft, yet audible tone is called Pianissimo, marked pp.
- A very loud tone, approximating to a shout, is called Fortissimo, marked ff.



- 36. A tone commenced, continued, and ended with the same degree of power is called an ORGAN TONE. [==]
- 37. A tone gradually increasing in power is called Crescendo. [Cres or = 1
- 38. A tone gradually diminishing is called DIMINUENDO. [dim. or] 39 A union of the crescendo and diminuendo forms a Swell [
- 40. A sudden crescendo or swell is called a Pressure Tone, [< or
- Like many other dynamic signs it is an exception to the general rule of accent.
- 41. A tone struck suddenly with great force and instantly diminished se called an Explosive Tone. 1 > or sf or fz.]

EXERCISES Sing la, and syllables, ascending at one breath and descending at one.

Of what does Chapter IV treat? What is a medium tone? What is it called, and marked? What is a soft tone called? Marked? What is a loud tone called, and marked? What is a very soft tone called, and marked? What is a very loud tone called, and marked? What is an organ tone? What is a gradually increasing tone called? A gradually diminishing tone? When a tone gradually increases and then gradually decreases, what is it called? What is a sudden crescendo called? To what does it form an exception? What is a tone called which

QUESTIONS

is struck suddenly and forcibly, and instantly diminished?

CHAPTER V.

MELODY.

INTERVALS.

- Two sounds of the same pitch are said to be in Unison,
- The interval from any note to that on the next degree of the staff il is a Second-as from one to two, two to three

- 44. The interval from one to three, two to four, &c., or from any note to the next degree but one, is a THIRD.
- 45. The interval from any note to another on the fourth degree from it, (always counting the starting point) is a FOURTH—to the 5th degree, a FIFTH. &c.
- 46. An interval of a whole tone is a Major Second-of a semitone,
 - 47. An interval of a tone and a half is a Minor Third.
 - 48. An interval of two tones is a Major Third.
 - 49. An interval of two tones and a half is a Perfect Fourth.
 - 50. An interval of three tones is a Sharp Fourth.
 - 51. An interval of two tones and two semitones is a Flat Fifth.
 - 52. An interval of three tones and a semitone is a Perfect Fifth.
 - 53. An interval of three tones and two semitones is a Minor Sixth.
 - 54 An interval of four tones and one semitone in a Major Sixth.
 - 55. An interval of four tones and two semitone, as a Flat Seventh.
 - 56. An interval of five tones and one semitone is a Sharp Seventh.
- 57. An interval of five tones and two semitones is an Eighth, or Octave.

EXERCISES.

THIRDS AND SECONDS.





- 58. If an interval extend beyond the octave it does not lose its relation to the key. Thus, whether a note be two tones; or an octave and two tones from One in the lower scale, it is reckoned, in harmony, as a third. And thus, also, whether sounds are in the same pitch, as at 42, or one, two or three octaves from it, they are still reckoned to be in Unison.
- 59. The intervals which are agreeable to the ear, as both the Thirds, the Fourth, the Fifth, both the Sixths, and the Octave, are called Consonant intervals.
- 60. Both the Seconds, the Sharp Fourth, the Flat Fifth, and both the Sevenths are DISSONANT.
- 61. The Fourth, Fifth, and Octave cannot be altered without becoming dissonant, and are therefore called Perfect intervals. The Thirds and Sixths are consonant, whether major or minor, and are therefore called Imperfect intervals.
- 62. The Key note or One of any scale is called the Toxic. It is always the last note in the Base, and shows whether the key is Major or Minor. If it be Do the key is major. If La, the key is minor.
 - 63. The perfect fifth is called the Dominant of the key.
 - 64 The perfect fourth is called the Sub-Dominant.
 65 The sharp seventh is the LEADING NOTE to the Tonic, which
- 65. The sharp seventh is the LEADING NOTE to the Tonic, which requires to be heard after it.

66. Thirds and Sixths are the only intervals which are allowed, by the rules of Composition, to proceed in consecutive order.

QUESTIONS.

Of whit does Chapter V, treat? When are two sounds said to be in Union? What is a second? A third? A fourth? A fifth? A sitth? A seventh! An octave?—What is a minor second? A major second? A minor bird? A major second? A minor bird? A major second? A minor second? A minor sitth? A minor sitter s

CHAPTER VI.

MELODY.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE, MODULATION.

- 67. A SHARP # raises a note half a tone.
- 68. A FLAT b lowers a note half a tone.
- 69. A NATURAL scancels either a flat or sharp and restores a note to its original sound.
- 70. Flats and sharps are called ESERTIAL when placed at the beginning of a tune, but when flats, sharps, or naturals occur in the course of a piece of music they are called Accidentals, and their effect unless cancelled, extends to every note on the same degree throughout the measure, but never beyond.

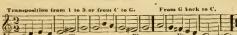
Note. Some writers extend the effect beyond when notes are continued on the same degree, uninterrupted, but it saves trouble to confine it to the measure.

- 71. Between the notes of the Diatonic scale which form the interval of amajor second there may be an intermediate tone. Thus, between one and two there is a tone, which can be represented by a note located on either. If it is located on one, it has a sharp before it and is called Sharp one, or C sharp. If on two, it has a flat before it and is called Flat two, or D flat.
- 72. The interval between any letter and its sharp or flat is a minor or Chromatic semitone. The interval between a letter sharped or flatted and the letter on the next degree is a major or Diatonic semitone. Thus, from C to C# is a Chromatic semitone—from C # to D is a Diatonic semitone. From D to D b is a Chromatic semitone—from D b to C is a Diatonic semitone.
- 73. In applying the syllables to the sharped notes the vowel sound is changed. Thus—Do becomes Di, (Dee) Re, Ri (Ree) Fa, Fi (Fee) Sol, Si (See) La, Li (Lee).
- 74. When applied to the flatted notes Mi becomes Me (May) Sol, Se (Say) La, Le (Lay) Si, Se (Say)
- 75. The Chromatic Scale consists of thirteen sounds and has twelve intervals of a semitone each.

LETTERS, NUMERALS, AND SYLLABLES APPLIED TO THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

- 76. Any of the notes in the above scale beside C may be made the foundation of a new scale, in which case the scale is said to be TRANS-POSED.
 - 77. The most common transpositions are from 1 to 5 and from 1 to 4.
- 78. The transposition from 1 to 5 is done by sharping 4, which becomes 7 in the new key.
- 79. The transposition from 1 to 4 is done by flatting 7, which becomes 4 in the new key.
 - 80 The flatted or sharped note is called the NOTE OF MODULATION.
- 81. When this transposition takes place during the progress of a piece of music, it is not necessary, generally, to change the syllables, but merely their yowel sounds, as at 73.74.

EXAMPLE



- 82. In some instances, however, it may be well for learners to change he solmization according to the new key.
- NOTE. The change of key should be anticipated, and the new solmization commenced, if ossible, on some convenient note preceding the note of modulation.

EXAMPLE.





83. A transient modulation into another key may take place in any piece of music, but, according to the rules of Composition, the tune must return and end in the principal key.

QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chapter VI treat? What effect has a sharp placed before a note? A flat? A natural? When are flata and sharps called essential? When are they called accidentals? How far does their effect extend? Between what tones of the Diatonic scale may there be an intermediate tone? Where may the tone between one and two be represented? If it is represented on one, what is its letter called? What, its numeral? If it is represented on two, what is its letter called? What, its numeral? What is a Chromatic semitone? A Diatonic semitone? What is the interval from C to CH? From CH to D? From D to Do? From Db to C? In applying the syllables to the sharped notes what is done? Example? When the syllables are applied to the flatted notes, how are they pronounced? How many sounds and intervals has the Chromatic scale? What are its intervals? When any note heside C is taken as one, what is said of the scale? What are the most common transpositions? How is the transposition from 1 to 5 effected? What does 4 become? How is the transposition from 1 to 4 effected? What does 7 become? What is the altered note called? Is it always necessary to change the syllables? What is done? Is it ever convenient to change the solmization? What is solmization? (See 26, Note.) Where should the new solmization be commenced? Must the tune always end in the principal key?

CHAPTER VIL

MELODY.

TRANSPOSITION.

84. The intervals of the Diatonic scale are natural to the human voice; it is, therefore, called the Natural scale. C is assumed as the foundation of the natural scale from the fact, perhaps, that, to a great majority

of voices, the pitch is more natural, and consequently, the scale is sung more easily in C than in any other key.

NOTE. The key of a tune receives its name from the letter which is taken as one.

85. When it becomes convenient to adopt, permanently, any other key than C, in order that the intervals of the natural scale may be preserved it is necessary to introduce flats or sharps; and, to avoid the inconvenience of writing them before every note that is to be flatted or sharped, they are placed at the beginning, and affect every note in the tune upon the degrees where they are situated. These flats or sharps indicate the key, and are therefore called the Signature.

NOTE. The absence of any positive sign is the only, and very natural signature to the key of C.

86. If we change the key from C to G, four in the scale of C will become seren in the scale of G. Now between 7 and 8 there must be only the interval of a semitone. But assuming G as one, and ascending, we find F, the seventh, to be (according to the scale of C,) only a semitone from sir, but a whole tone from eight—both of which intervals are wrong. To remedy this it is necessary that F should be sharped; and this F∉ is the only difference between the key of G c and the key of G. This sharp is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the signature to the key of G.

87. If we change the key from C to F, seren in the scale of C will become four in the new scale of F. From 3 to 4 there must be only the interval of a semitone. But assuming F as one and ascending the scale, we find B, the fourth, to be (according to the scale of C,) a whole tone from 3, and only a semitone from 5-both of which intervals are wrong. To remedy this, B must be flutted—and this B\(\gamma\) is the only difference between the key of C and the key of F.

88. Every sharp added to the signature raises the key a fifth, or (which is the same thing) lowers it a fourth.

39 Every flat added to the signature raises the key a fourth or lowers it a fifth.

90 To find the key or a tune

WITH A SIGNATURE OF FLATS-I sharp, .ne key is G, 1 flat the key is F. 2 sharps, the key is D, 3 sharps, the key is A, 3 flats Eb. 4 sharps, the key is E. . Ab TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL KEYS, WITH THE SITUATION OF THE MAJOR SCALE KEY OF C. KEY OF C. KEY OF G.





QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chapter VII. treat! Why is the Diatonic scale called the natural scale! Why is C assumed to be the satural position of the scale! From what does the key of a toue derive its same! What do the flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune indicate? What are they called! What notes do they affect! What is the signature to the key of C? If the key is changed from C to G what does 4 become? What must be the interval between 7 and 81 1 to owder to make the intervals right in the key of G. what must be the intervals right in the key of G. If the key is changed from C to F what will 7 become! What must be the interval between 3 and 4 1 in order to make the intervals right in the key of F, what must be done to F! What is the only note in the key of F that differs from the key of C! How much does every sharp added to the signature, raise or lower the from the key of C! How much does every sharp added to the signature, raise or lower the from the key of C! How much does every sharp added to the signature, these or lower the first signature be one flat, what is the key change, what is the key? Two? Three! Four! I first signature be one flat, what is the key A. A. Twee! Four! How much lower are the tervs of BE. E. & A. D tree! Four!

CHAPTER VIII.

MELODY.

THE MINOR SCALE.

- 91. Besides the Diatonic Major, and the Chromatic scale, there is another, called the Mixor Scale, which differs from the Major with regard to its intervals, and the application of its syllables.
- 92. In the minor scale, ascending, six and seven are sharped, and the semitones occur between 2 and 3, and 7 and 8. In descending, all the notes are restored to the signature, and the semitones are between 6 and 5, and 3 and 2.
- 93. When a major and minor key have the same signature they are said to be related. Thus, in the minor key of A, the scale is said to be in its natural position, because of its relation to the natural key of C minor.
- 94. To find the key of any minor scale having the same signature with any given major scale, you will ascend a sixth, or descend a third from the key of the major.
 - 95. The major key, relative to any minor, is based upon its third.

	THE SCALE IN A, MINOR.														
_					14-	140	01	20-	100	40					
7	-{		10	2		}		X ==-		3	0	0		=	
100	1.0	1-02-	} =	 —	}	}	3—	·	}	}	{ -	-	-~	0	2011
S		1=			==	==		R ==	3==	===	1 - 5	=			-
A	} B	C	D	E	F#	{ G#	A	A	} G	F	E	D	C	В	A
1	} 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	18	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
La	Si	Do	Re	Mi	Fi	Si	La	La	Sol	Fa	Mi :	Re	Do	Si	La
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	3-0	0	13.			==		1				_	0	-17	

• In many compositions the sixth descending must also be sharped, thoregs no sign appears, Indeed, in regard to the structure of the Minor scale, there appears to be no little diversity of opinion, even among distinguished composers. The uncertainty of its structure, together with the comparative difficulty of its performance, has created an aversion to the study of the minor scale, though by far the sweetest and most effective muses is often in it.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL KEYS,



QUESTIONS

Of what does Chap VIII. treat? How does the minor scale differ from the major! Where are the sentitones, ascending? What notes are sharped? In descending, where are the sentiones? When are mijor and minor keys said to be related? How do we find the key of a minor scale having the same signature with any given major scale? Upon what nomeral in any minor scale is its relative major based? To What major key is A minor related? DO G? CT.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

96. The principal embellishments introduced in music to heighten the effect of certain passages, are the *Passing Note*, (written in small characters,) the Turn, and the Shake.

97. When a passing note precedes an essential note it is called an Appogiature, and occurs on an accented part of the measure. When it follows an essential note it is called an After-Note and occurs on an unaccented part.

98. The time given to an appogiature is left, generally, to the judgment of the performer. It is sometimes barely touched in order merely to soften an interval. At other times it is considered a leaning note. It then requires the account and takes half the time of the principal note if plain, and two thirds if dotted.



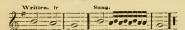
tones next above and below it. It should not be hurried, but performed distinctly

100. When a snarp, flat, or natural is placed over or under a turn it denotes that the highest or lowest note is to be sharp, flat, or natural.



101. The SHARE [17] denotes a rapid iteration of two sounds.





- 102. STACCATO passages, marked 1111 are to be performed in a very pointed and distinct manner.
- 103. Pointen passages, marked are performed gently and distinctly.
- 104. A Tre is used—1, to connect notes on the same degree which are not separated in sou. d; 2, to connect notes on different degrees that are sung to one syllable; 3, to denote the Legaro style of singing—a close, g iding mauner.

- 105. A DOUBLE BAR denotes the end of a strain, or line of poetry It does not interfere with the division of measures unless it is in the place of a single bar, in which case the last is not necessary.
- 106. A Repeat requires the repetition of a strain or more. If placed before a double bar, repeat the preceding music, or as far as to a former repeat. If after a double bar, repeat the music that follows. If it occurs where there is no double bar, (as in old music,) repeat what follows.
- 107. A PAUSE \(\sigma \) over a note requires that it be prolonged beyond its usual time. Over a double bar, it denotes that the next strain is not commenced so soon as usual.
 108. A Close \(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \) denotes the end of a piece of music, but not always
- of its performance.

 109. Da Capo [p. C.] written over the staff denotes a return either
- to the first or some former strain with which the performance is to close.
- 110. The figures 1 and 2, placed over one or more notes at the close of a tune or movement that is to be repeated, signify that the phrase marked 1 is to be sung the first time, and that marked 2, the last time.

QUESTIONS

What are the principa, embellishments introduced in music? When a passing note precedes an essential note, what is it called, And where does it occur? When it follows an essential note, what is it called, and where does it occur? What is the time given to an appogniture? How is it sometimes used? How at other times? What does at then require! What is said of the Turn? Effect of a flat, sharp or natural over or under a turn! What does the shake denote! How a state of the sharp of th

A; m, by, at. &c.
Accelerance; accelerate the time.
Adagio; slow.
Ad Libitum, or Ad Lib; at pleasure.
Affetusos, Affet, affectingly.
Agitato; agitated, impassioned.
Alleron. All. cuick.

Allegro Assai; very quick.
Amabile; in a tender and gentie manner.
Amoroso, or Con Amore; affectionately.
Andante; slow and gentle, yet distinct.
Andantino; a little quicker than Andantee.
Animo, or Con Anime; animated, with spirit.
Arioso: light, anime; animated, with spirit.

Assai; much, or more.
A Tempo; in time.

Barilone; between the Base and Tenor. Bis; twice.

Prillianle; brilliant.

Cadenze; closing strain.
Cadenze; an extempore flourish.
Calando; softer and slower.
Cantabile; graceful, flowing style.
Choral; a slow paalm tune with notes of equal length.
Coda; an end or finish.

Con; with, as Con Eleganza, with elegance. Con Espressione; with expression.

Con Moto; with emotion.
Con Spirito; with spirit.
Crescenda, or Cres: increase the sound.

Da Capo, or D C.; return to the first, or a former part.

Declamando; in the style of declamation.

Diminuento, or Dim.: diminish the sound.

Directo; devoutty.

Dolce; soft, sweet, tender, delicate.

Doloroso: mournful.

Energicio; with energy.

Fine; the end.
Finale; the last movement.

Forte; loud. Fortissimo; very loud.

Fortissimo; very loud.

Fugue; a composition in which a subject proposed by
one part is repeated by other parts in succession.

Giusto; in exact time. Just right. Grazioso; gracefully. Grave; very slow and solemn. Gusto; with taste.

Impetuoso; with impetuosity.
Innocente; in an artless and simple style.

Largo; slow and measured.

Legato; in a close, connected, and gliding style.

Lento; slow and sustained.

Lento; stow and sustained.

Loco; as written; [used after Sva., which signifies an octave higher than written.]

Mezzo; medium.

Moderato; moderately

Molto; Much, very.

Multo voce; with a full voice.

Muestoso: maiestic.

Motett; a piece of sacred music in several parts.

Orchestra; a company of instrumental performers.

Parlando; in a conversational style.

Pastorole; in a rural style.
Piano; soft.
Pianissimo; very soft.
Poco; a little
Precisione; with precision.
Presto; quick.
Prestissimo; very quick.
Primo: first

Rallentando; softer and slower by degrees

Recitando; in a speaking manner.
Recitative; musical declamation.
Rinforzando, Rinf.; suddenly increasing in power.
Ritornello; prefatory symphony
Risoluto; with boldness.
Ritard. or Ritenuto: slacken the time.

Semplice; chuste, simple. Sempre; throughout, always. Sentimento; with feeling. Serioso; serious, grave. Sforzando; with sudden force; instantly diminishing

Sforzando; with sudden force; instantly diminishin Siciliano; smooth and graceful movement. Slentando; slackening the time. Solfeggio; a vocal exercise.

Solo; for a single voice or instrument.
Soli; a single voice or instrument on each part.
Sostenuto; sustained

Sotto; under, below.
Sotto voce; with subdued vnice.
Spiritoso; with spirit.

Staccato; short, detached, distinct. Strepitoso, Con strepito; boisterously.

Tosto Solo; without chords.
Tempo; time.
Tempo; trime; in the original time.
Tema; subject or theme.
Timoroso; timidly.
Tremando, Tremolo, tremulansly.
Tttti: the whole: full charus.

Un, or A; as Un Poco: a little.
Un poco ritenuto; with a little restraint

Veloce, Con Veloce; in rapid time Vigoroso; vigoronsly, energetic. Visace; quick and cheerful. Voce di petto; the chest voice. Voce di testa; the head voice. Voce sola; voice alone Volti subtite: turn over anickiy. 1. Singing, as a part of public worship should, if possible, be performed by the whole congregation. But if there are any who cannot, or will not *learn* to sing, they ought not to mar the devotion by *attempting* to sing in public.

2. Every singer should have a tune book; but he ought to commit so thoroughly to memory as not to be entirely dependent upon it in a public performance. The singer who is obliged to refer constantly to the music he is performing, will pro-

duce but little effect,

3. Musical instruments may be useful where singers are not thoroughly trained, but if they are, no instrument can add to the sweetness or effect of their music. If instruments are used, great care should be taken not to disturb the congregation in tuning them.

4. If there is a select choir, the members of it should receive their places with reference principally to their singing abilities,

and not with reference to their wealth, station, or general talent.

5. The tune must be keyed to suit the singers. It is supposed to be written where it can generally be performed with the

greatest effect. Some choirs may require it a note higher or lower.

6. If, under a dispensation of grace, sinners may come into the "congregation of the Lord," to hear and receive the benefits of the gospel, no person who is profane or vicious, should be permitted to abuse the worship of God by taking a place in the choir.

It is a painful fact that, many who assume this responsible part of public worship, feel themselves at liberty to disturb the remaining exercises, by turning over their books, reading, whispering, &c. &c., as if every thing of importance was done when they had gone through with their thoughtless and miserable apology for SINGING PRAISE TO GOD, and they were

not at all interested in the great truths of the gospel.

Remember then, my young singing friends especially, your duty. Why are you permitted to sing?—God is merciful. Praise Him! Why are you called together on the holy Sabbath? JESUS CHRIST HATH DED!—AND IS RISEN! Praise Him! O praise Hir! What influence is that which moves so sweetly upon your hearts while you hear the blessed gospel? 'Tis the Holy Ghost! He would win you gently back to God! Praise Him! Sing praises! Think what the gospel offers you,—

Sing then. There is cause for joy-

" SALVATION on earth, and a MANSION IN HEAVEN

PRAISE GOD FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW PRAISE HIM, ALL CREATURES HERE BELOW! PRAISE HIM ABOVE, YE HEAVENLY HOST! PRAISE FATHER, SON, AND HOLY GRUST

AMERICAN VOCALIST.

PART I.

OLD HUNDRED. L. M.

MARTIN LUTHER.

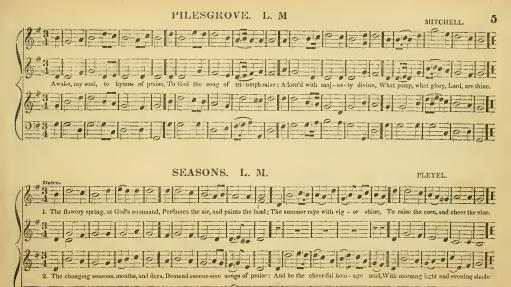


















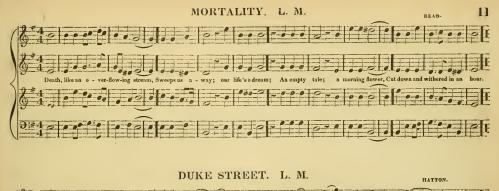






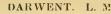




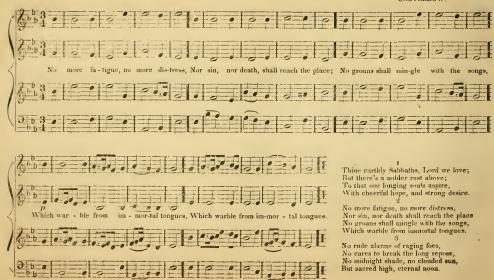












Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord we love; But there's a nobler rest above: To that our longing souls aspire, With cheerful hope, and strong desire.

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

No rude alarms of raging foes, No cares to break the long repose, No midnight shade, no clouded sun, But sacred high, cternal noon.

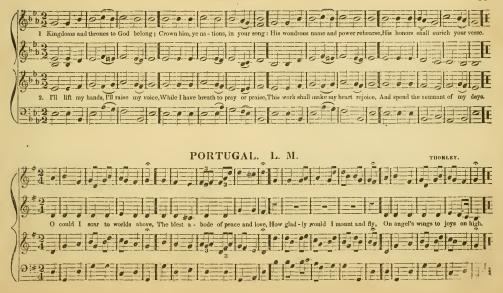








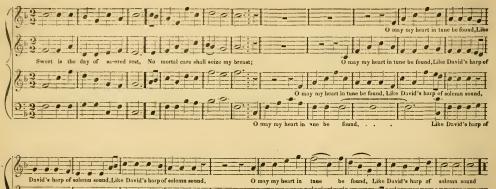
























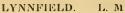






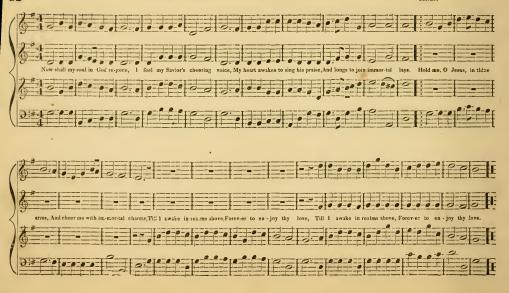






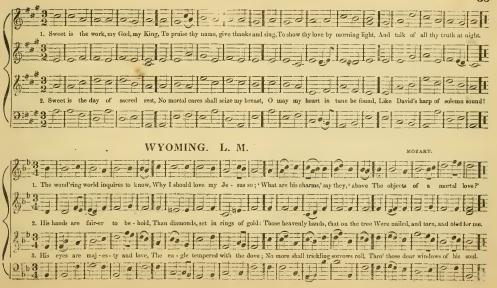
















NANTWICH. L. M.

DR. MADAN.





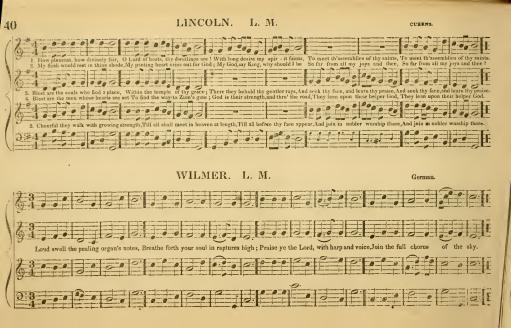




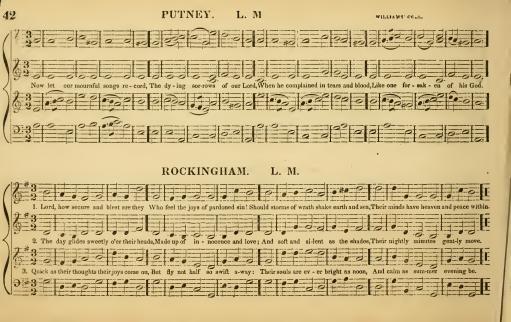
SUNDERLAND. L. M.

RAVENSCROFT.

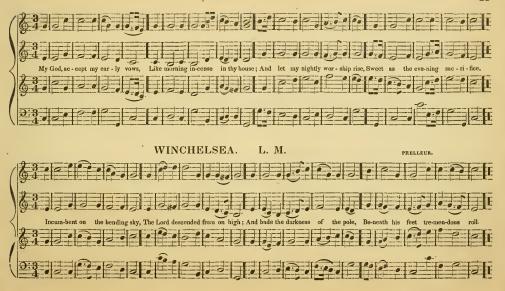


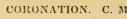














PLYMOUTH. C. M.

























All o'er those wide-extended plains, Shines one eternal day;

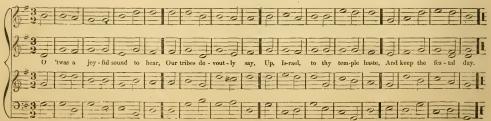
There God the Son forever reigns, And scatters night away.

No chilling winds nor pois'nous breath, Can reach that blissful shore; Sickness and sorrow, pain and death, Are left and feared no more.

When shall I reach that happy place And be forever blest?

When shall I see my Father's face, And in his bosom rest!















2 The brightest things below the sky Give but a flatt'ring light: We should suspect some danger nigh, Where we possess delight.

snare .

Each pleasure hath its poison too, And eve-ry sweet a

- 3 Our dearest joys, and nearest friends, The partners of our blood— How they divide our wav'ring minds, And leave but half for God!
- 4 The fondness of a creature's love, How strong it strikes the sense! Thither the warm affections move, Nor can we call them thence.
- 5 Dear Savionr, let thy beauties be My soul's eternal food; And grace command my heart away From all created good.





























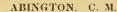
MAJESTY. C. M

BILLINGS.









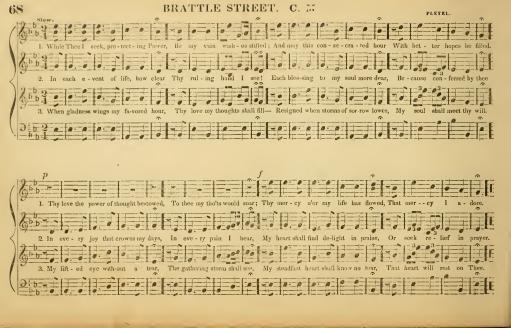
DR. HEIGHINGTON

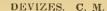


VIRGINIA. C. M.

BROWNSON







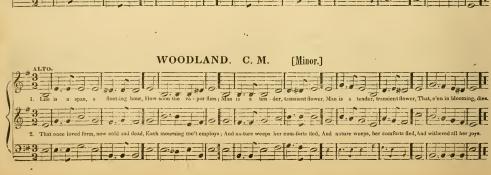


LEBANON. C. M.

ILLINGS.











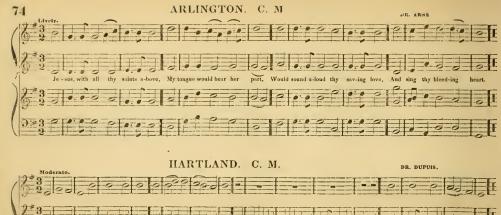






MOUNT AUBURN. C. M.

















LPCAR

2. Let faith ca. alt her joy- ful voice, And thus be- gna to sing: O grave! where is thy triumph now? O death! where is thy sting? O death where is thy sing?

FOUNTAIN.* C. M.

Moterate

2d Ending.

There is a fountain filled with blend, Drawn from Imm towel's weins; And annors, plunged beaestit that flood, Lowe all their guilty stains, Lowe all their guilty stains.

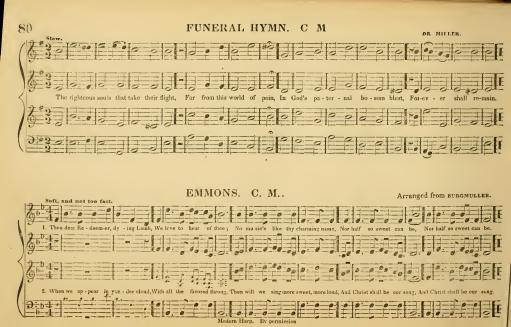
The drawn from Imm towel's weins; And annors, plunged beaestit that flood, Lowe all their guilty stains, Lowe all their guilty stains.

The drawn from Imm towel's weins; And annors, plunged beaestit that flood, Lowe all their guilty stains, Lowe all their guilty stains.

The drawn from Imm towel's weins; And annors, plunged beaestit that flood, Lowe all their guilty stains, Lowe a

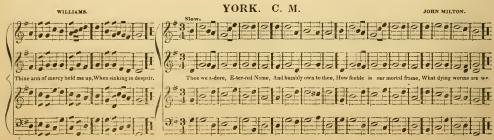
Ry permission.











Now he again



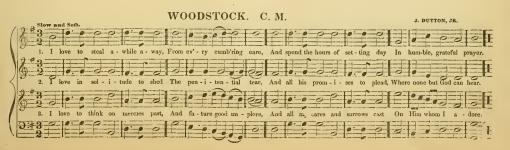
tate their mirth. We well may instate their mirth.



ANDOVER. C. M













ARUNDEL. C. M.



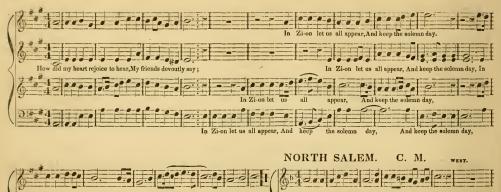




MRS. CUTHBERT.

















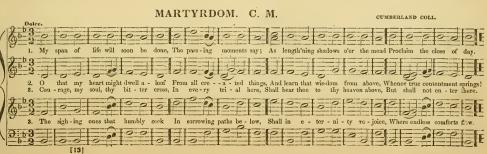


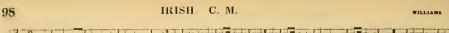
MARTYRS. C. M.













BRAINTREE, C. M.

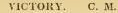




LANESBORO'. C. M.



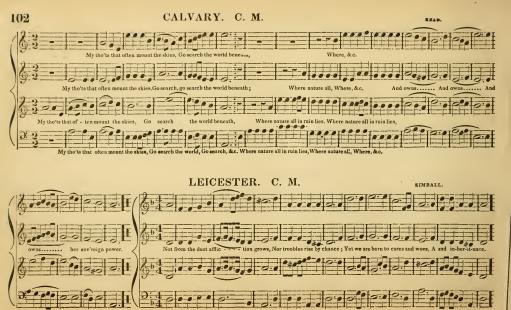








Moderate. STEPHENS. C. M. Moderate. 1. Fa-ther of mer-cies, in thy word, What end-less glo-ry shines! For - ev - er be thy mame a-dored, For these ce - les - tial lines. 2. Here the Redeem-ar's wel-come voice, Spreads heavenly peace around; And life, and ev - er - last - ing joys, At - tend the bliss - ful sound. 3. O may these heavenly pag - es be, My ev - er dear de - light, And still new beauties may I see, And still in-creas-ang light.







FLORENCE. C. M. Donble.

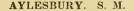
ITALIAN.







Will be our God while here below, Will be our God while here be



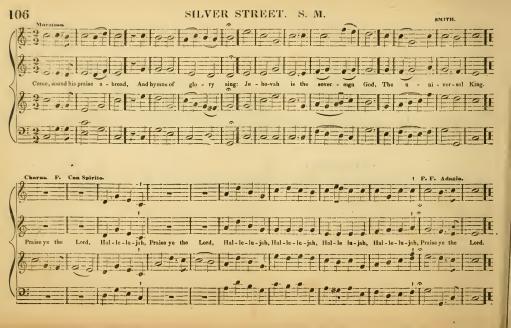
DR. GREEN.



And ours above

- Who love this world so wel.;
 Or dream of future happiness,
 While in the road to hell?
- Shall they hosannas sing,
 With an unhallowed tongue.
 Shall palms adorn the guilty hand
 Which does its neighbor wrong?
- 3 Can sio's deceitful way Conduct to Zion's hill; Or those expect with God to reign, Who disregard his will?
- 4. Thy grace, O God, alone
 Can a good hope afford.
 The purdoned, faithful soul shall res
 The glory of the Lord.

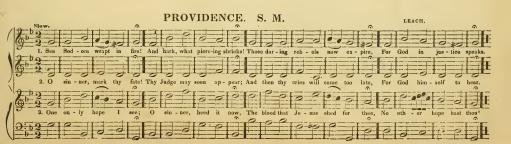








Till morning light and even-ing shade, Till, &c.





LITTLE MARLBORO'. S. M.





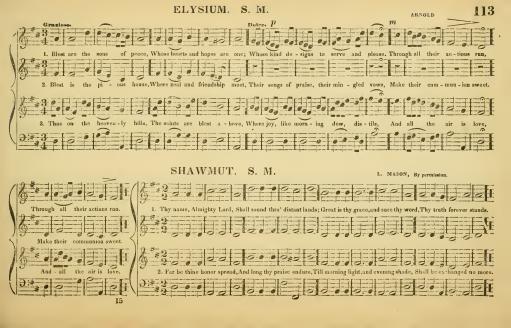


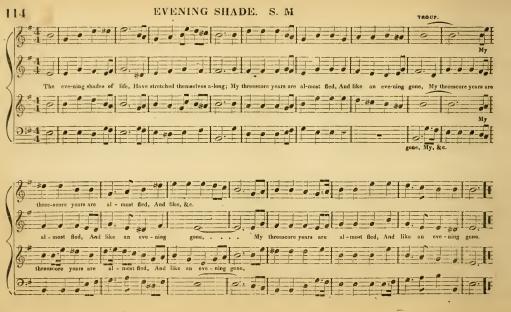












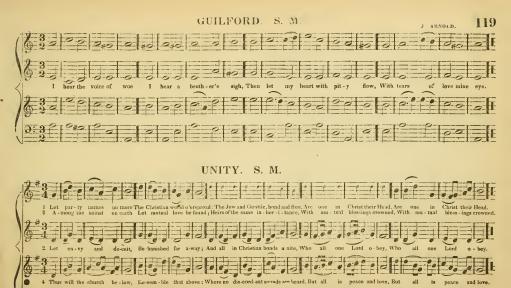




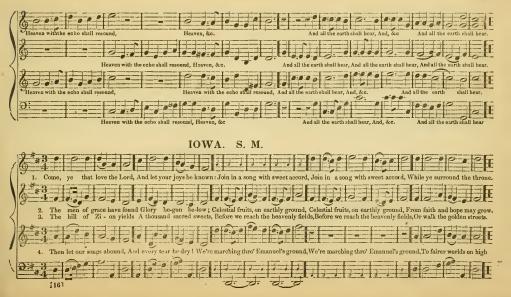


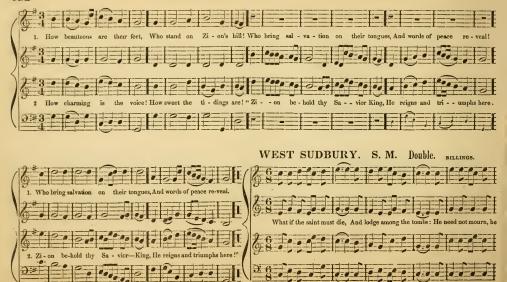














EVENING HYMN. S. M.

WEST.

















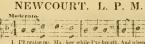










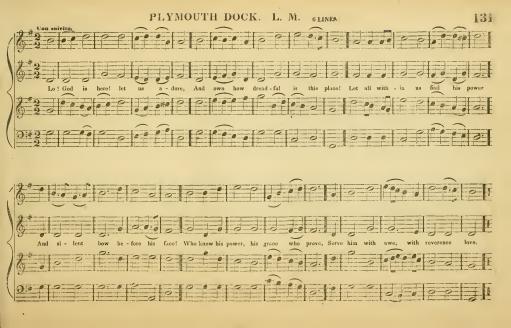


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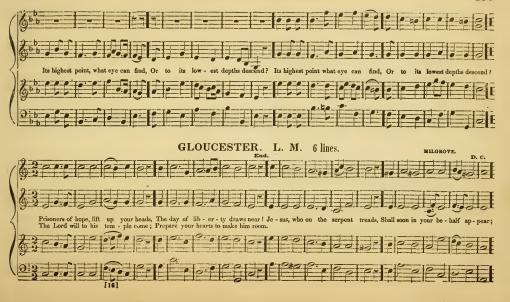






















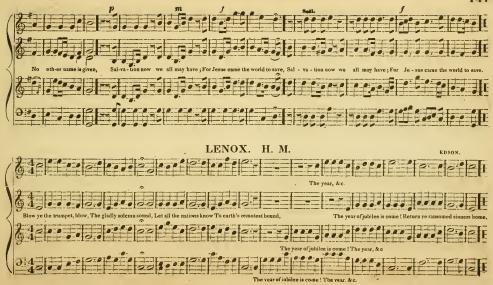


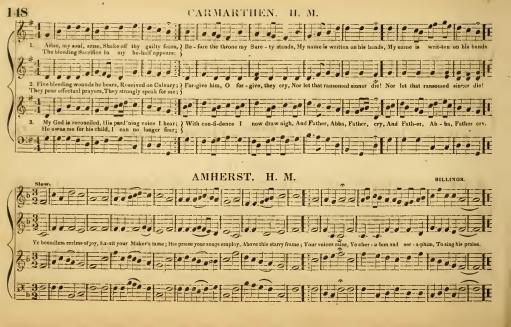




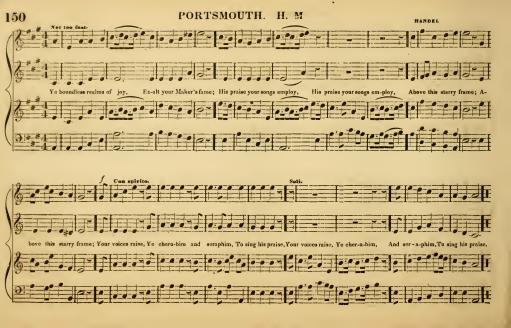


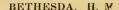


















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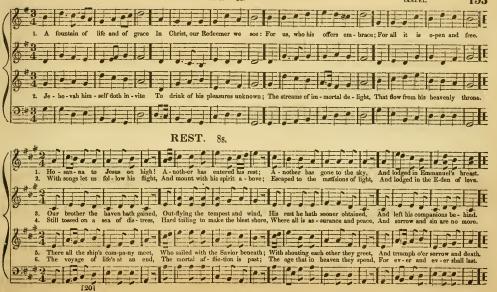






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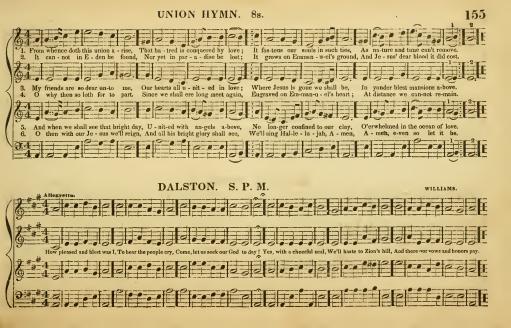
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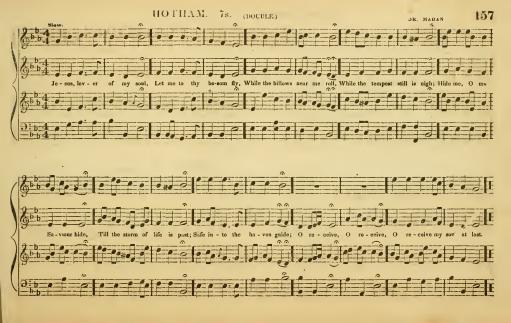


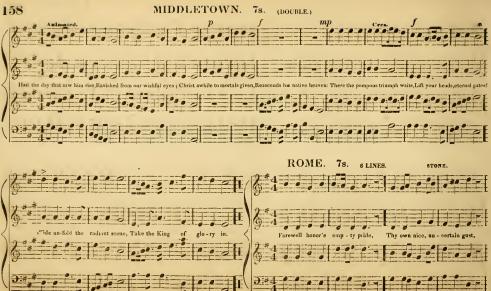






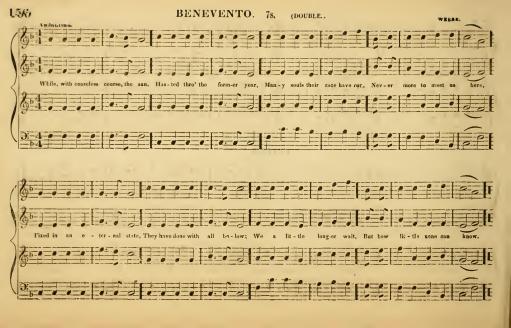






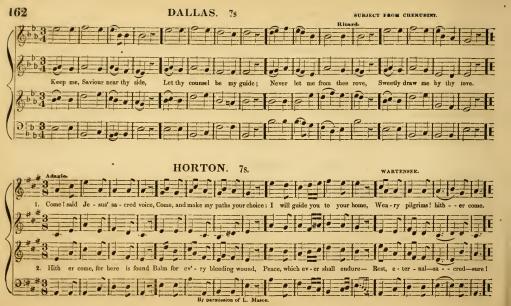




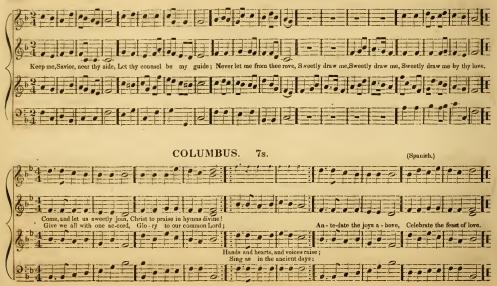




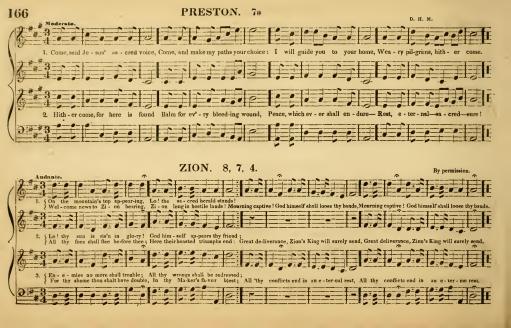






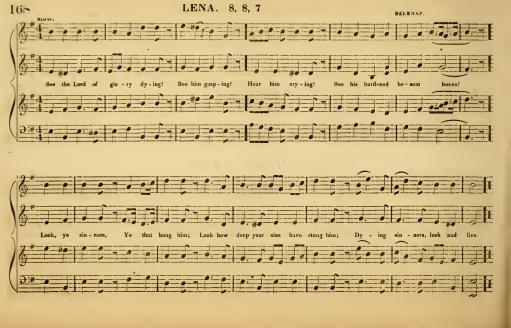


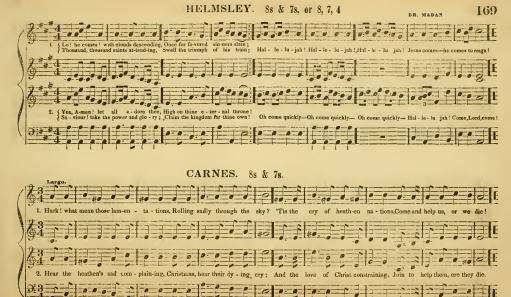
















Come disaster, scorn and pain, In thy service, pain is pleasure, With thy favor loss is gain. I have called thee Abba, Father, I have set my heart on thee, Storms may howl, and clouds may gather All must work for good to me.

Soul, then know thy full salvation. Rise o'er sin, and fear, and care, Joy to find in every station Something still to do, or bear:

Think what spirit dwells within thee: Think what Father's smiles are thine Think that Jesus died to win thee

Child of heaven, canst thou repine ?

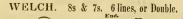








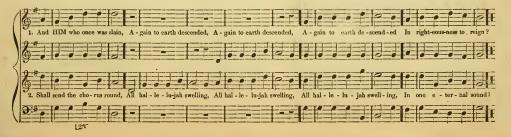
















See heathen nations bending,
Before the God we love,
And thousand hearts ascending
In gratiude above;
While sinners now confessing,
The gospel call obey,
And seek the Savior's blessing.
A nation in a day.

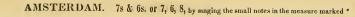
Blest river of salvation,
Pursue thy onward way,
Flow thou to every nation,
Nor in thy richness stay,
Stay not, till all the lowly
Triumphaat reach their home,
Stay not, till all the holy,
Proclaim "The Lord has come.



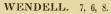


- 3 Shall we, whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high— Shall we, to man benighted, The lump of life deny?— Salvation!— Oh, salvation! The joyful sound proclaim, 'I'll earth's remotest nation Has learned Messiah's name.
- Wast—wast, ye winds, his story;
 And you, ye waters, roll,
 Till, like a sea of glory,
 It spreads from pole to pole;
 Till o'er our ransomed nature,
 The Lamb for sinners slain,
 Redeemer, King, Creator,
 Returns in bliss to reign.







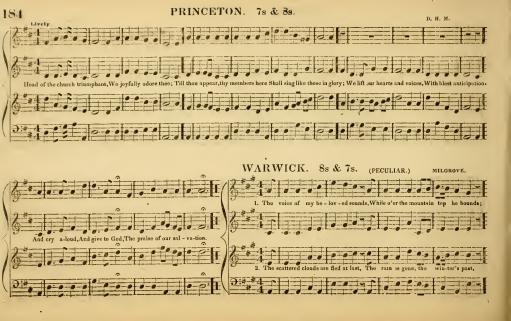


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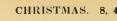












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ITALIAN HYMN. 6. 4.

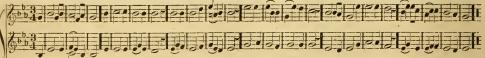
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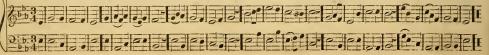








Savior, the world's and mine, Was ever grief like thine! Thou my pain, my curse, hast borne, All my sins were laid on thee: Help me, Lord, to thee I look; Draw me, Savior, after thee

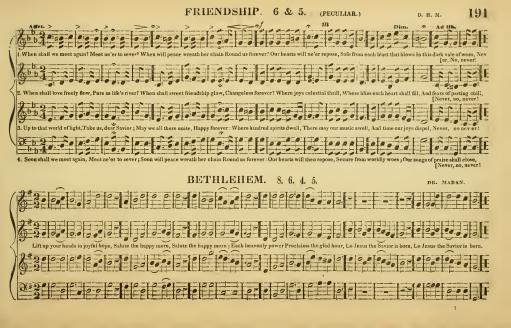


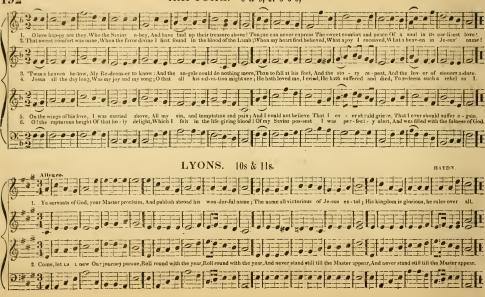






- 3 The God of Abra'm praise,
 Whose all-sufficient grace
 Shall guide me all my happy days,
 In all his ways;
 He deigns to call me friend,
 He calls himself my God!
 And he will save me to the end,
 Through Jesus' bloom
- 4 He by himself hath sworn;
 I on his oath depend;
 I shall, on eagles' wings upborne,
 To heaven ascend.
 I shall behold his face.
 - I shall his power adore; *
 And sing the wonders of his grace
 For everynore.











- Our Father in heaven, We hallow thy name, Thy kingdom most holy,
- On earth be the same
- Our portion of bread,
- It is from thy bounty,
 That all must be fed.

 Forgive our transgression,
 - And teach us to know,
 That humble compassion
 That pardons each foe
 Keep us from temptation,
 From weakness and sin,
 And thine be the glorv
 Forever. Amen





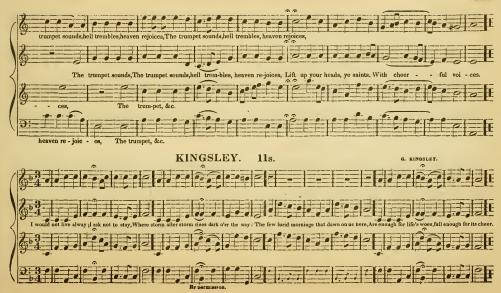




R'S DEATH SONG. 11s.













O Zion, afflicted with wave upon wave, Whom no man can comfort, whom no man can save; Wun darkness surrounded, by terrors dismayed, In tolling and rowing, my strength is decayed. Forget thee I will not—I cannot; thy name Engraved on my heart doth forever remain; The palms of my hands while I look on, I see The wounds I received when sufficing for thee, Then trust me, and fear not; thy life is secure, My wisdom is perfect, supreme is my power. In love I correct thee, thy soul to refine.

To make thee at length in my theness to shine

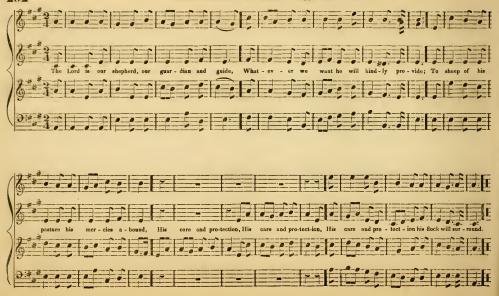




I would not live alway, no—welcome the tomb, Since Jesus has lain there, I dread not its gloom; There, sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise, To hail him in triumph descending the skies.

Who, who would live alway, away from his God; Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode, Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns;

Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Savior and brethren, transported to greet While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the jeast of the soul



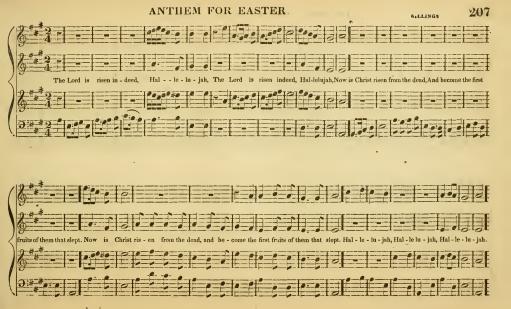






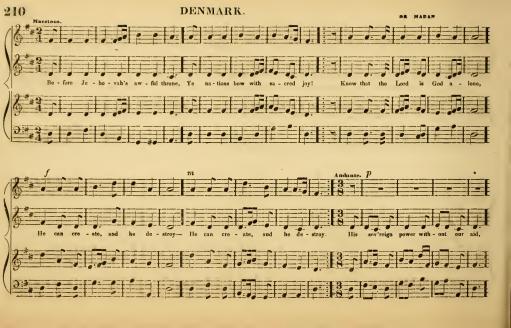




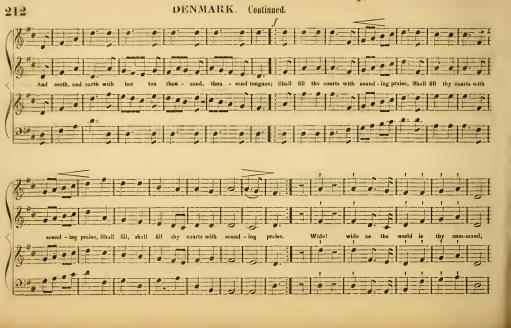






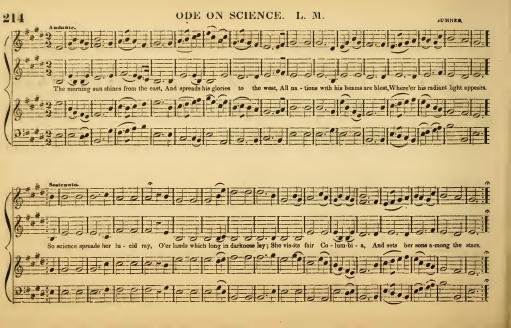










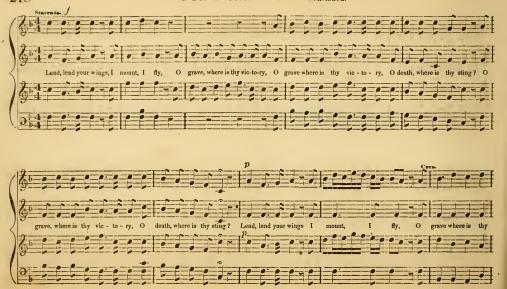


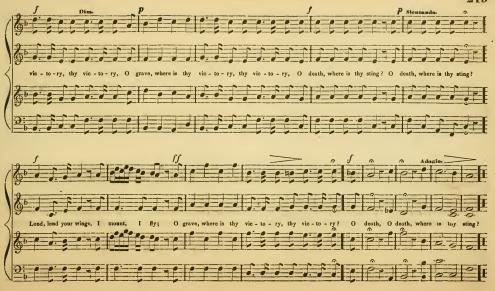


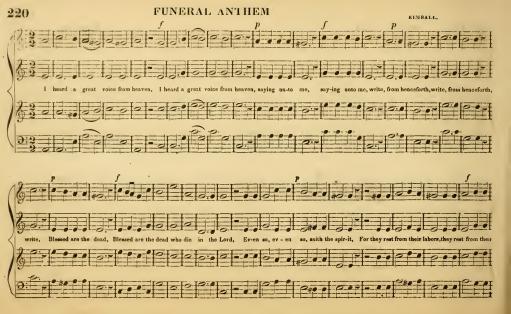




be death? Tell me, my soul, can this be death? The world recedes, it dis - ap-pears, Heaven opens on my eyes; My ears with sounds ser - aph - ic ring.





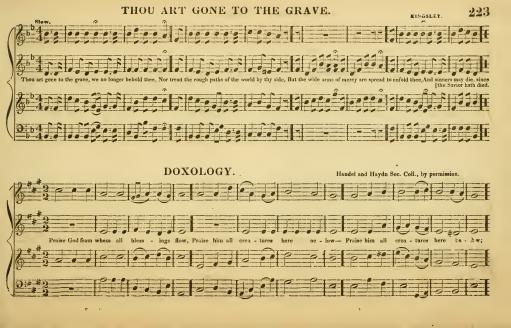


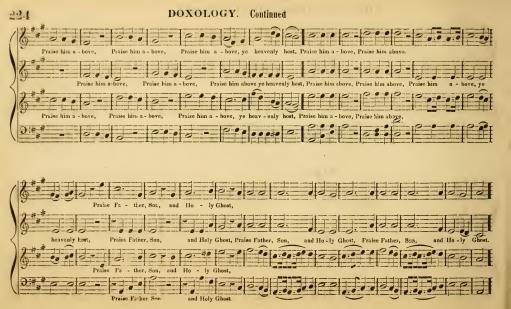


COME YE DISCONSOLATE.



















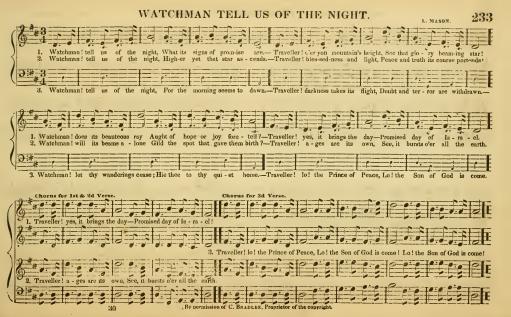




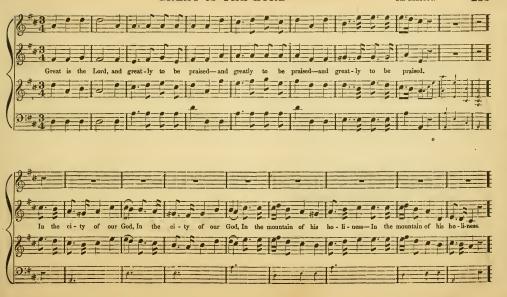














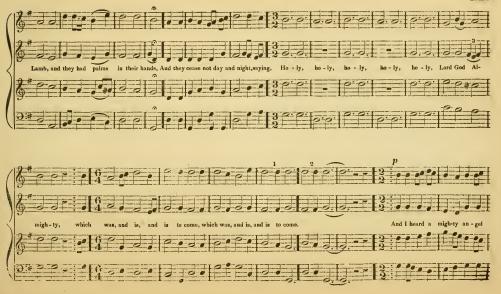


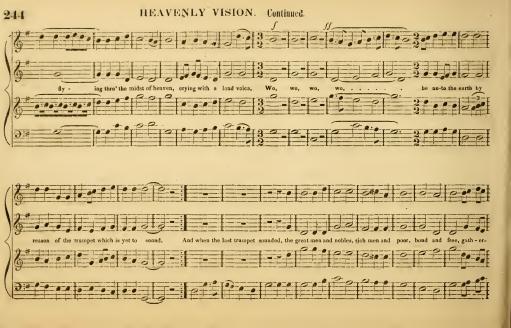












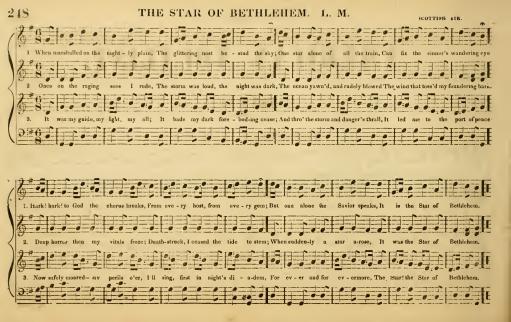




AMERICAN VOCALIST.

PART II.







DEAL GENTLY WITH THY SERVANTS, LORD. 8 & 7.





THOSE EVENING BELLS.

Those evening bells—those evening bells, How many a tale their music tells Of youth, and home, and native clime, When I last heard their soothing chime.

Those pleasant hours have passed away, And many a heart, that then was gay, Within the tomb now darkly dwells, And hears no more those evening bells.

And so 'twill be when I am gone; That twoeful peal will still ring on, When other bards shall walk those dells, And sing your praise, sweet evening hells







Is he a Rock? How firm he proves! The Rock of Ages never moves: Yet the sweet streams that from him flow, Attend us all the desert through.

Is he designed a Corner Stone, For men to build their heaven upon? I'll make him my foundation too; Nor fear the plots of hell below.

Nor earth, nor seas, nor sun, nor stars, Nor heaven his full resemblance bears' His beauties we can never trace, Till we behold him face to face.





Let every mortal ear attend, And every heart rejoice;

The trumpet of the gospel sounds
With an inviting voice.

Ho! all ye hungry, starving souls, That feed upon the wind,

And vainly strive with carthly toys To fill an empty mind;

Eternal Wisdom hath prepared
A soul-reviving feast,
And bids your longing appetites
The rich provision taste.

Ho! ye that pant for living streams, And pine away and die, Here you may quench your raging thirs? With springs that never dry.

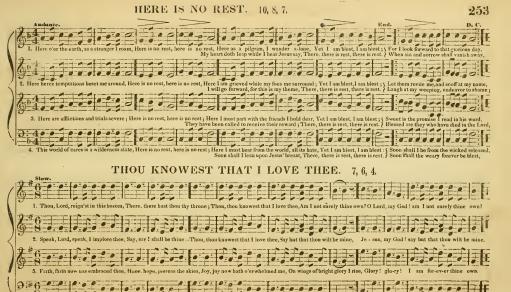
Rivers of love and mercy here, In a rich ocean join;

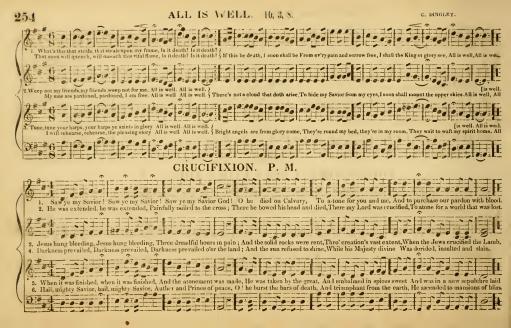
Salvation in abundance flows
Like floods of milk and wine.

The happy gates of gospel grace, Stand open night and day:

Lord, we are come to seek supplier And drive our wants away.

. The character here does not appear the most happily chosen to represent one beyond the reach of mercy.

















3 My father read this holy book
To brothers, sisters dear—
How calm was my poor mother's look,
Who loved God's word to hear.
Her angel face—I see it yet!
What thronging memories come!

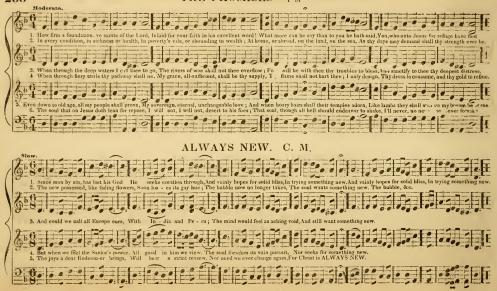
Again that little group is met,
Within the walls of home.

4 Thou truest friend man ever knew;
Thy constancy I've tried;
When all were false I've found thee true
My counsellor and guide.
The mines of earth no treasure give.

That could this volume luy—

In teaching me the way to live, It learnt me how to die.







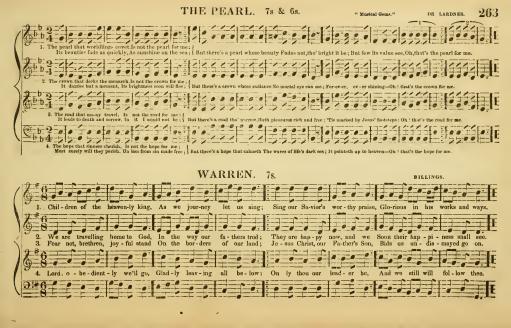


THE BLEST, ETERNAL HOME .- BY MRS. DANA.

- 1 There's not a bright and beaming smile,
- Which in this world I see, But turns my heart to future jov,
- And whispers "heaven" to me.
- Though often here my soul is sad,
- And falls the silent tear, There is a world where all are glad,
- And sorrow dwells not there.

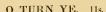
 2 I never clasp a friendly hand,
- In greeting, or farewell,
 But thoughts of an eternal home
 Within my bosom swell:
 - A prayer to meet in heaven so last
 Where all the ransomed come.
 - Where all the ransomed con And where eternal ages still shall find us all at home









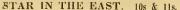




In riches, in pleasures, what can you obtain, To soothe your affliction, or banish your pain: To bear up your spirit when summoned to die, Or waft you to mansions of glory on high

Why will you be starving and feeding on air? There's mercy in Jesus, enough and to spare, If still you are doubting, make trial and see, And prove that his mercy is boundless and free.

Come, give us your hand, and the Savior your heart And trusting in heaven we never shall parts O, how can we leave you? why will you not come We'll journey together, and soon be at home

















THE SAINT'S ADIEU TO EARTH.

Ye mountains and vallies, ye rivers, and plains, Thou earth, and thou ocean, adieu:

Present their bright hills to my view.

My weeping relations, my brethren and friends, Whose souls are entwined with my own.

Adjeu for the present, my spirit ascends. Where friendship immortal is known.

The sight of transgression shall grieve me no more. 'Mid foea I no longer reside,

My conflicts with sin and with sinners are o'er. With saints I shall ever abide.

Ye Sabbaths below, which have been my delight. And thou blessed Volume divine. More permanent regions, where righteousness reigns. Ye've guided my footsteps, like stars during night;

Adieu, my conductors benign.

Thou tottering seat of disease, and pain, Adieu, my dissolving abode :

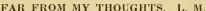
I soon shall behold and possess thee again-A beautiful building of God.

Come, come, my dear Jesus! come quickly! release The soul thou hast bought with thy blood,

And bid me ascend the bright regions of peace

To feast on the amiles of my God







Thou brightest sweetest, faircst One That eye hath seen or angel known.

PRAYER.

Prayer is appointed to convey
The blessings God designs to give;
Long as they live should christians pray
They learn to pray when first they live.

If pain afflict or wrongs oppress, If cares distract, or fears dismay; If guilt deject; if sin distress: In every case, still watch and pray.

This prayer supports the soul that's weak; Though thought be broken, language lame Pray if thou canst, or canst not speak, But pray with faith in Jesus' name.

Depend on him; thou eanst not fail, Make all thy wants and wishes known Fear not; his merits must prevail Ask but in faith, it shall be done.



• This poetry, it is said, was " composed and sway by three Indians, who were educated at Dartmouth, at their last indereisw before leaving college, in an enchanting bower whither they have deen resorted, and in the midst of which green or youthful pine. I veryly half a century giferwords they providentially met organ—the recollection of by-gone days drew then to the same root and, at a meeting still more officing, they composed and sway the following." "FIRADITIOS.]

THE MEETING.

Parted many a toil-spent year, Pledged in youth, to mem'ry dear; Still, to friendship's magnet true, We, our social joys renew; Bound by love's unsevered chain, Here, on earth, we meet again.

But our bower, sunk to decay, Wasting time has swept away; And the youthful evergreen. Lopped by death, no more is seen; Bleak the winds sweep o'er the plain, Wben, in age we meet again. Many a friend we used to greet, Here, on earth, no more we meet: Oft the fun'ral kuell has rung; Many a heart has sorrow stung, Since we parted on this plain, Fearing ne'er to meet again.

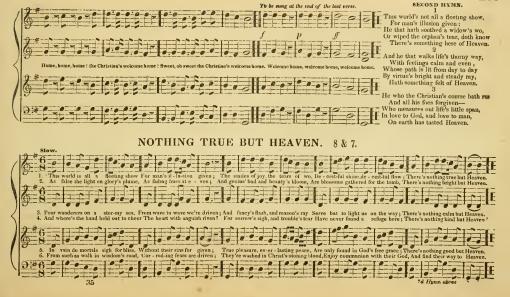
Worn with toil, and sunk with years, We shall quit this vale of tears; And these hoary locks be laid Low in cold oblivion's shade; But, where saints and angels reign, We all hope to meet again!

- 4 Oft has he called thee, but thou wouldst not hear him, Mercies and judgments have alike been slighted; Yet he is gracious, and with arms unfolded,
- Waits to embrace thee.

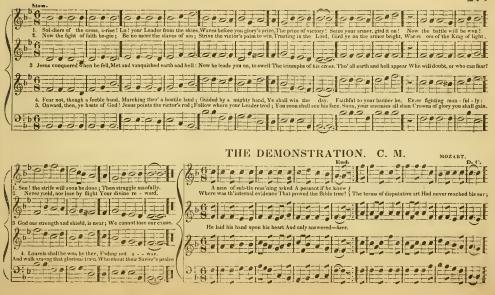
 5 Come, then, poor sinner, come away this moment,
 Just as you are, but come with heart relenting,
 Come to the fountain open for the guilty;
 Jesus invites you.
- 6 But, if you trifle with his gracious message,
 Cleave to the world and love its guilty pleasures,
 Mercy, grown weary, shall in righteous judgment,
 Leave you forever.
- 7 Oh! guilty sinner, hear the voice of warning; Fly to the Savior, and embrace his pardon; So shall your spirit meet, with joy triumphant, Death and the judgment















HUSBAND.







'Twas night, the floods were out: it blew A wintry hurricane aloof.

I heard his voice abroad, and flew To bid him welcome to my roof.

I warmed, and clothed, and cheered my guest, Laid him on mine own couch to rest. Then made the earth my bed, and seemed In Eden's garden while I dreamed.

Stripped, 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 Wine, oil, refreshment-he was healed, I had myself a wound concealed, But from that hour forgot the smart

In prison I saw him next, condemned To meet a traitor's doom at morn : The tide of lying tongues I stemmed

And honored him 'mid shame and scorn. My friendship's utmost zeal to try, He asked if I for him would die. The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill, But the free spirit cried "I will!"

Then, in a moment, to my view The stranger started from disguse: . The tokens in his hands I knew,-My Savior stood before my eyes! He spake, and my poor name he named-

"Of me thou hast not been ashamed: These deeds shall thy memorial be. Fear not, thou diast it unto rae."



5 Brother, I go: farewell! farewell!

The sacred banner's waving now,
And every heart with praise shall swell,
And smiles shall deck the dark one's brow;
The star that beamed on Bethlehem's plain,
Shall ship on Affic's shores again.

6 Brother, I go: farewell! farewell! A voice is ringing wildly now From every hill, from every glen, And echoing from each mountain brow; The dark hand stretching o'er the sea, The big tear rolling fast and free.

7 The wanderer's gone, farewell! farewell! Thy God shall guide thee, exiled one; A cloud of glory o'er thee spread, And shield thee till thy work is done: A wreath Liberia's twining now,

And God shall bind it on thy brow

EVENING DRAVER 88-7

	EVENING PRAYER. 887,	
	End.	D. C.
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L	1. Ss-vior, bresthe sn eve-ning blessing Ere re-pose our spir-its seal,	
١	Sin and want we come con-fes-sing, Thou canst save, and thou canst heal. Sin and want we come con	- fes-sing
Ŋ	2 # 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
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۲	Sin and want, &c.	
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7	6 3000000000000000000000000000000000000	-0
/	2. Should swift death this night o'ertake us. And our couch becomes our tomb;	
1	May the morn in heaven a-wake us, Clad in light and deathless bloom! May the morn in heaven a-w	ake us,
1	03988681 12 12 20 21 1 12 20 21 12 21	0
1		====
	May the morn, &c.	



THE SOLEMN INQUIRY. C. P. M.







2

Tis the sweet flowing music that steals o'er the wave Of Jordan's lone river as its billows I brave; 'Tis the music of angels who hasten to bear My soul o'er the waters to that blessed shore.

3

A glimpse of bright glory now beams on my sight, I sink in sweet visions of heaven's dawning light. Bright spirits are whispering so soft in my ear Of heaven, sweet heaven! I long to be there



G. J. WEEB



LONG TIME AGO. 8 & 4



Budding fig-trees tell that-summer Dawns o'er the land, Signs portend that Jesus' coming,

Is near at hand

7

Children, let your lights be burning, In hope of heaven,

Waiting for our Lord's returning At dawn or even.

8

When he comes a voice from heaven Shall pierce the tomb,

"Come ve blessed of my Father Children, come home



COMING HOME. C. M.









3. To the pure ce-les-tial spher , Let me ask the sol-emn question, Has the Lord a wit-ness here?

In the hour when death draws near Suffer not our hearts to languish. Suffer not our souls to fear. When this mortal life is ended. Bid us in thine arms to rest.

Till by angel bands attended,

HYMN

And O Lord in mercy give us. Thy rich grace in all our fears. O refresh us with thy blessing. O refresh us with thy grace; May thy mercies, never ceasing,

Fit us for thy dwelling place,

Through this lonely vale of tears.

We awake among the blest



1 Hail, ye sighing sons of sorrow,
View with me th'autumnal gloom;

Learn from thence your fate, to-morrow Dead, perhaps laid in the tomb! See all nature fading, dying,

Silent, all things seem to mourn; Life from vegetation flying, Brings to mind the mould'ring urn.

2 Oft autumnal tempests rising,

Make the lofty forest nod; Scenes of nature, how surprising! Read in nature, nature's God.

See the God, the great Creator, Lives eternal in the sky,

While we mortals yield to nature, Bloom awhile, then fade and die.

- 3 Sorrow now my mind depresses,
 Autumn shows me my decay;
 Brings to mind my past distresses,
 Warns me of a dying day.
 Autumn makes me melancholy,
 Strikes dejection through my soul,
 While I mourn my former folly,
 Wawes of sorrow o'er me roll.
- 4 What to me are autumn's treasures, Since I know no earthly joy? Long I've lost all youthful pleasures, Time must youth and health destroy. Age and sorrow now have blasted Every youthful, pleasing dream; Quivering age with youth contrasted, Oh how short life's Jevires seem!
- 5 Former friends, how oft I've sought them, Just to cheer my drooping mind, But they're gone like leaves in autumn, Driven before the dreary wind. As the annual frosts are cropping
 - Leaves and tendrils from the trees, So my friends are yearly dropping, Through old age and dire disease.
- 6 Fast my sun of life's declining, I must sleep in death's dark night; But my hope, pure and refining, Rests in future life and light.

When a few more years I've wasted,
When a few more springs are o'er,
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall five to die no noos





Did my footsteps entwine. And I hardened my heart To that impulse divine-"Repent!" cried the Spirit, the witnessing Spirit, For I slighted the Spirit-the long waiting Spirit, The Spirit of love.

But years fled apace, And with sin I grew wild, For the world and its tempters My conscience defiled-So I slighted the Spirit, the pitying Spirit The Spirit of love.

Then youth, with its snares

And now I am old. My temples are hoar And I feel the warm breath Of His impulse no more, I mocked at His love.

Alas! I must die. And I fear to depart. Forsaken by Him Who converteth the heart ! Oh! grieve not the Spirit-the life-giving Spirit The Spirit of love.







HOPE

"My soul, hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise Him."--{DAVID.}

- I O thou who driest the mourner's tear How dark this world would be, If, pierced by sins and sorrow here, We could not fly to thee!
- 2 The friends, who in our sunshine live When winter comes, are flown; And he who has but tears to give, Must weep those tears alone.
- 3 Oh! who could bear life's stormy doom,
 Did not thy wing of love
 Come brightly wafting through the gloom
 Our peace-branch from above?
- 4 Then sorrow touched by thee, grows bright,
 With more than rapture s ray;
 As derkness shows us worlds of light,
 Wo never saw by da

KEYES, C. M.



4. Sure 1 must fight, if 1 would reign; Increase my courage, Lord; I'll bear the toil, endure the pain Support - ed by thy word.
5. Thy saints in all this glorious war Shall conquer, the' they die; They see the triumph from aftr, By faith they bring it nigh.
6. When that illustrous dayshall rise, And all thy arnies since In robes of victory thro' the skies The glor - ystall be thine.

SAILOR'S HYMN. 88 & 78, (DOUPLE)



HE HATH DONE ALL THINGS WELL. L. M.







THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION. 88, (PECULIAR)



ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

See the royal banner flying,
Hear the heralds loudly crying,
Rebel sinners, royal favor
Now is offered by the Savior. Chorus.

Hear, ye sons of wrath and ruin,
Who have wrought your own undoing;
Here is life and free salvation
Offered to the whole creation!

Here is wine, and milk, and honey, Come, and purchase without money; Mercy like a flowing fountain, Streaming from the holy mountain! For this love let rocks and mountains Purling streams and crystal fountains, Roaring thunders, lightnings' blazes, Shout the great Messiah's praises.

Now our hearts have caught new fire, Brethren, raise your voices higher; Shout with joyful acclamation, To the Prince of our salvation.

Shout, ye saints, make joyful mention, Christ hath purchased our redemption; Angels, shout the pleasing story, Through the brighter wor'ds of glory.

ROWER OF PRAYER.

How sweet were the zephyrs perfumed with the pine, The ivy, the balsam, and wild eglantine; But sweeter, O sweeter, superlative were The joys that I tasted in answer to prayer.

For Jesus my Savior oft deigned to meet, And bless with his presence my humble retreat; Oft filled me with rapture and blessedness there Inditing in heaven's own language my prayer.

Dear bower, I must leave you and bid you adieu And pay my devotions in parts that are new; Well knowing my Savior resides everywhore, And can in all riares give answer to prayer.



THE BOWER OF PRAYER. 11s.





DYING BOY.

Never, beside your knee, Shall I, again, kneel down at night to pray, Nor with the morning wake, and sing the lay You taught to me.

Father! I'm going home To that good home you spoke of, that blest land Where it is one bright summer always, and Storms do not come

I must be happy there-From pain and death you say I shall be free-That sickness never enters there, and we Shall meet again!

Brother, the little spot I used to call my garden, where, long hours, We've stayed to watch the budding things and flowers, Forget it not

Plant there some Box or Pine. Something that lives in winter, and shall be A verdant offering to my memory, And call it mine

Sister, the young rose tree That all the spring has been my pleasant care, Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair, I give to thee.

And when its roses bloom. I shall be gone away-my short life done! But will you not bestow a single one Upon my tonib?

Now Mother, sing the tune You sung last night-I'm weary and must sleep-Who was it called my name! nay, do not weep, You'll all come soon.

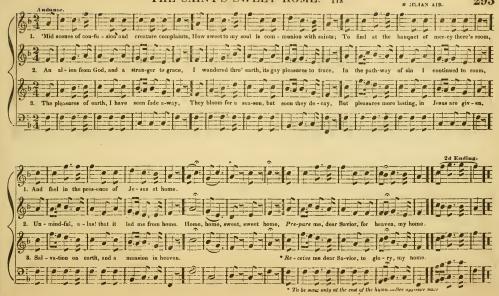
SAINTS' SWEET-HOME.

Allure me no longer, ye false glowing charms! The Savior invites me, I'll go to his arms; At the banquet of mercy, I hear there is room, O there may I feast with his children at home.

Farewell, vain smusements, my follies, adien, While Jesus, and heaven, and glory I view; I feast on the pleasures that flow from his throne. The foretaste of heaven, sweet heaven, my home.

The days of my exile are passing away, The time is approaching when Jesus will say, Well done, faithful servant, sit down on my throne, And dwell in my presence, forever at home.

Affliction, and surrow, and death shall be o'er, The saints will unite to be parted no more; Their loud hallelgiahs fill heaven's high dome. They dwell with their Savier forever at home.









These eyes may behold. Long, long ere another. This heart may be cold ! But time's golden moments My sins have beguiled. And I grieve that so shortly This pulse must be stilled. On a death bed of sorrow Dark hours roll by, Forsaken of Heaven

"Tis the last blooming summer

Ah, who dares to die! The turf will press sadly Upon my lone grave, For, alas! I have spurned Him Who only can save.

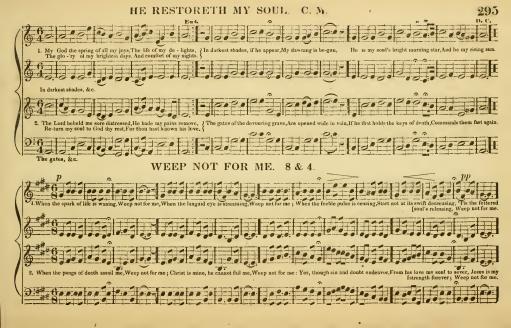
HE RESTORETH MY SOUL.

I love the Lord, he heard my cries, And pitied every groan, Long as I live when troubles rise,

I'll hasten to his throne

My God hath saved my soul from death And dried my falling tears,

Now to his praise I'll spend my breath And my remaining years







Death, with thy weapons of war lay me low, Strike, King of terrors, I fear not the blow; Jesus hath broken the bars of the tomb:

Joyfully, joyfully will I go home.
Bright will the morn of eternty dawn,
Death shall be banished, bis sceptre be gone;
Joyfully then, shall I witness his doom;
Joyfully, joyfully, safely at home.

THE CHRISTIAN VICTOR.*

Happy the spirit released from its clay; Happy the soul that goes bounding away; Singing, as upward it hastes to the skies.

"Victory! victory! homeward I rise."
Many the toils it has passed through below,
Many the seasons of trial and wo;

Many the doubtings it never should sing, Victory! victorv! thus on the wing. .

There lies the wearisome body at rest; Closed are its eyeljds, and quiet its breast; But the glad spirit, on pinions of light, "Victory! victory!" sings in its flight.

While we are weeping our friends gone from earth,

Angels are singing their heavenly birth:
"Welcome, oh welcome to our happy shore;
Victory! victory! weep ye no more."

How can we wish them recalled from their Longer in sorrowing exile to roam? [neath, Safely they passed from their troubles be-Vietory! victory! shouting in death.

Thus let them slumber till Christ from the skies, Bids them in glorified bodies arise;

Singing as upward they spring from the tomb. "Victory! victory! Jesus hath come!"

* Select Melodies.









That Bible, the volume of God's inspiration, At morn and at evening could yield us delight, The prayer of our sire was a sweet invocation, For mercy by day, and safety through night. Our hymns of devotion in harmony swelling,

All warm from the heart of a family band, Half raised us from earth to that rapturous dwelling, Described in the Bible that lay on the stand.

Ye scenes of tranquility long have we parted,
My hopes almost gone, and my parents no more,
In sorrow and sadness I roam broken hearted,
And wander alone on a far distant shore;

Yet how can I doubt a dear Savior's protection, Forgetful of gifts from his bountiful hand;

Oh! let me with patience receive his correction, And think of the Bible that lay on the stand, The old fashioned Bible, the dear blessed Bible

The family Bible, that lay on the stand.







Filled with delight, my raptured soul Would here no longer stay!

Though Jordan's waves around me roll, Fearless I'd launch away.

8

There on those high and flowery plains Our spirits ue'er shall tire; But, in perpetual joyful strains, Redeeming lovo admire



THE DEATH OF MOZART.

History informs us that Wolfgang Mozart, the great German composer, died at Vienna in 1791 .- There is something strikingly beautiful and touching in the circumstances of his death. His sweetest song was the last he sung, the "REQUIEM." He had been employed on this exquisite piece for several weeks, his soul filled with inspiration of richest melody, and already claiming kindred with immortality. After giving it his last touch, and breathing into it that undying spirit of song which was to consecrate it through all time as his cyenian strain, he fell into a gentle and quiet slumber. At length the light footsteps of his daughter Emelie, awoke him. "Come hither, Emelie," said he, "my task is done; the Requiem-my Requiem-is finished!" "Say not so, dear father," said the gentle girl, interrupting him as tears stood in her eyes. "You must be better-you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it. I am sure we will nurse you well again. Let me bring you something refreshing." "Do not deceive yourself, my love," said the dying father; this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From Heaven's mercy alone do l look for aid in this my dying hour. You spoke of refreshment, my Emelie; take these my last notes; sit down to my piano

here-sing with them the hymn of your sainted mother; let me once more hear those tones which have been my solace and delight." Emelie obeyed, and with tenderest emotion sang the following stanzas:

> 1 Spirit, thy labor is o'er. Thy term of probation is run,

Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,

And the race of immortals begun. 2 Spirit! look not on the strife.

Or the pleasures of earth with regret, Nor pause on the threshold of immortal life.

To mourn for the day that is set. 3 Spirit! no fetters can bind.

No wicked have power to molest:

There the weary like thee-there the mourners shall find

A Heaven, a mansion of rest!

As she concluded, says an account before us, she dwelt for a moment on the low notes of the piece, and then turning from the instrument, looked in vain for the approving smile of her father. It was the still, passionless smile which the wrapt and joyful spirit had left, with the seal of death upon those features

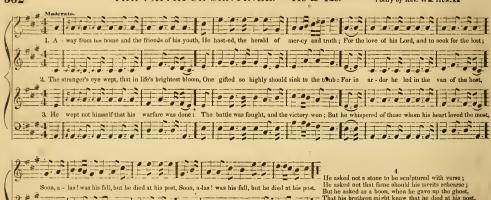




So have ye buried her— Up! and depart, To life and to duty With undismayed heart: Fear not—for the love Of the stranger will keep, The casket that lies In the Rock of the deep.

Peace! to thy bosom,
Thou servant of God!
The vale thou art treading,
Before, thou hast trod:
Precious dust thou hast laid
By the Hopia tree,
And treasure as precious

In the Rock of the sea!



And he fell like a soldier, he died at his post.—And he fell like a soldier, he died at his post.

"Tell my brethren for me, that I died at my post, Tell my brethren for me, that I died at my post."

. Dving words of the Rev Thomas Drummond.

Victorious his fall—for he rose as he fell, With Jesus, his Master, in glory to dwell;

With Jesus, his Master, in glory to dwell;

He has passed o'er the sea, he has reached the bright coast,

For he fell like a martyr—he died at his post.

G

And can we the words of our brother forget?
Oh, no.! they are fresh in our memory yet:
An example so sacred shall never be lost,
We will fall in the work—we will die at our post.





HYMN.

Father, whate'er of earthly bliss

- Thy sovereign will denies, Accepted at thy throne of grace, Let this petition rise.
- "Give me a calm, a thankful heart,
 From every murmur free;
- The blessings of thy grace impart, And make me live to thee."
- "Let the sweet hope that I am thine, My life and death attend;
- Thy presence through my journey shine And crown my journey's end."









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HYMN.

- 1 Let worldly minds the world pursue, It has no charms for me : Once I admired its trifles too, But grace has set me free.
- 2 As by the light of opening day The stars are all concealed: So earthly pleasures fade away When Jesus is revealed.
- 3 Now, Lord, I would be thine alone, And wholly live to thee; But may I hope that thou wilt own A worthless worm like me?
- 4 Yes, though of sinners I'm the worst I cannot doubt thy will: For, if thou hadst not loved me first, I had refused thee still









My father read this holy book
To brothers, sisters dear—
How calm was my poor mother's look,
Who loved God's word to bear.
Her angel face—I see it yet!
What thronging memories come!
Again that little group is met,
Within the walls of home.

Thou truest friend man ever knew,
Thy constancy I've tried;
When all were false I've found thee true,
My counsellor and guide.

The mines of earth no treasure give,
That could this volume buy—
In teaching me the way to Eye,

It learned me how to die.







NOT ASHAMED OF JESUS. L. M.











HYMN.

- 1 Sweet the moments, rich in blessing,
 Which before the cross I spend;
 Life and health, and peace possessing,
 From the sinner's dying Friend.
 Truly blessed is this station,
 Low before his cross to lie;
 While I see divine compassion
 Beaming in his gracious eye.
- 2 Love and grief my heart dividing, With my tears his feet I'll bathe; Constant still, in faith abiding, Life deriving from his death. May I still enjoy this feeling, In all need to Jesus go;
 - Prove his wounds each day more healing.

 And himself more fully know.







As a child of e - ter - nity's parting with time.

The place where the faithful for - ever are blest.

4. parting with time.

To the servant who, watching, doth wait for his Lord, 'Tis the plaudit, " Well done!" the welcoming word! The passport to glory, sent down from the sky, The signal that saith, "Thy redemption is nigh!"

Yea, blessed are they, who by conquering grace, Have fought a good fight and have finished their race. And, who, when the time of departure is near, Have found that in faith there is triumph o'er fear.

O Lord! when thy servant shall enter the vale Of the shadow of death, may his courage not fail -Having Christ formed within, and his prize full in view, May thy rod and thy staff guide him happily through.

BURST YE EMERALD GATES.

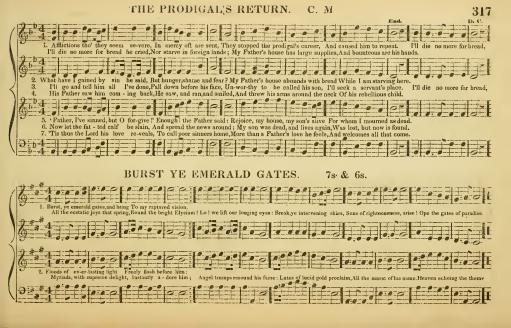
Four and twenty elders use

From their princely station: Shout his glorious victories,

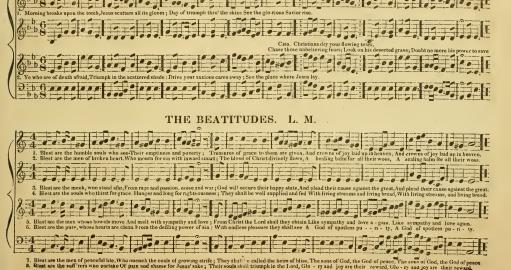
Sing the great salvation : Cast their crowns before his throne. Cry, in reverential tone. Glory be to God alone. Holy, holy, holy One!

Hark! the thrilling symphonies Seem, methinks, to seize us: Join we to the holy lays-Jesus! Jesus! Jesus! Swectest sound in seraph's song.

Sweetest note on mortal's tongue Sweetest carol ever sung: Jesus! Jesus! flow along







* Pontine Pilate died in exile at Vicona, a small town near Lyone, in France,

AMERICAN VOCALIST.

PART III.

CANAAN. L. M.







Come, brethren, ye who love the Lord, And taste the sweetness of his word,

In Jesus' wavs go on: Our troubles and our trials here. Will only make us richer there.

When we arrive at home.

Amen, amen, my soul replies, I'm bound to meet you in the skies,

And claim my mansion there; Now here s my heart, and here's my hand To meet you in that heavenly land,

Where we shall part no more.



2. They woulder why oil saints don't sing. Wooder, wonder; And make Gol's earthly temples ring. Gio-ry, hal-le-lu-jah; They view themselves upon the shore—Glory, hall-lu-juh; And think the battle all is o'er, Sing, glo-ry, hal-le-lu-jah; They view themselves upon the shore—Glory, hall-lu-juh; And think the battle all is o'er, Sing, glo-ry, hal-le-lu-jah; They view themselves upon the shore—Glory, hall-lu-juh; And think the battle all is o'er, Sing, glo-ry, hal-le-lu-

8. The Bi-ble now appears so plain, Wonder, wonder, wonder, wonder, The air is all perfumed with love, Glary, hal-le-lin-lah, And earth appears like heaven above. Sing, glory, hallow the wonder they should reed in vain, Glo-ry, hal-le-lin-lah, And earth appears like heaven above. Sing, glory, ballow the wonder they should reed in vain.

A LITTLE WHILE AND YE SHALL SEE ME.





ise mine Elenezer, Hither by thy help I'm come;

And I hope, by thy good pleasure. Safely to arrive at home :

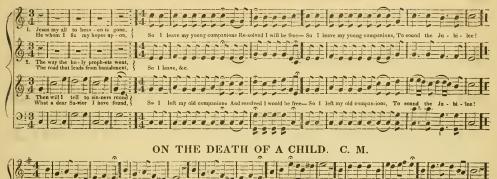
CAMP OF THE HEBREWS. 8 & 7.

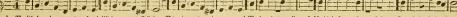
Parewell, careless sinner, for you I do mourn, To think of your danger while quite unconcerned; I've heard of a judgment where all must appear, O there you'll stand trembling with tormenting fear, 5
Your frolies and pastimes in which you delight,

Your frolies and pastimes in which you delight, Will serve to torment you with dreadful affright. You'll think of the sermons that you've heard in vain When hope's gone forever, of hearing again.

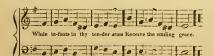
Farewell, faithful christians, farewell all around, Perhaps we'll not meet till the last trump shall sound. To meet you in glory I give you my hind; Jur Savior to pra.se in a pure social band



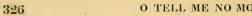




I. Thy life I read, my gracious Lord, With transport all divine; Thine image trace in every word, Thy love in every line. 2. Methinks I see a thousand charms Spread o'er thy lovely face,



- 3 I take these little lambs, said he, And lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in me. In me be ever blest,
- 4 Death may the bands of life unloose. But can't dissolve my love: Millions of infant souls compose The tamily above.
- 5 Their feeble frames my power shall raise And mould with heavenly skill; I'll give them tongues to sing my praise, And hands to do my will,
- 6 His words the happy parents hear And shout with joys divine; O Savior all we have and are Shall be forever thine.





7. And when I'm to die, receive me, I'll cry, For Je-sus hath loved me, I cannot tell why.

8. But this I do find, we two are so joined, He'll not live in glory, and leave me behind.





I LOVE THE HOLY SON OF GOD.



The sun would not behold the scene, Around was thrown night's sable screen, Nature was dressed in mournful mien, And sighed when Jesus suffered.

And sighed when Jesus suffered But ah! his pescenters stood, That cruel and malicious brood, Unmoved to see his gushing blood And shocking insults offered. Say, why did not his anger burn,
And floods of vengeance on them turn?
Amazing! now his bowels yearn,
In soft compassion o'er them.

No fury kindles in his eye, They beam with love; and when he dies,

"Father forgive," the sufferer cries,
And makes excuses for them!

How ardent ought my love to be; To him who's done so much for me, My faithful service, constant, free, And all my nowers employing

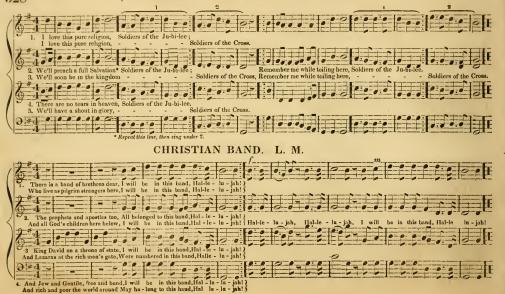
And all my powers employing.
I ought his cross with pleasure bear,
And place my all of glorying there,
In his reproach most gladly share,
In tribulation joying.

Oh never shall it be concealed, He hath in me his love revealed, Of all my sins n pardon sealed,

I feel his blessed favor. In Him I do and will rejoice, I'll praise him with a cheerful voice, Until the theme my tengue employs,

In Heaven above forever.

SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS.







O could I reach that heavenly throng I'd ne'er return again,

Nor would I think the season long That I had suffered pain.

The sons of Zion marching home

Along the heavenly street,

There would I hail them as they come And fall at Jesus' feet.

My soul looks up and sees him smile While he the blessing sends,

And I am thinking all the while-"When will this journey end?"

I contemplate it can't be long Till he will come again,

Then I shall join that heavenly throng And in his kingdom reign.

3 And if you want more witnesses. We have some just at hand, Who lately have experienced

The glory of that land. It comes in copious showers down-

Our souls can scarce contain.

It fills our ransomed powers now, And yet we drink again.

> Laid up in heaven above!" Says hope, "it shortly shall be mine."

"I'll wear it soon," says love, Desire says, "this is my home,

Then to my place I'll fly. I cannot bear a longer stay, My rest I fain would see."

4 The glories of that heavenly land I've oftimes felt before, And what I feel is but a taste Which makes me long for more

Had I the pinions of a dove I'd fly and be at rest,

Then would I soar to worlds above And dwell among the blest.

Says Faith, "look yonder, see the crown "But stop," says Patience, "wait a while, The crown's for those who fight,

The prize for those who run the race By faith and not by sight." Then faith doth take a pleasing view.

Hope waits, Love sits and sings, Desire flutters to be gone,

But Patience clips her winga.

I KNOW THAT MY REDEEMER LIVES. L. M.









- 3. It would not appear such a mountain high. Nor such a task, dear sinner, for thee, If you loved the Man Who first laid the plan,
- Of climbing the mountain Calvary. 4. 'I'd rather abide in this pleasant plain.
- My gay and merry friends to see, And tarry awhile In the love of the world. Than to climb up the mountain Calvary.'
- 5. Your gay companions must lie in the dust. Their souls are bound for misery : And if you ever stand, On Canaan's happy land, You must climb up the mountain Calvary.
- 6. 'I'd rather have peace, and live at my case, Than to be afflicted thus by thee: When blooming youth is gone. And when old age comes on. I will climb up the mountain Calvary.'
- 7. There is no better time than youth To travel the mountain as you see; When old are comes on. You are burdened with sin. Then how can you climb up Calvary?
- 8. O. bark, I hear a doleful sound! From scenes of mirth and revelry. A blooming youth is gone. And is laid in the tomb,
- Who refused to climb Mount Calvary,
- Say, is there mercy still for me, Till I fear I'm undone. Lord, help me to climb Mount Calvary! 10. O tarry not in all the plain. Lest it prove a dangerous spare to thee;

For in sin I've gone on.

But look to the Man. Who was slain for your sin, And he'll help you to climb Mount Calvary,





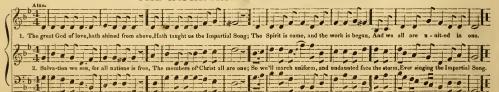


Each landmark on the distant shore: The trees of life, the pastures green, The golden streets, the crystal stream;

Again for jey she claps her wings, And loud her lovely sonnet sings, Vaio world, adien.

The nearer still she draws to land, More eager all her powers expand: With steady belm, and free bent sail. Her ancher drops within the veil: Again for joy she claps her wings, And her celestial sonnet sings. Glery to God!

IMPARTIAL SONG



- 3. United in one the race we will run. Press forward in love without fear. Those glories pursue which the world never know, Ne'er will till the gospel they hea.
- 4. We'll mount on the wing, and with arder we'll sing, Hallelujah to God and the Lamb! With rapture we'll sound, o'er Immanuel's ground What a loving Redeemer hath done.
- 5. Then let us be true, and our inurney parsage Toward heaven, our glorious home; Still ruled by the word, Christ hath left on record, Singing glory to Jesus-Amen.



4 But when a heaventy breeze
Springs up and fills my sait,
My vessel goes with ease
Before the pleasant gale;
And runs as much an hour, or more.
As in a month or two before.

5 The Bihle is my chart,
By it the scas I know;
I cannot with it part,
It rocks and sands doth show:
It is a chart and compass too,
Whose needle points for ever true.

6 When through the voy'ge I get,
(Though rough, it is but short,)
The pilot angels meet,
To bring me into port:

And when I land on that blest shore I shall be safe for evermore.







2 Is not the time come for the church to be gathered Into the one Spirit of God; Baptized by one Spirit, into the one body, Partaking Christ's flesh and his blood; They drink in one Spirit, which makes them all see, They're one in Christ Jesus, wherever they be,

The Jew and the Gentile, the bond and the free. 3 Then blow ye the trumpet in pure testimony, And let the world hear it again:

O come ve from Babylon, Egypt, and Sodom, And make your way over the plain, Come, wash all your robes in the blood of the Lamb, And walk in the Spirit through Jesus' name, In the pure testimony you will overcome.

By slanders, reproaches, and vile persecution, That you in his cause may remain:

Then shun his temptations wherever they lie, And fear not his servants whatever they say; The PURE TESTIMONY will give you the day

The world will not persecute those who are like them A battle is coming between the two kingdoms The great prince of darkness is mustering his force But hold them the same as their own; The armies are gathering round: To make you his pris'ners again, The pure testimony and vile persecution Will come to close contest ere long: Then gird on your armor, ve saints of the Lord.

And he will direct you by his living word;

The pure testimony will cut like a sword.

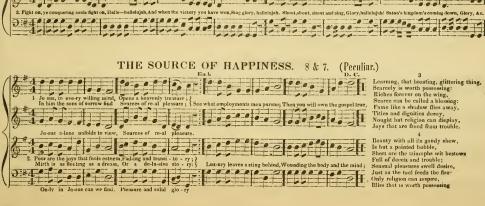
The pure testimony cries out separation, Which causes false teachers to frown:

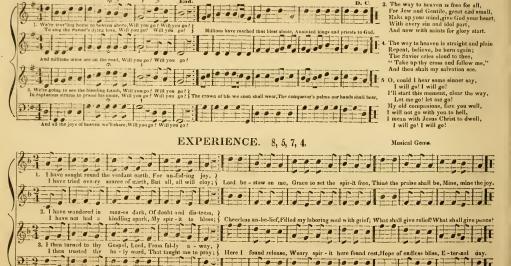
Come out from foul spirits and practices too,

The track of your Savior keep still in your view,

The pure testimony will cut the way through







4. I will praise now, my heavenly king, I'll praise and a-dore;

The heart's richest trib the bring To thee God of pow - er, And in heaven a-bove. Saved by thy re-deeming love. Lond the states savel move. Forevermore.



Delay not, delay not, O sinner to ocue, For Mercy still lingers, and calls thee to-day; Her voice is not heard in the shades of the tomb, Her message, unheeded, will soon pass away.

Delay not, delay not; the Spirit of grace, Long grieved and resisted, may take its sad flight, And leave thee in darkness to finish thy race, To sink in the gloom of eternity's night.

Delay not, delay not; the hour is at hand; The earth shall dissolve, and the heavens shall fade: The dead, small and great, in the judgment shall stand; What helper, then, sinner, shall lend thee his aid?

THE OLD CHURCH-YARD.









- 7. What though some in the rear preach up terror and fear, 11. All my honors and wealth, all my pleasures and health. And complain of the trials they meet:
- 6. On Jordan's near side, I can never abide. For no place here of refuge I see. Till I come to the spot, and inherst the lot Which the Lord God will give anto me

So none now need to speak of the onions and leeks.

5. The way is all new, as it opens to view,

And behind is a foaming Red sea

Or to talk about garlies to me.

- Tho' the giants before with great fary do roar. I'm resolved I will never retreat.
- 8. We are little 'tis true, and our numbers are few, And the sons of old Anak are tall: But while I see a track I will never so back. But go on at the risk of my all

Now the bright morning dawns for the camps to move on, And the priests with their trumpets do blow,

As the priests give the sound and the trumpets resound, All my soul is exulting to go

If I'm faithful and true, and my journey pursue, Till I stand on the heavenly shore, I shall joyfully see what a blessing to me,

Was the mortifying cross which I bore.

- I am willing should now be at stake; If my Christ I obtain I shall think it great gain, For the sacrifice which I shall make,
- 12. When I all have forsook, like a bubble 'twill look, From the midst of a glorified throng, Where all losses are gain, where each sorrow and pain, Are exchanged for the conqueror's song

JOHN COLBY'S HYMN. L. M.



Joseph took his body down, Shrouded it in linen:

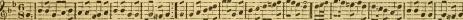
COME MY BRETHREN. 78 & 68.



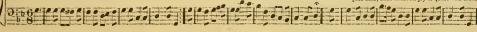








1. There comes a day, a fearful day, When earth and heaven shall flee away, When, flaming on his great white throne, Naught shall be seen but God alone: The myriad crowds from every clime, Shall gaze upon that throne sublime, The great and small, the quick [and dead, Shall shout for joy or quake with dread.



Oh! how shall I, a sinner born,
Lift up my head on that dread morn,
When glory, brightening to excess,
Proclaims the God of holiness?
The triune God, the lofty Lord,
Who, by his own omnific word,
Made thousand thousand worlds to be
He speaks agun: and lot they flee.

When orbs on orbs affrighted fly,
In lawless terror through the sky.
When thrones and powers celestial fal
Before the glorious ALL IN ALL;
Oh! how shall I, of baser birth,
A sighil man, a worm of earth,
Presume to meet the burning gaze,
That wrans the heavens in sheets of blaze.

Father, Eternal! God of love!
Look down from mercy's seat above;
Through Jesus now be reconciled
To me, a wayward, wandering child:
Be thou, O Christ, my stay, my trust,
And when I moulder nuto dust,
And when I rise from dust again,
Be mine O God!—Auen—Auen—Auen.



2

Thus fainting souls by sin diseased,
There's none can save but Jesus;
With more than plague or palsy seized.

Oh! help them on to Jesus.
Oh! Savior hear their mournful cry.

And tell them thou art Jesus;
Oh! speak the word, or they must die,
And bid farewell to Jesus:

Now let them hear thy voice declare,

Thou sin-forgiving Jesus,

That thou didst die to hear their prayer,

And give them help in Jesus, The great Physician now is near,

The sympathizing Jesus;
He speaks the drooping heart to cheer,
Oh! hear the voice of Jesus.

All glory to the dying Lamb,

I now believe in Jesus.

I love the blessed Savior's name,
I love the name of Jesus:

And when to that bright world above,
We rise to see our Jesus,

We'll sing around the throne of love, The blessed name of Jesus

SINNER, CAN YOU HATE THE SAVIOR.

O THAT WILL BE JOYFUL. C. M.





GIVE ME JESUS. 7 & 4.



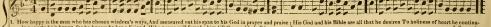


"The Savier passing by, Well knows your sinking state. And while the Savior is so nigh. The sinner need not wait.

That voice dispelled the charm, His fatal slumbers broke: He saw his sins with fresh alarm. And feared the vengeful stroke.

Unable to endure. He called for aid divine-The great Physician wrought the cure : That guilty soul was mine.

THE HAPPY MAN.



In poverty he's happy, for he knows he has a Friend, Who never will forsake him till the world shall have an end.

He rises in the morning, with the lark he ranes his lays, In sickness, pain and sorrow, he never will repine, And offers up a tribute to his God in prayer and praise, While he is drawing nourishment from Christ the living And then to his labor he cheerfully repairs,

In confidence believing that God will hear his prayers, Whatever he engages in at home or abroad, His object is to he nor and to glorify his God

When trouble presses heavily he leans on Jesus' breast, And in his precious promises he finds a quiet rest, The voke of Christ is easy, and his burden always ught, He lives, nor is be weary till Canaan beaves in sight.

'Tis thus you have his history thro' life from day to day. Religion is no mystery, with him 'tis a beaten way: And when upon his pillow he lies down to die, In hope he rejoices for he knows his God is nigh. And when life's lamp is flickering, his soul on wings of

Away to realms of glory thes to reign with Christ above

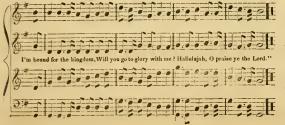












Such a guide! no guide attends thee,
Hence for thee my fears arise;
If some guardian power befriend thee,
'Tis unseen by mortal eyes.
'O'l'm hound, we.

'Yes, unseen, but still believe me, Such a guide my steps attend, He'll in every strait relieve me, Ite will guide me to the end. 'I am bound, &c.

Pilgrim, see that stream before thee, Darkly winding through the vale; Should its deadly waves roll o'er thee; Would not then thy conrage fail? 'No--Pm bound, &c. 'No that stream has anthing frightful, To its brink my steps t'll bend, Thence to plunge 'twill be delightful, There my pilgrimage will end.' 't am bound, &c.

White I gazed, with speed surprising, Down the stream she plunged from sight Gazing still, I saw her rising,

Like an angel clothed with light.

O she's gone to, &c.

Cease my heart this mournful crying, .

Death will burst this sullen gloom;
Soon my spirit, finttering, flying,
Will be borne beyond the tomb,
O P'm bound, &c



To our happy ears
Blessed news is brought,
Tidings of the work
Love divine has wrought,
Gracious news, and merciful,—
How we love the Sabbath School.

Teachers, you are kind,
Thus to point the road
Leading us from sin
To our Father God!
May we all be dutiful
In the precious Sabbath School.

Sweetly fades the light Of each passing day, Fairest is the night Of the Sabbath day. Then our hearts with praise are fu." For the orecious Sabbath School.

CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.



3 Ah. no wealth or grandeur, Or titles of honor,

Their pleasures, confusion,

4 Then haste to the mountain, Where flow from a fountain,

The Eden of pleasure,

A permanent treasure,

5 Your peace, like a river.

To that blissful region. Where dov?-eved religion,

For ever and ever,

All, all is delusion,



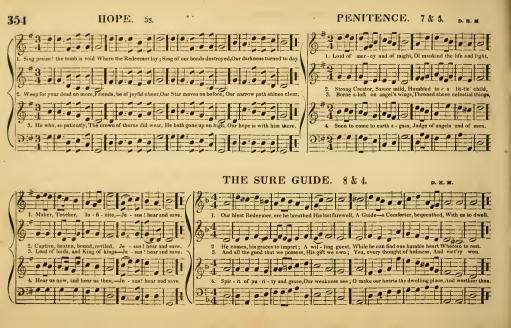
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