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## EVANGELICALMUSICK; <br> THE SACRED MINCTREL AND SACRED HARP UNITED:

 \&c., \&c., \&c.BY J. 1. HICKOK AND GEO. FLEMING.

PUBLIED AND SULD BY HICEOE \& CANTINE, HARRISBERG. PA.

## And by

ib bartlett, New yorkpurrie \& peck, new haven, conn.; 'rhomas, cowperthwaith \& co. and SMITH \& ECK, PHILADELPHIA; AND SAMUEL CARUSI, BALTIMORE.

## PREFACE.

In 1834, the publishers presented a collection of Sacred Musick to the publick, in whitwas embodied the most valuable pieces of two smaller collcctions, which had previously been issued, and many other pieces of a popular chater. Without much effort on their part, a very large edition was soon sold. Measures had to be adopted to supply the rapidly increasing lmand, and an enlarged stereotype edition was determined upon. This has been carried into efiect: and the publick is here presented with theesult.

In order to place the various Mctres together, it was found neccssary, to a considerable exct, to derange the numbering of the last edition.
In compiling and preparing this work, reference has been had particularly to the wants of tise sections of our country which have not been reached by the works and instructions of others more capable and experienced than ourselves.

In a large portion of the United States, the prepossession in favour of Patent Notes is so shg, that no work printed in round notes, can be introduced. 'This circumstance, and the general character of the works which have hitherto appred in patent notes, have kept the standard of Church Musick in the portion to which we allude, very low. Unwilling that a difference of opinn in regard to the utility of patent notes, should be the means of prolonging this state of things, the Compilers have issued their work in both patt and round notes.
'The arrangement of the parts is as follows:--'The upper line, or 'Tenour, is intended to be sur by the higher male voices; the Second Treble by the more deep-toned female voices ; the Air, or First 'Treble, and third in the scorc, should be ng exclusively by the higher set female voices ; and the Base, or lower staff, by the lower or full-toned malc voices. The practice, too prevalerwith some teachers, of placing male voices on the Air, or First Treble, and female on the Tenour, or upper part, is very injurious to correct harony, and a palpable violation of the design and intentions of the autho:s of the picces.

We have not placed, except in a fow cases, any directions over the tunes, indicative of the ovement they ought to reccive, because tunes intended to be sung to various words, ought to vary in expression, as much as they do in sentimt ; and the adding of directory terms would be apt to mislead. In many instances, we have addell marks of expression to the words, particularl where nore than one stanza is set to a piece ; these will he found of use in cultivating musical expresson.

In selecting musick, they have not been unmindful of the diversity of taste which prevails; ance they have inserted a much larger number frhurch tunes than is found in most works; and have laboured throughout to choose such as mbine variety of character with those peculier
qualities so requisite in all musical compositions intended to be used in religious worship. The Set Pieces and Anthems have been selcetcd with reference to the occasions and purposes to which they are especially adapted; and such as are not too difficult of execution for general use, have only been inserted. It is believed the judicious leader will be able to select pieces adapted to all occasions, and to nearly every measure found in the standard hymn books of the day.

For a number of excellent pieces containcd in this Collection, we are indebted to Mr. L. Masos, of Boston ; Mr. T. Hastings, of NewYork; Mr. J. C. Andrews, of Troy, N. Y.; and to several other gentemen, as will be observed by reference to the pieces themselves.

For the beauty and neatness of the typographical execution, we are indebted to the care and superintendence of Mr. C. Dingley, editor of the "Family Minstrel," New-York,-who has also rendered important aid in revising and correcting the work, and made some valuable contributions to its contents.

We take this occasion to express our gratitude to the publick for the liberal patronage bestowed upon our labours. It is here presented in a much enlarged form, and in a beauty of typography unsurpassed by any other work in the country.

We aim, by all laudable exertions, to be useful in our day and generation.

## TO TEACHERS AND LEARNERS.

We beg leave to make a few remarks in reference to the subject of teaching and learning: When a class has been formed for the study of Musick, the instructer would do well to ascertain the amount of musical knowledge his pupils are in possession of. He ought then to suit h. instructions to the progress made. If any have made some advances in the study of the rudiments, they might be employed as monitors, to aid - those less advanced. He ought then to commence with those who are beginners, and instruct them in the first rudiments of the art.

The nature of Time and of Sound ought early to be illustrated by familiar examples; such as the following :-let the pupils sound the Whole Note on a tone to be given by the teacher, say on F, several times, making four motions of the hand while sounding: then, its various divisions. In order to make them more familiar with the shape and appearance of these various divisions, they ought to be written upon a Black Board, (an almost indispensable article in every school,) so large as that all the pupils can see them. Lessons in the various kinds of notes might be written on the board, in various kinds of Time, and the pupils be required to sing them, all on the samc tone, keeping the time, and marking the accent.

The Scale may then be written on the board, and the pupils made to understand its nature, and to learn its various degrecs and letters, by a series of questions and answers: and as they begin to understand its use, and the nature of sound, notes might be applied, and the various intervals

## PREFACE.

of the scale, and the relative proportion that one sound of the scale bears to the other, might be explained. The instruction on this part of the course ought to be after this manner:-Write the first note of the major key of C , on the ledger line below the staff: let the teacher sound it full during the time of a whole note, and require the pupils to give close attention to its sound. Then let the whole class sound the same note frequently, until all are able to make the sound correctly.* The second note of the scale may then be added, and the class exercised on the two notes alternately; until the difference between them is fully understood: A third note may then be added, and the class exercised upon it and the other two, and so on, until the scale, of eight notes, has been gone through. Vary the exercises on the scale in every way calculated to impress the different sounds thereof indelibly upon the memory. It would be well also to number the intervals of the scale, calling the key note 1 , the next, 2 , the next, $3, \& c$., and require the pupils to sing the Numbers frequently. The letters of the scale ought also to be sung.

In order to keep up the attention of the pupils, some familiar and easy pieces of musick, such as " Pilgrim," "Nuremburg," "Sing, my soul," \&c., ought to be sung occasionally, the teacher carefully applying the lessons rehearsed to practice. Let it be the aim of the teacher to make his pupils perfectly familiar with each sound of the Scale, and with the different varieties of Time. These two things, of all others, should be well understood, and too much time cannot be devoted to learning them. A thorough acquaintance with Accent, is also very important.

The teacher will find his labours much ficilitated by requiring his entire Class to respond, at the same time, to any question put to them. And in learning them to beat time, he will find it advantageous to require them to describe the motions of their hands, thus-" Downward beat," "upward beat," \&c., ar.d the accented and unaccented beats, thus-" loud," " soft," \&c. Exercises of this kind will be found very useful.

A Class conducted on the plan here briefly sketched, will, in a short time, be prepared to sing by note intelligibly, and to understand all that is essential to be known, to be able to read musick with fluency.

## A WORD TO LEARNERS.

Let nothing short, of an acquaintance with the rudiments of musick satisfy you. Bear in mind that when a thorough knowledge of the rudiments is obtained, that then, with a careful application of them to practice, you will be able to read new pieces of musick with much satisfaction and pleasure; whereas, if you neglect to make yourselves acquainted with the rudiments, you will never be able to make any progress in the science, and must ever be dependent on others lor whatever musick you can catch up sccond-handed. Second, therefore, the efforts of your instructer, by committing all required lessons to memory, and by giving your undivided attention to his instructions and directions. You will not regret it in after life.

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## RUDIMENTS OF MUSICK.

## LESSSON I.

1. Musick is the art of combining sounds in a manner agreeable to the ear: It is also a science, treating of the principles upon which the various combinations of sound are formed, and by which they are regulated.
2. There are two departments in Musick,--Melody and Harmony.
3. Melody is an agrecable succession of sounds.
4. Harmony is an agreeable combination of musical sounds, or different melodies, performed at the same time.
5. Musick consists of seven primary tones or sounds, which are represented by the first seven letters of the alphabet.
6. Every eighth sound or tone, is considered the same in nature as the first; and is always on the same letter repeated, and of the same name.
7. A $\qquad$ consists of five lines, with their spaces, on which Staff $\qquad$ the musical characters are written. Each line and space of the staff takes the name of some one of these seven letters.
8. When the characters used to express musical sounds, ascend or descend beyond the staff, short lines, called Ledger lincs, are added.
9. The situation of the letters on the staff is determined by certain characters called Clefs.
10. The F 응 is used in Base, and stands on the fourth line, Clef =always counting from the bottom.
11. The G $\mathcal{F}$ is used either in Tenour or Treble, and someClef times in Alto, and stands on the second line.
12. The C ${ }^{-1}$ is used in Counter, and stands on the third line. Clef This Clef is seldom used in modern musick.

LINES AND SPACES.

13. The distances from spaces to lines, and from lines to spaces, are called degrees.

Example-Of the relative stantion of the rifferent parts of Rusich.


Note. This scale comprises three octaves, or eighths, and is considered the extent of an ordinary human voice. When notes ascend beyond the scale, they are said to be in all. When they descend below it, they are said to be double. In ascending or descending beyond the staff, the letters are repeated in the same order as upon it.

The musical notes, used in this work, are the four following, viz :
The circular note, $O$ or $\rho$, which is called sol, pronounced sole.
The square note, $\square$ or $\boldsymbol{m}$, which is called $l a$, pronounced law.
The diamond note, $\rho$ or $p$, which is called $m i$, pronounced mee.
The triangular note, $A$ or $A$, which is called $f a$, pronounced faw.
Observatyons. Guido, an Italian monk, who lived in Tuscany about eight hundred years ago, is reputed to be the first who brought the Scale or Gamut to something of its present form. He taught the nse of the following six names, viz: Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La La Maire, a French musician, made an addition of Si , as follows:

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U t, R e, M i, F a, \text { Sol, La, Si, Ut. }
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C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C.

The Italians have changed $U t$ to $D o$, for sake of a softer sound ; thus,
Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.
C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C.
14. Of the seven primary sounds in musick, five are whole tones, and two are semitones, or lialf tones. The semitones are always between $m i$ and $f a$, and between $l a$ and $f a$.
15. The situation of the notes on the staff, is determined by the Flats or S'harps at the commencement.

Note. These flals or sharps are called the signature or sign of the key-note. When no flat or sharp is placed at the beginning of a tune, its signature is said to be natural.
16. $M i^{*}$ is the governing note. Its place on the staff is found by the following 'Table :

The natural place for mi is on B , but
If B be flat (b)
If $B$ and $E$
If $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{E}$, and A
If B, E, A, and D
Mi is on $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{F} \\ \mathrm{A} \\ \mathrm{D}\end{array}\right.$
17. The order of the names in ascending from Mi , is fa , sol, la, $f a, s o l, l a$; and in descending from it, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa; then mi occurs again.

EXAMPLE.


1. What is Masick? As a science, what does it treat of? 2. How many departments are there in musick? 3. What is Melody? 4. Can one singer produce Harmony? 5. How many primary tones or sounds are there in musick? What are they represented by ? 6. What is every eighth sound or tone considered in nature? 7. What is a Staff? 8. When notes extend beyond the staff, what are used? 9. How is the situation of the letters determined ? 10. What Clef is used in Base? 11. On what ine does the Treble Clef stand? 13. What are called Degrees? What syllables should be used in learning to sing? 14. Of the seven primary tones, how many are whole ones? Betwcen what names are the half tones found? 15. What is the signature of a tune? When is the signature natural?

* Mi is often articulated with such sharpness as to produce a very disagrceable effect in musick; and it is difficult to give written rules for its pronunciation which may not mislead the learner. Walker's dircction for sounding short e as in I mer, met, \&c., is, perhaps, the best tha: can be given.


## LESSON II.

## ONNOTESAKDREST.

1. In regard to length of time, there are sir different Notes, viz : The Whole Note, the Half Note, the Quarter, the Eighth, the Sixteenth, and the Thirty-Second Note.
2. Notes are marks of sound. Rests are characters which denote silence. Each note has its corresponding rest, which takes its name from the note, and agrees with it in time.
3. The Whole Note, or Semibrcve, is a plain open note. The Whole Note Rest is a hyphen below the middle line.

4. The Half Note, or Minim, is a semibreve with the addition of a stem. Two of them are sung in the time of one whole note. The Half Note Rest is a liyphen above the middle line.

$\dot{5}$. The Quarter Note, or Crotchet, is a black note with a stem. Four of them are sung in the time of one whole note. The Quarter Rest is a hook turned to the right.

5. The Eighth Note, or Quaver, is made by adding a hook to the stem of the quarter note. Eight are sung in the time of a whole note. The Eighth Rest is a hook turned to the left.

6. The Sixteenth Note, or Semiquaver, has two hooks at the end of the stem. Sixteen are sung in the time of one whole note. The Sixteenth Rest has two hooks.

Sixteenth Notes.

8. The Thirty-Second Note, or Demisemiquaver, has three hooks. Thirty-two of them are sung in the time of one whole note. The Thirty-Second Rest has, also, three hooks.

9. When any notes are connected by the hooks at the end of the stem, they are said to be grouped. As many as are thus grouped, are to be sung to one syllable.

Note 1. The whole note sest is understood to fill a measure, in all varieties of time. Note 2. Besides the rests which have been named, the rest for two measures, for four, and for eight measures is often used.


## QUESTIONS ON LESSON II.

1. How manv kinds of notes, in regard to length of time, are there 3 What are they ? 2. What are Notes? What are Rests? 3. Describe the whole note. 4. Describe the half note. What difference is there between the whole and half rest? $\quad$ 5. Describe the quarter note. 6. Describe the eighth note. Point out the difference between the quarter and the eighth rest. 7. How many hooks are there to the 16 th and 32 d notes? 9. What is said of notes that are grouped? What rest is used variously? (See Castle Strcel, page 135)-What is the Signature? Where is the Mi? By what rule? Is the first note a half or a quarter note? What is the second note in the Bass? What are the second and third notes in the Air? On what letter does the first note in the Tenour stand? How many notes are there in the Treble, before you find a half note?

## LESSON III.

## OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN MUSICK.

1. A Brace\{or fshows how many parts are sung or played together.
2. The different parts thus connected, form a Score.
3. Bars
divide the musick into equal parts, as it regards time. The space between any two bars is called a Measure.
4. Thick or Double Bars OR show the end of a strain of musick, or the end of a line of poetry.
5. A Sharp (\#) is a mark of elevation,-set before a note: it raises it half a tone.
6. A Flat ( b ) is a mark of depression,-set before a note, it sinks it half a tone.
7. A Natural ( 5 ) is a mark of restoration,-set before a note, previously made flat or sharp, it restores it to its primitive tone.
Note 1. Flats, Sharps, and Naturals, thus used, are called Accidentals.
8. An aecidental not only affeets the note it precedes, but all those that stand on the same letter in the same measure; and when the last note in the measure is affected by an aecidental, and the first note in the next measure stands on the same letter, the separating bar does not destroy its effect; it wall continue its influence until a note oceurs on some other letter.
9. Where $f a$ or sol is to be raised half a tone by an Aecidental, the performer, in order to a correct intonation, should call Fa fi, and Sol si, (pronounced fee and see.) When $m i$ is to be flatted, the effect may easily be produced by ealling it $f a$. This method has long been practised in the most celebrated European schools.
10. The Flats or Sharps at the beginning of a tune, called the Signature, have an influence to the end of the piece, unless their effect be destroyed by a natural. 'That is, flat signatures require all the notes or letters affected by them to be sounded half a tone lower, and sharp signatures require them to be sounded half a tone higher. But as the names of the notes on those letters are governed by the signature, this effect is produced without any effort on the part of the singer: only in instrumental musick a differeat execution is necessary.
11. A Slur ( $\frown$ or - ) drawn over or under any number of notes, shows that they are to be sung to one syllable.
12. A Dot or Point, (•) placed at the right hand of a note or rest, adds to them half their length.
13. A Double Dot or Point, (••) placed at the right hand of a note or rest, adds to them three-fourths of their primitive time.
14. A Repeat (: ) points out some part of a tune that is to be sung twice.
15. A Repeat : or $^{\text {or }}$ : before a Double Bar, shows that the prea $\quad$ coling strain is to be repeated.

## 13. A Repeat

: or
: after a Double Bar, shows that the fol-
14. A Redite (: $\|:$ ) signifies the repetition of words.
15. A Figure 3, called a mark of diminution, reduces any three notes, over or under which it may be placed, to the time of two notes of the same kind. (See Camberwell, page 37; Braintrce, page 69; Brattle Street, page 82, etc.)
16. Choosing Notes $\overline{\text { B }}$ 既 give the performer liberty to sing
17. A Hold or Pause ( $?$ placed over a note or rest, shows they are to be held beyond their true time, at the discretion of the performer. When placed between notes, or over a bar, it denotes a short suspension of sound.

is used when some part of a tune is to be repeated, and shows that the note or notes under figure 1 , should be sung before repeating, and those under 2, after the repeat. if slurred, both should be sung after repeating.
19. A Close $H$ or $\Gamma$ shows the end of a tune.
20. A Trill ( tr ) shows that the note beneath it, should be gently shaken. This is one of the graces of musick, and lad better be omitted than performed unskilfully.
21. The Crescendo ( $<$ ) requires the sound of the note over which it stands, to be begun soft and ended loud and abruptly; sonetimes its influence extends throughout a whole strain.
22. The Diminuendo ( $=$ ) is the reverse of the Crescendo,--it denotes a gradual decrease of sound.
23. The Swell ( $\longrightarrow$ ) requires the sound of the note over which it stands, to be begun soft, swelled full in the middle, and ended soft. Its influence may also be extended to a whole strain.

## QUESTIONS ON LESSON III.

1. What is a Brace? 2. What is a Score? 3. What divides the musick into equal parts? What is the space between any two bars called? 4. What do thick or double bars show? 5. What is a Sharp a mark of? 6. What is a Flat a mark of? Which raises the sound of a note? How much? 7. What restores the sound of notes that have been made sharp or flat? Must it raise or depress the sound of them? What influence have sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a tune? How will you depress Mi? How elevate Sol? \&c. 8. What is the use of a Slur? How many notes may it connect? 9. How much does a Dot or Point add to the time of a note or rest? 10. How much docs a Double Dot or Point? 11. What does a Repeat point uat? 12. What does it show when placed before a double bar? 13. What does it show when placed after a double bar? 14. What does a Redite signify? 15. What is the Figure 3 called, when placed over or under any three notes? How much does it reduce them? 16. What are Choosing Notes? 17. What does a Hold or Pause show? What does it denote when placed between notes, or over a bar? 18. When is it necessary that the Doublc-ending should be used? What does it show? 19. What does a Close show? 20. What does the Trill show? When had it better be omitted? 21. What does the Crescendo require? 22. What does the Diminuendo denote? 23. How must a note be sounded, orer which a Swell stands? How far may its influence be extcnded?

## LESSON IV.

## heating time, and accient.

1. Time, in musick, directs the movement of every piece or musical composition, and shows its equal proportions of measure, agreeably to the sign or figures set at the beginning.
2. Beating tane is generally performed by causing the hand to fall and rise, as the movement may require.
Note. Dr. Arnold observes, in regard to beating time,-"It is absolutely necessary, at the commencement, that the light hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is, to keep it regular and in exact motion." If the teacher were to count, audibly, and beat for his pupils, requiring them, in silence, or in a very low tone, to count and beat with him, before he suffers them to sing, till they can do it arcurately,-they would find the task less irksome, and the art less difficult to be acquired than is generally supposed.
3. The hand, in beating time, should always fall on the first part of the measure, and rise on the last.
4. Accent is a certain stress or force of voice, upon what are termed the strong parts of the measure. The unaccented parts are called the weak parts.
5. A note which fills a measure, should be swelled full. When a measure contains two notes, the first is accented. When it is divided into three or four equal parts, the first has a full or superiour accent, and the third a half or inferiour accent. When in triple time a measure contains six notes, the first has the superiour, and the fitth the inferiour accent; but in compound time, the first has the superiour and the fourth the half accent.

Observation 1. The correct observance of accent in vocal performance, may often be said to produce the same effect on the minds or passions of an audience, as oratory does in speaking. When singing is performed with proper accent, and a just expression of the subject or words sung, the attention of the hearer is arrested and the tear of devotion or contrition ofters flows. But vocal musick, divested of accent and expression, is but a continued movement of sounds, producing littie or no effect on an audicnce.

Observation 2. By cxpression in musick is meant that clearness and propriety of articulation, which not only enables the hearer to understand every word, but exhibits the subject sung in a just and impressive light. The primary object of vocal musick is to impress more deeply on the heart, the sentiments advanced in the poetry. And when it is properly performed, this effect will be produced in a high degree. Every turbulent passion will be subducd, and the heart will be softened to devotion. But when the subject is rendered unintelligible by false pronunciation and bad articulation, (as is too often the case,) the musich becomes a turesome monotony, and can never reach the heart.

Observation 3. To the above rules for accenting musick, there is one exception, and that one of frequent occurrence. Whenever the musieal accent happens to be it variance with a true expressior and emphasis of the words sung; that is, when an naccented note is applied to a word which the sense of the subject renders emphatiek-
when a word of minor importance in the sentence is applied to an accented note, *e musick must always yield to the spirit and sense of the subject.

## QUESTIONS ON LESSON IV.

3. On what part of the measure should the hand always fall, in beating time? 4. What is Accent? 5. What part of a measure is always the strong part? Where is the accent when the measure is divided into three or four parts?

What is meant by expression in musick? What is tha primary object of vocal musick? What is vocal musick, divested of Accent and Expression? Is there an exception to the rules here laid down for accenting musick? When?

## LESSON V.

VARIOUS MOODS OF TMME.

1. Time is of three kinds,-Common, Triple, and Compound.
2. Common Time has three varieties, or moods.
3. The First Mood has the figures 4-4 for its sign,-(formerly the letter C was used.) It contains a whole note, (semibreve,) or its quantity in a measure, and has four beats or motions, viz: 1 st , down, (called the Downward beat,) - 2d, horizontally to the left, (called the Hither beat,) - 3d, horizontally to the right, (called the Thither beat,) and 4th, up, (called the Upward beat.)


Note 1. In this and the following examples of the moods of time, the capital letter $A$ is placed beneath such notes as have the full accent, and the small $a$ under those that have a half eccent. The letters above the staff refer to the movement of the hand in keeping time.

Note D. The figures used to signify the mood of time, show the fractional part of a whole note, or semibreve, contained in a measure. For example, the figures 2-2, in the second mood of Common Time, show that a measure contains two $2 d$ or half notes; and the figures $2-4$, in the third mood of Common Time, show that a measure contains two 4 th or quarter notes.
4. The Second Mood has the figures $\mathbf{2} \mathbf{- 2}$ for its sign,-(the inverted $\cap$ was formerly used in this mood.) It contains a whole note, or its quantity in a measure, and has two beats or motions, viz: Downward beat and Upward beat.

5. The Third Mood has the figures 2-4 for its sign,-contains a half note, (minim,) or its quantity in a measure, and has two beats or motions, viz: Downward beat and Upward beat.

6. Tiple Time has three varieties,-first, second, and third.
7. The First Mood has 3-2 for its sign, the Second Mood has 3-4, and the Third Mood has $\mathbf{3 - 8}$. Triple 'Time has three beats or motions in a measure, viz: 1 st, down,-2d, horizontally to the left,-3d, up.

EXAMPLES.


Note. This is called Triple Time from the odd number of notes and beats in a measure.
8. Compound Time consists of two varieties,-first and sccond.
9. The First Mood has 6-4, and the Second Mood has 6-8 for its sign, and each has two beats in a measure.



Note. This is called Componnd Time, because it is a mixture of Common and Triple. There is an odd number of notes to a beat, and an even number of beats in a measure.

## QUESTIONS ON LESSON V.

1. How many kinds of Time are there? © How many Moods of Common Time? 3. What figures denote the First Mood? How many beats in a Measure? What is the Measure Note? What four notes will fill a measure? How many beats on a half note, in the first variety? How many on a pointed half note? If three quarter notes be in a measure, what four other notes can it contain? 4. What is the mark of the Second Mond? How many beats does this mood require? What do the figures placed at the beginning of the tune Londom, (page 43,) signify? How many beats on the first note? What character is placed over some of the half notes? What is its use? Is there any Slur in the Bass? What characters do you see on B, in the Tenour, besides the notes? What varicty of Time is Clarendon (page 77 ) set to? What is its measure note? How many beats in a measure? What is its signature? What rests do you see in the Tenour? Does the hand rise or fall on the first note? What is the signature of Harleigh? (page 78.)
2. How many varieties of Triple Time are there? Why ealled Triple? How many beats in a measure? On what part of the measure is the full accent? Where the inferiour? When there are six notes in a measure, where the inferiour? What figures mark the first mood? What figures mark the second? What figures mark the third? To what Mood is Mebron (page 114) set? To what Mood is German Air (page 114) set?
3. How many Moods of Compound Time are there? 9. What figures mark the First Mood? What figures mark the Second Mond? How many beats are required for a measure in Compound Time? Why is this variety of time called Compoind Time?

Note. It is not expected that Teachers will closely follow the above questions: the chject of the compilers is merely to point out a course which long experience has proved useful.

## LESSON VI.

## OF STACCATO MARES, SYNCOPATION, AND APPOGIATURES

1. Marks of distinction, or Staccato Marks, point to notes which should be sung in a distinct and emphatiek manner.

2. Notes of Syncopation are such as begin on the weak, and end on the strong part of the measure, and eonsequently require a swell, or accent, on the concluding part of the note. Syncopation is sometimes formed by slurring notes of the same degree; in such cases, the note is pronounced but onee, but the sound is continued to the full time of all the notes so connected; and wherever an accented note occurs, a swell in the sound must be observed.

3. Appoggiatures are small notes inserted to improve the meloay. They make no part of the measure, but all the time given them, is borrowed from the prineıpal notes, aecording to their value. They are of two kinds,-Leading Notes and After Notes.
4. When small notes precede large ones, they are called Leading Notes, and usually require the aceent. 'They borrow their true value of time from the principal, except when they precede pointed notes, in which case they assume twice their value.

EXAMPLE.
LEADING NOTEE.

5. After Notes are those small ones which follow the principal note.

EXAMPLE.
AFTER NOTES.

6. Coinenza, or Cadence ad libuitim, is an extempore passage, introduced by a solo perfomer, inmediately mereding the last note of a period or final cadence.

ГXAMPLE.

? Abbreviations are sometimes used in writing musick. A single stroke over or under a semibreve, or across the stem of a minim or crotchet, divides them into quavers ; a double stroke into semiquavers; a triple stroke into demisemiquavers.

EXAMPLES.


## QUESTIONS ON LESSON VI.

1. W!:at is meant by singing Staccato? What is the term cailed wh:s $\Rightarrow$ opposed ro Staccato? Ans. Legato. What is understood by singin $\begin{gathered}\text { Legato? Anw. Singing }\end{gathered}$ in a smoth, gliding manner. 2. What are Symcopated Noles? When do they oiten rerpuire an accent? 3. What is an Appoggiature? Whence do tney derive their time? How many kinds of Appoggiautes are there? 4. What are Leading Notes? When they precede pointed notes, what is their value, in time? 5. What are After Notes? 6. What is a Cadenza?

## LESSON VII.

## INTERVALS AND CLIORDS.

1. An Interval is the distance between one note and anetiss, whethar immediaic or remots, as from C to D -from C to $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{dc}$
2. The least intervan used in modern vocal musick, is a Semitone
3. An interval of one semitone as from $m i$ to $f a$, is called a Minor Second.

4. An interval of a full tone, or two semitones, as from fa to sc:, is called a Major Second.

5. An interval composed of a fuli tone and a half tone, or three semitones, as from mi to sol, is called a Ninor Third.
6. In interval composed of two full tones, or four semitones, as from $f a$ to la s called a Major Thircl.

7. An interval of two full tones and a half tone, or five semitones, as from mi to le, is called a Minor Fourth.

8. An interval of three full tones, or six semitones, as focm $f a$ to $m i$, is called a Major Fourth.

9. An interval of iwo full tones and two half tones, or six semitones, as from mi to $f a$, is called a Minor Fifth.
in. An interval of three full tones and a half tone, or Enven semitones, as from $f(u$ to sol, is called a Major Fifh.
10. An interval composed of three tones and two semitnnes, or eight sempones. as from la to $f a$, is called a Minor Sixth.
11. An interval of four tones and a semitone, or nine semitones. as from fa to la, is called a Major Sixth.

12. An interval of fuur tones and two semitones, or ten semitones, as from la to sol, is called a Minor Seventh.
13. An interval of five tones and one half-tone, or eleven semitones, as from $f a$ to $m i$, is called a Major Scuenth.
14. An interval of five tones and two half tones, or twelve semitones, is called an Octave.

termines the pitch of the scale, and is the basis on which all the other notes rest, and from which they are reckoned.
15. The second note of the scale is called the Supertonick, because situated next above the Tonick.
16. The third is called the Mediant, because it is midway between the Tonick and Dominant. It forms, in connexion with the 'Tonick, the most important chord in harmony, and also determines the nature of the Mode.
17. The fourth note is called the Subdominant, because it stands in the same relation to the Octave that the Dominānt sustains to the Tonick: being a fifth below the former, as the Dominant is a fifth above the latter.
18. The Dominant is the fifth note of the scale ; so called from its importance and its immediate connexion with the Tonick
19. The sixth is called the Submediant, because it is equadistant from the Subdominant and the Octave, or because it sustains the same relation to the Octave which the Mediant does to the Tonick
20. The seventh note is called the Subtonick or leading note. This is always the sharpened seventh of the scale, and, when heard, seems to point to the eighth or Octave.
21. The Octave, or eighth note of the scale, is essentially the same as the Tonick,-the difference between them consisting only in the pitch.
22. In the Natural Scale there are but two Keys,-the Major Key of $\mathbf{C}$, and the Minor Key of A. If the Signature be formed by Sharps, the Tonick of the Major Mode is always the first degree above, and that of the Minor Mode, the first below the last sharp o the signature. If the Signature consists of Flats, the Tonick in th Major Mode is always the third degree below, and that of the Mine Mode the fifth degree below the last flat of the signature. The Base usually concludes on this note
23. The Minor Tonick may be known from the Major by the leading nnte, which, in the Minor Mode, is always formed by an Accidental.

EXAMPLES.
MAJOR KEY OF C.


Note 1. When the interval hetween the Key-notc and the third degree above, is only a minor third, the key is minor, (improperly called the tlat key;) but when this interval is a major third, the key is major, (commonly called a sharp key.)
Note 2. The minor key is adapted to airs of the plaintive kind, and the major hey to those of a lively, animating description. In sclecting tunes for public worship, great care should be taken by the leader, to make choice of such as are adapted to the spirit of the psalm or hymn. He should also be sure to pitch lis tunes on the proper key. To pitch them tou high or too low, cannot fail to impair the harmony and render the performance painful.
Nore 3. The Minor Key is considered inperfect, and has this peculiarity, that the sixth and seventh of its ascending notes in the octave, are each a semitone higher than the same notes descending. The Minor Mode requires that whenever the serenth of the Scale ascends to the eighth, it should be sharped.
13. The Chromatick Scale is formed by semitones only; and generally ascends by Sharps and descends by Flats.
14. In ascending and descending on the Chromatick Scale, there are thirteen degrees.

EXAMPLE.


Note. The Enharmonick Scale in modern musick, is a progression of quarter tones, or semitones divided by the Chromatick Scale, and is of little use in common vocal musick.

## LESSON IX.

## THRANSPOSITION AND MODULATION.

1. The transposition of the key, is the removal of a to ne high:: or lower on the Scale, than its natural place, by assum: it ith: letter for the key-note, and adapting the semitones to it $k=2 . z z^{2}$ signatures or accidentals, (that is, flats and sharps.)

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC\%
2. Any letter or tone, of the Diatonick or Chromatick Scalc, may be assumed as a key. The Minor key will always be found situated two degrees below or six degrees above the Major key.

EXAMPLES.
SHARP SIGNATURES.


FLATSIGNATURES.


Nore. The transposition of a tune may also be effected by the aid of Accidentals, as well as by change of Signature, but is then generally called Chromatick Modulation.
3. Modulation is forming a proper choice and variety of chords in harmony, or of sounds in melody, either for retaining, relinquishing or effecting a complete change of the key and mode.
4. Modulation is produced by the introduction of a new Flat, Sharp or Natural on the original scate. It is cither natural or abrupt.
5. When each succeeding chord, and also the key and mode are nearly related to the preceding, the modulation is nateral ; but when those are foreign to the preceding one, the modulation is abrupt.


## MANAGEMENT OF THE VOICE.

In our "Hints to Teachers," at the commencement of this work, frequent exercises in keeping time, and rehearsals in mere monotone sound, for the purpose of impressing on the mind of the pupil the various divisions of the notes, \&c., is recommended.

Great care should be taken to see that the pupils form their voices properly ; that is, that they should be formed with a proper position of the organs of the throat, be clear and unobstructed, and free from all guttural, nasal, dental, or labial peculiarities. To aid the teacher in accomplishing this, we will here remark, that the proper positions of the organs of the throat, which give modification to sounds, may be ascertained by the following experiment:Let the pupils speak the letter $a$ (as in awe) frequently, observing with care the position of the organs of the throat while making the sound. The same letter may then be pronounced in a singing manner, keeping the organs as in speaking. The letter $l$ may then be added, forming the syllable la, and sounded with the organs as before. In all the exercises on the monotone, and in the following and other introductory singing lessuns, care should be taken that all sounds be made as ahove directed.

In country places, where Singing Schools are generally ineld but one night
in a week, during three months in a year, we are aware that teachers feel their limits so circumscribed, as to be obliged to pass rapidly from one subject to another, and often to bring a number of particulars into the same view. This may sometimes be successfully done; yet the result is more generally disastrous. The habits of pupils are but imperfectly formed, and often do they become discouraged, and over-rate the difticulties of the art, or undervalue their own abilitics.

Under such circumstances, permit us to recommend the monitorial system of instriction, so far as the rudiments and earlier practical lessons are concerncd. It has been tried, and with the happiest results. A school need not be regularly organized into classes, -let the teacher call for assistants just when and where he needs them, and act, himself, as superintendent in the mean time. This will fix the attention and secure the interest of the scholars; and a half hour spent in this manner, each evening, during three months, will effect wonders. This will also serve to raise up in every place leaders in musick, who will, eventually, become competent to the task.

After scholars sha! have practised any of the succeeding exercises, till they can sing them with ease by note, and beat the time correctly, their progress will be greatly facilitated by appiying the lines which are placed beneath.

## EXERCISE I.



Glo - ry to thee, my God, this night, For all the bless-ings of the light; Keep me, O keep me, King of kings, Under the sha - dow of thy wings.

## EXERCISE II.



EXERCISE III.


O come, loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our Al-mighty King; For we our voices high should raise, When our salvation's Rock we prase. C

## EXERCISE IV.



1. Come, chil - dren of Zi - on, and help us io sing, Loud an - thems of praise to our Sa - viour and King:

2. Whose life was once gi - ven our souls to re-deem, And bring as to hea - ven, to reign there with him.

EXERCISE V.


Great God, to thee my eve-ning song, With humble gra-ti-tude I raise; $O$ let thy mer-cy tune my tongue, And fill my heart with lively praise
EXERCISE VI.


# EXERCISE VIII. <br>  <br> 1. Sweet Spi - rit, if thy ai-ry sleep, Nor sees my tears, nor hears my sighs, $O \quad I$ will weep, in lux'-ry weep, Till the last heart'sdrep fills my eyes. 


2. But if thy saint-ed soul can feel, And mingle in my mi - se - ry, Then, then, my breaking heart I'll seal, Thou shalt not hear one sigh from me.


EXERCISE XI.


EXERCISE XIL


Great is the Lortl Great is the Lordi hisacts of might-
his acts of mirbe
bis acts of minht A re told by heav' $n$, and earth, by heav'n, and earth,and main

PRACTICALREMARKS.

Proper attention to the preceding Rules and Remarks will enable the learner to sing musick by ncte, and understand the structure of the musical scale.

We will now direct the attention of the learner to some remarks calculated to enable him to sing with propriety and effect.
The first object with the vocalist, after having learned to sing by note, should be to understand well the sentiment conveyed in the words he uses, and the emotions they are intended to produce. His pronunciation and em phasis should be correct, and his articulation clear and distinct.

Articulation, in singing, as in speaking, consists "in giving every letter in a syllable its due proportion of sound, according to the most approved method of pronouncing it, and in making such a distinction between the syllables of which words arc composed, as that the ear shall, without difficulty, acknowledge their number, and porceive at once, to which syllable each letter belongs." In strict propriety, the vowels only should be sung, and the consonants merely articulated, as in speech. Instructers frequently neglect thits subject, from an idea that uttcring the consonants distinctly gives a disa-
greeable harshness to the musick. They ought to consider that first attempts are always, comparatively, unsuccessful; and that great things may be accomplished by industrious perseverance. When we say, that the consonants should be forcibly articulated, we should also add, that they should be more or less so, according to circumstances. The same rules will be found applicable to the purposes of musick, which govern the reader or speaker ; and he who is not well instructed in the one, will seldom attain graceful performance in the other.
Many teachers, also, disregard the pauses, while some go so far as to deny the practicability of observing them in singing. The school-master who should deny thelr utility in reading, and instruct his pupils accordingly, would scarcely be farther astray. If the sense be dependent on their proper use in the one instance, it is often obscured by the neglect of them in the other. The principal pauses should be noticed with much care, not by a suspension in the movement, but by the occasional shortening of a note. Nor is this, by any means, so difficult as is generally supposed. The rocalist of even moderate acquirements, who has, nevertheless, some correct ideas of expression, -
who feels the force of his subject, and is in earnest to enlist the feelings of his audience, will, imperceptibly, observe the pauses, in his effort to enforee the sentiment. The use of oecasional directory terms in our hymn books, would greatly aid most singers in their style of performance. Without them it will generally be difficult to enable a whole Choir, or a majority of its members, to observe the great varieties of character whieh their ennuneiation should embrace.

We have sald that the vocalist ought to give utterance to, and make prominent, the emotions which burned in the breast of the poet, whose strains ne sings. It he would excel in his profession, let him study the words of bis piece, their meaning and connerion, and the object of the writer, and then endeavour to execute them in such a manner as will give them the most effect. He ought also to study the character of the musick he sings, and its suitableness to the words to be applied. It must be obvious to all, that the same tune ought not always to be sung in the same style, and that all Psalms and Hymns ought not to reeeive the same execution. Eaeh sentintent may require a variation in the performance.

Our lyrick poetry is usually made up of Narrative,-Descriptiox,-Anoration and Praise,-Supplication,-Devotion, \&c., Sec. A different style of performance is required in all these varieties.

Narrative passages ought to be sung in a moderate tone of voice, and in moderate time.

Description, when it is of the ordinary kind, ought to be of the same style; but when it is of IIeaven, the beatitudes of Deity, of his loveliness, or any other of his benignant qualities, the performance ought to be in a soft and tender manner-in a dolce style, as it is technieally ealled-where each note is dwelt upon to its utmost nominal length, and the succeeding note glided unto, in as smooth, soft and delicate a manner as possible, as if loath to leave off dwelling upon the delieious sound.
Passages of Anoration and Praise ought to be performed in a spirited, staccato manner, as if the heart was full of pleasurable emotions, and raptured feelings towards the great Being worshipped, and elastick and joyous in uttering his praise.

In approaching our Great Creator and Father, "in whom we live, and move, and have our being," as supplasts, we should not do it in spirited and hurried strains. This would illy become a poor suppliant at the footstool of Omnipotence, and is not the mode adopted in the approach of a son to its father, when desiring a benefit. In supplicatory pieces, very solemn musick ought to be seleeted, and the performance be slow and plaintive. Affettuoso is the term applied to describe this movement. Great errours are committed in the practical adaptation of musick to this description of Psalms and Hymns.
Devorional pieces are still a different variety from those already enumerated. Every one who has approached his Heavenly Father with feelings of derotion, ean form some idea, il he has considered the subject, what his musical strains ought to be, when singing derotional pieces. The musiek ought to be solemn and the time slow. The Swell, or pathetick Emphasis, on the strong parts of the measure, ean be used with effeet.
Between the solo performer and the Choir there is a difference to be observed. The one is unbound hy moods of time, or the exact volume of voiee to be thrown into the performanee. Some passages he hurries through with impetuosity ; in others, he is measured and heavy; in others, his voice gradually diminishes away: He also adds at pleasure any amount of grace notes and inflexions of voice, and is praised or censured, as he succeeds or fails in producing an effect. The Choir, on the eontrary, is necessarily bound down to time, and to a degree of uniformity in the volume of voice. The time must be tolerably correet, in order to prevent confusion and discard, and, generally, moderately slow, in order to preserve that solemnity which becomes the house of God, and the august Being worshipped. But it does not follow that it ought to be dull and insipid; but eonformable to the spisit of the psalm or hymn, as already described.

But, finally, our directions must be general. The best promprer, after all, is an honest, devotional and religious heart. If it be right, and warmed up with proper estimation of the glorious qualities of the Supreme Being who is alone worthy of our worship and praise, our exercises, with ordinary care, will not be unacceptable to Him, nor useless to ourselves.

## EXPLANATIONON MUSHCAL NERMS.

Adagio, or ak.,-signifies the slowest time.
Ad libilum, or ad lib.,-at pleasure.
Affetluoso, or $a f$.,-in a style of execution expressive of affection, tenderness, supplication, or deep cmotion.
Air,-leading melody in a composition.
Allegro, or al.,-a brisk and sprightly movement.
Allegrello, - less quick than Allegro.
Allo,-in German, Italian, and French compositions, means always the Second Treble, to be sung by a female or child's voice; but in English compositions, it signifies the Counter, or high Tenour.
Anoroso, -in a soft and delicate style.
Andante, or an.,-with distinctness. As a mark of time, it implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro movements.
Andautino,-quicker than Andante.
Anlhem,-a musical composition set to sacred prose.
Aninato, - with animation and coldness.
A tempo, or Tempo,-in the original time.
Base,-the lowest part in harmony.
Bis,-denotes a repetition of a passuge in musick.
Brillianle, -signifies that the movement is to oe performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.
Calando,-a diminution of time and sound, in general. Cantabile,-elcgant, graceful, melodious.
Choral,- is a peculiar composition of old Chutch style, slow movement, written in equal rithmen, (time.)
Chorus,-a composition or passage designed for all the voices.
Chromatick,-a term given to accidental semitones. Codu, - the close of a cumposition, or an additional close. Con,-with; as, Con Spirilo,-with spirit; Con fwria,-
with boldness; Con animalo, - with expression, \&c.
Crescendo, Cres., or $\sim$, 一with an increasing sound.
Da Capo, or D. C.,-close with the first strain.
Diminuendo, Dim., or $=$,-with a decreasing sound.
Dvello, or Duel, -a piece of musick of but two parts.
Dolce, or dl.,-tenderly, swcetly, gently.
Enharmonick,-a name for the quarter tone.
Expresswa, or Expressione,-with cxprescion.

Falsello,-changing the voice from tenour to a_to.
Fine,-the end.
Forle, $F$ For., or $f$.,-loud.
Fortissimo, FF., or $f .$, -very loud.
Forzando, or $f z$., the notes over which this term is placed, are to be boldly struck with strong emphasis.
Fugue, or Fuga,-a scientifick composition, in which one or more of the parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals of time, and in the same or similar melody.
Grave,-slow and solemn.
Grazioso,-graceful; a smooth and gentle style of execution, approaching to piano.
JIarmony, -an agreeable combination of musical sounds, or differer.t melodies, performed at the same time.
Interlude,-an instrumental passage introduced between two vocal passages.
Interval,- the distance between any two sounds.
Largo, or la.,-the slowest degree of inovement.
Larghello,-quicker than Largo.
Legalo, or le.,-significs that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner. Lento,-slow, like Adagio.
Lentado,-gradually retarding.
Masloso,-with fulness of tonc and grandeur of expression.
Melody,-an agreeable succession of sounds.
Mezzo,-half; as, Mezzo forle, or MF.,-half loud ; Mezzo pia., or MP.,-halt solt.
Moderalo,-between Andante and Allegro.
Moletto,-a vocal composition, in general fugueing style, the words taken from the sacred scriptures, and never less than 4 parts, often for $5,6,7$, or 8 parts.
Non,-not ; as, Non troppo preslo,-not too quick.
Oralorio,-a species of Musical Drana, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, \&c.
Overture,-in dramatick musick is an instrumental composition, which serves as an introduction.
Orchestra,-the band of musical performers, or the place appropriated to their use.

Pastorale, - a composition generally written in 6-4 or 6-8 time, the style of which is soothing, tender and delicate.
Piano, Pia., P., or P.,-soft.
Pianissimo, Pianiss., PP., or $p$ p.,--very soft.
Pomposo, - a grand and dignified style of performance.
Preslo,-quick.
Prestissimo,-very quick.
Primo, -the first or leading part.
Quartetto,-a composition consisting of four parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.
Quintelto,-musick composed in five parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.
Recitative, - a sort of style which resembles speaking. Secondo,-the second part.
Semi-Chorus,-half the choir or voices.
Siciliano,-a composition written in 6-4 or 6-8 time, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.
Soave,-agreeable, pleasing.
Solo,-a composition or passage designed for a single voice or instrument.
Soprano,-the Treble or higher voice part.
Sostenulo,-sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their nominal length.
Spirituoso, or Con Spirito,-with spirit.
Staccalo,-the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, ar ticulate, and distinct style of performance.
Symphony, or Sym.,-a passage to be executed by instriments, while the vocal performers are silent.
Tasto Solo, or T.S.,-denotes that the movement should be performed with no other chords than Unisons and Octaves.
Tenore, or Tenour,-a high male voice; the third part in compositions for four parts,-(the upper part in thio bools.)
Trio-a composition for three voices.
Tutti,-full, or all together.
Vigoroso,-with energy.
Vivace,-in a brisk and sprightly manuer.
Volli,-turn over.

## EVANGELICAL MUSICK;

or,

## THE SACRED MINSTREL AND SACRED HARP UNITED.


The Lord my Shep-herd is, I shall be well sup-plied; Since he is mine and I am his, What can I want be-side!
(9) An =2
PENTONUHLUE.S. R.
f). Bifulct.


The Lord, the sov'reign King, Iath fix'd his throne on high; O'er all the hea-v'nly world he rules, And all be - neath the sky.



THESSALIA. S. M.

 How beau-teous are their feet, Who stand on Zi - on's hill; Who bring sal-va-tion on theirtongues, And words of peace re - veal.



THATCHER, or HALLAM. S. M.

2. The Lord himself regards Each slowly falling tear;
"He does not willingly afflict," Then why should Chriction. -..
3. He marks thy changing path, And though it may be drear, Does he not send a beacon's light? Then why, believere, fear?
4. Trials are kindly sent,

Lest life should be too dear, Sorrow cuts loose the ties of earth; The pigrim need not fear.
5. But in the vale of death, A beacon, Christ, appears;
O! while we keep our eyes on Him, Well sing farewell in fear H


## OLD LEEDS. S. M.





FAMREIPLD. S. M.
Iieb. ㄱ. 패arrison.


 Come, ye that love the Lord, And let your joys be known; Join in a song with sweet ac - cord, While ye surround the throne.


BEVERIDGE. S. NI.
ส. สשilliants.

 O Lord, our heav'nly King, Thy name is all di-vine; Thy glo-ries round the earth are spread, And o'er the heavens they shine!



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MUREAY. S. M.



PECK̆HAM．s．M．
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## c. fetoorr


rejoicing in our redeemer.

1. Now let our voices join

To form a sacred song;
Ye pilgrims, in Jehovah's ways, With musick pass along.
2. How straight the path appears, How open and how fair!
No lurking gins t' entrap our feet, No fierce destroyer there.
3. But flowers of Paradise In rich profusion spring; The Sun of glory gilds the path, And dear companions sing.
4. All honour to his name,

Who marks the shining way,-
To him who leads the wand'rers on To renlms of endleses day.


Come sound his praise a-broad, And hymns of glo-ry sing; Je-ho-vah is the sov, reign 'God, The u - ni-ver-sal King.



SABBATH. S. M.




Welcome, sweet day of rest, That saw the Lord a - rise; Wel - come to this re - viv - ing breast, And these re-joi-cing eycs.






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

1. The day is drawing nigh, Still brighter far than this,
When converts like a cloud shall fly To seek the realms of bliss.
2. What rapt'rous scenes of joy Shall burst upon our sight,
When sinners up to Zion's hill, Like doves shall speed their fight.
3. Beneath thy balmy wing, O Sun of Righteousness,
These happy souls shall sit and $\sin$ z The wonders of thy grace.


## MANTS. S. M.



Thy name,al-migh-ty Lord, Shall sound thro' dis-tant lands; Great is thy grace, and sure thy word, Thy truth forever stands, Thy truth forever stands.




## SOMERSET. S. D.




O Lord, ac - cept the praise Of these our hum-ble songs, Till tunes of no-bler sounds we raise, With our im - mor-tal tongues.



CHATYAM. S. M.
ล. TJones.





IREAMEEE. S. ME.


EERSALE, or ST. HBPDES. S. M.
5. 7200maty.




When over-whelm'd with grief, My heart with-in me dies; Helpless, and far from all re-lief, To heav'n I lift my eyes.


KILLINGSWOR'TH. S. M.
さ. 72xating


1. Lord, what a fee-ble piece Is this our mor-tal frame! Our life-how poor a tri - fle 'tis, That scarce de-serves the name!

2. Our moments fly apace,

Our feeble powers decay;
Swift as a flood, our hasty day, Are sweeping us away.
3. Then, if our days must fly,

We'll keep their end in sight;
We'll spend them all in wisdon's way, And let therin speed their flight
4. They'll waft us sooner o'er

This life's tempestuous sea;
Soon shall we reach the peaceful shore Of blest eternity.



## RESIGNATION. C. M.



Peace, 'tis the Lord Je-hovah's hand That blastsour joys in death; Changes the vi-sage once so dear, And gathers back our breath.




RICHMOND. C. M.



Why do we mourn de-part-ing friends, Or shake at death's a-larms? 'Tis but the voice that Je - sus sends, 'To call them to his armus.


## MIEAP. C. M.




While shepherds watch'd theirflocks by night, All seat-ed on the ground, The an-gel of the Lord came down, And glo-ry shone a-round.


> LOVDON. C. MI.

Br. ©roft.



ALEKANDRIA, or NAZARETH. C. MI.


## BARBY. C. N.



COLCHESTEIR. C. M.
čilliams.


S'i. JAMES. C. M.






LU'IZEN. C. M.
faxatin 正utber.


FRONEEE. C. AH.


To thee, my Shepherd and my Lord, A grateful song I'll raise; O, let the meanest of thy flock, At-tempt to speak thy praise.



## S'I. ANN'S. C. M.

Pr. Croft.



Thy mercies fill the earth, O Lord, How good thy works ap-pear; O - pen my eyes to read thy word, And see thy won-ders there.




## BEDFORD. C. M.

Twbeall.



Let thy re-turn-ing Spi-rit, Lord, Dis-pel the shades of night; Smile on this poor, benight-ed soul, For, O! thy smiles are Fight.



## NEWTON. C. M.

E. Dactisor.



Fa-ther, how wide thy glo-ries shine! How high thy wonders rise! Known thro' the earth by thou - sand signs, By thousands thro' the skies.




1. The Lord is good, the heavenly King, He makes the earth his care;
Visis the pastures every spring, And bids the grass appear.
2. The times and seasons-days and hours, Heaven, earth, and air are thine;
When clouds distil in fruifful showers, The Author is divine.
3. The soften'd ridges of the field Permit the corn to spring ; The valleys rich provision yield, And all the labourers sing.

 A glo-ry gilds the sa-cred page, Ma-jes-tick as the sun; It gives a light to eve-ry age, It gives, but bor-rows none.



## NEWMARK. C. M.

## ๙. 13แl.



In - car-nate Sa-viour, in thy fäce Does eve-ry charm combine; Thine are the glo-ries of a Crod, All bu-man beau-ties thine.


1. Again the Lord of life and light 2. O what a night was that which wrap'd 3 . This day be grateful homage paid, 4. Ten thousand differing lips shall join

Awakes the kindling ray;
Unseals the eyelids of the morn, And pours increasing day.

The heathen world in gloom!
O what a sun which broke this day
11

And loud hosannas sung;
Let gladness dwell in every heart, And graise on cvery tongue.

To hail this welcome morn, [wings Which scatters blessings from its To nations yet unborn.

2. Swift on the wings of time it flies, Each moment brings it near:
Then gladly view each closing day, And each revolving year!
3. Not many years their round shall run, Not many mornings rise, Ere all its glories stand reveal'd To our admiring eyes.
4. Ye wheels of nature, speed your course, Ye mortal powers, decay ;
Fast as ye bring the night of death, Ye bring eternal day.
5. Then wake, ye saints, and raise your eyes, And lift your voices high!
Awake, and praise that sov'reign love That shows salvation nigh.

WALNEY. C. II.




ST. DAVID'S. C. M.
3iabenscrott.


2. Jesus, the God whom angels fear, Comes down to dwell with you: To-day he makes his entrance here, But not as monarchs do.
3. "Go, shepherds, where the Infant lies, And see his humble throne;
With tears of joy in all your eyes, Go, shepherds, kiss the Son."
4. Thus Gabriel sang-and straight around The heav'nly armies throng;
They tune their harps to lofty sound, And thus conclude the song:-
5. "Glory to God, who reigns above, Let peace surround the earth; Mortals shall know their Maker's love, At their Redecmer's birt'.."


EXLIORTATION TO PRASE.

1. Oh, praise the Lord with one consent, And magnity his natne;
Let all the servants of the Lord His worthy praise proclaim.
2. Exalt his power in songs of praise, And heartfelt homage bring ;
Ye ransom'd souls, his wond'rous grace, In hymns of triumph sing.
3. Great is the Lord-his sov'reign power ${ }_{2}$ Above all gods is crown'd;
To all his saints, in every age, His works of love abound.
4. Oh, praise the Lord with one consent, And magnify his name;
Let all the servants of the Lord His worthy praise proclam.



## 66

| $a-b-2$ |
| :---: |
| $\left(a^{-b-b} 2=1=-01\right.$ |

BHANDEORD. C. M.
๔. Jackson.

ค

A-wake, my heart, a-rise, my tongue! Pre - pare a tune-ful voice; In God the life of all my joys, A-loud will I re - joice.



OLDHAM. C. M.
zeacb.



How glorious is the sacred place Where we a-do-ring stand! Zi-un, the joy of all the earth, The beauty of the land, The beauty of the land.



> THISTH. C. M.

$$
\text { F. } \equiv \text { mith. }
$$



WARWICK. C. N.
ミtantep.




2. The calm retreat-the silent shade, With prayer and praise agree; And seem, by thy sweet buunty, made For those who follow thee.
3. There, if the Spirit touch the soul, And grace her mean abode,
Oh! with what peace, and joy, and love, She communes with her God!
4. Author and guardian of my life, Sweet source of light divine,
And-all harmonious names in oneMy Saviour-thou art mine!
5. What thanks I owe thee! and what love!

A boundless, endless store!
Thy praise shall sound through realms above,
When time shall be no more

O, for a shout of beav'n-ly joy To God, the sov'reign king. Let eve - ry land their tongues employ, And psalms of ho-nour sing. 2


ARUNDEE. C. 咥。



PECREC. M.
D. ©. Aubrctus.

O for a shout of sa - cred joy, To God the sov'reign King ; Let heav'n rejoice, and earth be glad, And praise surround his throne.



DELAFHELD. C. M.


## LEWESTOWN. C. M.






IBRIDGEPORT. C. M.



2. It makes the wounded spirit whole, And calms the troubled breast;
'Tis manna to the hungry soul, And to the weary rest.
3. Weak is the effort of my heart, And cold my warmest thought, But when I see thee as thou art, I'll praise thee as I ought.
4. Till then I would thy love proclaiss With every fleeting breath; And may the musick of thy name Refresh my soul in death.


## PENNSYLVANIA, or MEDEIELD. C. M.




## GTHIngs.



Sweet fields beyond the swell-ing flood, Stand dress'd in living green; So to the Jews old Canaan stood, While Jor-dan rolld be-tween.



## MARLOWV. C. N.




$$
51 . \mathrm{BORHNG} \text {. C. M. }
$$


 My shepherd will sup - ply my need; Je - ho - vah is his name; In pas-tures fresh he makes me feed, Be - side the li-ving stream.



## 

Dr. Fitwris.


HOW ARDS. C. M.


1. Lord, hear the voice of my complaint; Ac-cept my secret pray'r; To thee a-lone, my King, my God, Will I for help repair.

2. Thou, in the morn, my voice shalt hear, And with the dawning day, To thee de-vout-ly I'll look up, To thee de - vout-ly pray.


CLARENDON. C. M.
Esaac ©





2. What though our enemy should rise, And hosts of agents bring,
Thy word our fainting strength renews, Our Saviour shall be King.
3. The Heathens shall destroy their gods, And Jesus' praise shall ring
Throughout a world, which onee despised But then shall hail hin King.
4. And He , who once on Calvary groan'd, Of death, once felt the sting,
Now reigns throughout the hosts of heaven, And o'er his saints, a King.
5. Soon shall he come, and earth shall bow, And all shall tribute bring;
Soon the redeem'd on earth shall soar To heaven, where Christ is King.

2. There I behold, with sweet delight, The blessed Three in one; And strong affections fix my sight On Goll's incarnate Sna.
3. His promise stands forever firm, His grace shall ne'er depart, He binds my name upon his arm, And seals it on his heart. .ust Ifs bury
4. Light are the pains that nature brings How short our sorrows are, When with eternal future things The present we compare!
5. I would not be a stranger still To that celestial place, Where 1 forever hope to dwell, Near my Redermer's face.

2. "Worthy the Lamt that died"-they cry, "To be exalted thus:"-
"Worthy the Lamb"-our lips reply, "For he was slain for us."
3. Let all that dwell above the sky, And air, and earth, and seas, Conspire to lift thy glories high, And speak thine endless praise.
4. The whole creation join in one, To bless the sacred name
Of him who sits upon the inrone, And to adore the Lamb.

## BROTHERLY LOVE

1. Lo! what an entertaining sight Those friendly brethren prove, Whose cheerful hearts in bands unite, Of harmony and love!
2. Where streams of bliss, from Christ the spring, Descend to every soul;
And heavenly peace, with balmy wing, Shades and bedews the whole.
3. 'Tis pleasant as the morning dews That fall on Zion's hill,
Where God his mildest glory snows. And makes his grace distil.

## MCKERENG. C. M.

T. Clatk.

81


SEEKING THE PRESENCE OF GOD.

1. Come, Lord, and warm each languid heart ;

Inspire each lifeless tongue;
And let the joys of heaven impart
Their influence to our song.
2. Come, Lord, thy love alone can raise In us the heav'nly flame;
Then shall our lips resound thy praise, Our hearts adore thy name.
3. Dear Saviour, let thy glory shme, And fill thy dwellings here,
Till life, and love, and joy divine, A heaven on earth appear.


1. Whilst thee I seek, pro-tect-ing Power! Be my vain wish-es still'd; And may this con-se - cra-ted hour, With bet - ter hopes be fill'd.

2. In each e-vent of life, how clear Thy ruling hand I see; Each blessing to my soul most dear, Be-cause con-ferr'd by thee.

3. When gladness wings my favour'd hour, Thy love my tho'ts shall fill; Resign'd, when storms of sor-row low'r, My soul shall meet thy will.

4. Thy love the pow'r of tho't be-stow'd, To thee my tho'ts would soar: Thy mer-cy o'er my life has flow'd; That mer - cy I a-dore.

5. In eve-ry joy that crowns my days, In eve-ry pain I bear; My heartshall find de-light in praise, Or seek re-lief in pray'r.
 6. My hift-ed eye, with-out a tear, The gath'ring storm shall see; My steadfast heart shall know no fear; That heart will rest on thee,

[^1]

BETHEL. C. M.
IICacb.



2. There everlasting spring abides,

And never with'ring flowers;
Death, like a narrow sea, divides This heavenly land from ours.
3. Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood, Stand dress'd in living green;
So to the Jews ofd Canaan stood, While Jordan roll'd between.
$m$ 4. But timorous mortals start and shrink,

- To cross this narrow sea;

And linger, shivering on the brink, And fear to launch away.
af 5.0 ! coutd we make our doubts remove, Those gloomy doubts that rise,
And see the Canaan that we love With unbeclouded eyes!
al 6. Conld we but climb where Moses stood, And view the landscape n'er,
Not Jordan's strcam, nor death's cold flood, Should tright us from the shore.


2. Yes, thou art prectous to my soul, My joy, my hope, my trust ; Jewels, to thee, are gaudy toys, And gold is sordid dust.
3. All my capacious powers can wish, In thee most richly meet ; Nor to mine eyes is light so dear, Nor friendship half so sweet.
4. Thy grace still dwells upon my heart, And sheds its fragrance there; The noblest balm of all its wounds, The cordial of its care.
5. I'll speak the honours of thy name With my last labouring breath;
Then, speechless, clasp thee in mine arms, The antidote of death.


Happy the heart where graces reign, Where love inspires the breast; Love is the brightest of the train, Love is the brightest of the train, And strengthens all the rest.



EPRAY, or $\mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{E}}$. GEOREGE9S. C. M.
German.


1. Let saints on earth their anthems raise, Whotaste the Saviour's graee; Let heathens too, proclaim his praise, And erown him 'Prince of Peaee,'

2. Praise him, who laid his glory by, For man's apostate raee;
Praise him, who stoop'd to bleed and die, And erown hins 'Prince of Peace.'
3. Ye nations, lay your weapons down, Let war forever cease;
Immanuel for your Sov'reign own, And erown him, ' Prinee of Peace.'
4. We soon shall reach the heav'nly shore, To view his lovely face;
His name forever to adore, And crown him 'Prinee of Peace.'


Deal gently, Lord, with souls sincere, And lead them safe - ly on To the bright gates of Pa - ra-dise, Where Christ, their Lord is gone.



STI.ATBAN'S. C. MI.



When I can read my ti - tle clear Tomansions in the skies, I'll bid farewell to every fear, And wipe my weep-ing eyes, And wipe my weeping eyes.



2. I love her gates, I love the road; The church, adorn'd with grace, Stands like a palace, built for God, To show his milder face.
3. Up to her courts, with joy unknown, The holy tribes repair;
The Son of David holds his throne, And sits in judgment there.
4. Peace be within this sacred place, And joy, a constant guest;
With holy gifts, and heavenly grace, Be her attendants blest!
5. My soul shall pray for Zion still, While life or breath remains;
There my best friends, my kindred, dwell, There God, my Saviour, reigns.

## DU'TUN, or WOODSTOCK. C. M.

D. Dutton, $7 \mathbf{D E}$.

$d l$ 1. I love to steal a-while a-way, From eve-ry cum - b'ring
care, And spend the hours of set-ting day, In humhle, grate-ful prayer.


2. I love to think on mercies past, And future good im - plore; And all my cares and sorrows cast On him whom I a - dore.


S'I. GREGORY'S. C. DI.
Br. TMafnwright.



I'm not ashamed to own my Lord, Or to de-fend his cause; Maintain the honour of his word, The glo - ry of his cross. (4) $4 \rightarrow 4=\sim$



1. I'm not a-shamed to own my Lord, Or to de - fend his cause; -2.
D. C.




LANCASTERR. C. M.
©usuns.



WILMINGTON. C. M.
cuiens.


1. Our land, O Lord, with songs of praise, Shall in thy strength re-joice; And, blest with thy sal-va-tion, raise To heaven a cheerful voice.


2. Thy sure de-fence, thro'na - tions round, Hath spread our coun-try's name; And all her hum-ble ef-forts crown'd With free-dom and with fame.




E - ter-nal Wisdom! thee we praise,
While with thy name, rocks, hills, and seas,
And heav'n's high palace ring.


ค
COCO


On Jor-dan's stormy banks I stand, And cast a wish-ful eye, To Canaan's fair and hap-py land, Where my pos-ses-sions lie.



2. Soon as the morn the light reveal'd, His praises tuned my tongue; And when the evening shades prevail'd, His love was all my song.
3. In vain the tempter spread his wiles, The world no more could charn ; I lived upon my Saviour's smiles, And lean'd upon his arm.
4. In prayer my soul drew near the Lord, And saw his glory shine; And when I read his holy word, I call'd each promise mine.


## CHRIST OLR CONQUEROR.

1. Forever blessed be the Lord, My Saviour and my Shield.
He sends his Spirit with his word, To arm me for the field.
2. When $\sin$ and hell their force unite, He makes my soul his care;
Instructs me in the heav'nly fight, And guards me through the war.
3. A friend and helper so divine My fainting hope shall raise;
He makes the glorious victory mine, And his shall be the praise.


COVINGTON. C. N.



## EHIOT. C. M.

20. 2E. 3 .


 (G)
(A) (9)
 BANGORE. C. M.

Tiabenscroft.



Hark! from the tombs, a dule-ful sound, My ears, at - tend the cry; Ye li-ving men, come view the ground, Where you must shortly lie.


CROWLE. C. M.
Br. Greer.


Now let our droop-ing hearts re-vive, And eve-ry tear be dry; Why should these eyes be drown'd in grief, That view a Sa - viour nigh!



SHIEMDS. C. M.

af 1. Oh, the sharp pangs of smart-ing pain My dear Re-deem - er bore; When knot - ty whips, and rug- ged thorns His sa - cred bo - dy torel

2. 'I'were you, my sins, my cruel sins, His chief tormentors were; Each of my crimes became a nail, And unbelief the spear.
3. 'Twere you that pull'd the vengeance down Upon his guiltless head;
Break, break, my heart, oh, burst, mine eyes, And let my sorrows bleed
4. Strike, mighty grace, my stubborn soul, Till melting waters flow,
And deep repentance drown mine eyes, In undissembled woe.

GT. MARY*S. C. M.
Ar. Croft.

 Let this vain world en-gage no more; Be-hold the open-ing tomb! It bids us seize the pre-sent hour; To-mor-row death may come.



## BURFORD. C. Ti.

faurcell.






EHYMOU'HH. C. N.

3iandel.


## BUCKINGHAM. C. N.



GEORGIA. C. M.



2. Th'eternal Shepherd still survives, New comfort to impart ; His eye still guides us, and his roice Still animates our hearts.
an 3. 'Lo, I am with you!'saith the Lord; 'My Church shall safe abide: For I will ne'er forsake my own, Whose souls in me confide.'
4. Through every scene of life and death, This promise is our trust;
c). And this shall be our children's song, $\operatorname{dim}$ When we are cold in dust.



BATH. L. M.



## LU'THEL'S HYMN. L. M.

ft. 3utber.
107

##    






## SEASONS. L. M.

¥utrel.



## EFFHNGHAN. L. N.



general praise to god.
di 1. My heart is fix'd on thee, my God, Thy sacred truth I'll spread abroad; My soul shall rest on thee alone, And make thy loving-kindness known.
cr 2. Awake, my glory-wake, my lyre, To songs of praise my tongue inspire; With morning's earliest dawn arise, And swell your musick to the skies.
di 3. With those who in thy grace abound, I'll spread thy fame the earth around; Till every land, with thankful voice, Shall in thy holy name rejoice.

2. O that our thoughts and thanks may rise As grateful incense to the skies; And draw from hearon that sweet repose Which rone but he that feels it knows.
3. This heavenly calm within the breast, Is the dear pledge of glorious rest, Which for the church of God remains,The end of cares, the end of pains.
4. In holy duties let the day, In holy pleasures pass away;
How sweet a Sabbath thus to spend, In hope of one that ne'er shall end!

1. We bless the Lord, the just and good, Who fills our hearts with joy and food; Who pours his blessings from the skies, And loads our days with



2. Kingdoms and thrones to God belong; Crown him, ye nations, in your song: His wondrous name and power rehearse His honours shall enrich your verse.
3. His thunders echo through the sky,

His name, Jehovah, sounds on high:
Praise him aloud, ye sons of grace; Ye saints, rejoice before his face.
4. God is our shield-our joy, our rest; God is our King-proclaim him blest;
When terrors rise-when rations faint, He is tize strength of every saint.

2. He sends the sun his circuit round

To cheer the fruits, to warm the ground; He bids the clouds with plenteous rain Refresh the thirsty earth again.
3. 'Tis to his care we owe our breath, And all our near escapes from death : Safety and heaith to God belong; He heals the weak, and guards the strong.
4. He makes the saint and sinner prove The common blessings of his love, But the wide difference that remains, Is endless joy, or endless pains.


GERMAN AIR. L. M.
German.



116
ST. PRTNRES. L. IN.
34, arwoot.


## BREWER. L. M.




Ye nations round the earth, re - joice Be-fore the Lord, your Sov'reign King; Serve him with cheerful heart and voice, With all your tongues his glo-ry sing.




2. His hand in autumn richly pours, Through all her coasts, redundant stores; And winters, soften'd by his care, No more the face of horrour wear.
3. The changing seasons, months, and days Demand successive songs of praise; And be the cheerful homage paid, With morning light, and evening shade.
4. And oh, may each harmonious tongue In worlds unknown the praise prolong, And in those brighter courts adore, Where days and years revolve no more.


2. Adoring saints around him stand, And thrones and powers before him fall; The God shines gracious through the man, And sheds bright glories on them all!
3. Oh, what amazing joys they feel, While to their golden harps they sing, And echo from each heavenly hill, The glorious triumphs of their King!
4. When shall the day, dear Lord, appear, That I shall mount to dwell above, And stand aud bow amidst them there, And view thy face-and sing thy love?

2. He lives-the everlasting God, That built the world-that spread the flood; The heavens, with all their host, he made, And the dark regions of the dead.
3. He guides our feet-he guards our way ; His morning smiles adorn the day:
He spreads the evening veil-and keeps The silent hours, while Israel sleeps.
4. Israel-a name divinely blest,

May rise secure-securely rest; Thy holy Guardian's wakeful eyes Admit no slumber nor surprise.
5. Long as I live I'll trust lis power; Then in my last, departing hour, Angels, that trace the airy road, Shall bear me homeward to my God.


GERMAN IHYMN. L. M., or $\mathbf{7}^{\prime}$ s.*



So fades the lovely blooming flow'r, Frail, smiling solace of an hour ! So soon our transient comforts fly, And pleasures only bloom to die !



* By omitting the fi:st note of each line. $\mathbf{Q}$


2. How surely'stablish'd is thy throne! Which shall no change or period see; For thou, O Lord-and thou alone, Art God, froin all eternity.
3. The floods, O Lord, lift up their voice, And toss their troubled waves on high;
But God above can still their noise, And make the angry sea comply.
4. Through endless ages stands thy throne; Thy promise, Lord, is ever sure; The pure in heart-and they alone, Shall find their hope of heaven secure.


KENT. L. M.




$$
\text { For thee, O God, our con-stant praise, In } \mathrm{Zi} \text { - on waits, thy cho-sen seat; Our pro-mised al -tars we will raise, And there our zealous vows complete. }
$$




NAZARETII. L. M.
ธ. ©etcbuv.


2. The Lord is God ; 'tis he alone Doth life, and breath, and being give; We are his work, and not our own; The sheep that on his pastures live.
3. Enter his gates with songs of joy, With praises to his courts repair ; And make it your divine employ To pay your thanks and honours there.
4. The Lord is good, the Lord is kind ; Great is his grace, his mercy sure; And the whole race of man shall find His truth from age to age endure.

2. Who can his mighty deeds express, Not only vast-but numberless? What mortal eloquence can raise His tribute of immortal praise?
3. Extend to me that favour, Lord, Thou to thy chosen dost afford; When thou return'st to set them free, Let thy salvation visit me.
4. O render thanks to God above,

The object of eternal love;
Whose mercy, firm through ages past Has stood, and shall forever last.


GILGAL. L. M.



Give to our God im-mor-tal praise, Mer-cy and truth are all hisways, Give to the Lord of lords re - nown, The King of kings, with glory crown. Give to our God im -mor - tal praise, Mer-cy and truth are all his ways, Give to the Lord of lords re - nown, The King of kings, with glory crown.
(Q)


## SUCCOTHE E. NE.



Behold the rose of Sharon, here, The li - ly which the valleys bear ; Behold the tree of life, that gives Re-freshing fruits and healing leaves.



STERLING. L. M.
タncient C゚yant.



## MONTHLY CONCERT.

1. The trump of Israel's jubilee Shall sound aloud from Calvary; And bid the wand'ring exiles-"Come, And find in Zion still a home."
2. Israel shall hear-that thrilling sound Shall reach to earth's remotest bound, And gather to that holy place The fugitives of Jacob's race.
3. Their exiled trites shall yet return; Shall come to Calvary, and mourn; And bow'd beneath Messiah's sway, With willing hearts his rule obey.

Hyde.


2. There, low before his glorious throne, Adoring saints and angels fall ;
And with delightful worship own His smile their bliss, their heaven, their all.
3. There, all the followers of the Lamb, Shall join at last the heavenly choir;
O may the joy-inspiring theme
A wake our faith and warm desire !
4. Dear Saviour, let thy Spirit seal Our interest in that blissful place; Till death remove this mortal veil, And we behold thy lovely face

## THMSBURY. N. M.

ま
$13: 3$


## ELLENTHORPE. L. M.

亚inlcy.



Say, how may earth and heav'n u-nite, And how shall man with an-gels join? What link harmonious may be found, Dis-cor-dant na-tures to com-bine?


## 134

其UTON. L. MR.
Benter.



With a!l my pow'rs of heart and tongue, I'ii praise my Ma - ker in my song; Angelsshall hear the notes I raise, Ap-prove the song, and join the praise.



AHL SAINTS, or WAREHAM. L. M.
Tช. TK rapp.


Praise ye the Lord, ex-alt his name, While in his ho-ly courts ye wait, Ye saints that to hiscourts belong, Or stand at-tend-ing at his gate.



CAS'LLE STHEET, K. M.
รมลขาก.
135

2. Thou art my rock-thy name alone

The fortress where my hopes retreat ; Oh make thy power and mercy known; To safety guide my wandering feet.
3. Blest be the Lord-for ever blest, Whose mercy bids my fear remove; Those sacred walls, which guard my rest, Are his almighty power and love.
4. Ye humble souls, who seek his face, Let sacred courage fill your heart; Hope in the Lord-and trust his grace, And he will heavenly strength impart.


2 Thy tender hand restores our breath, When trembling on the verge of death; It gently wipes away our tears, And lengthens life to future years.
3. These lives are sacred to the Lord, By thee upheld-by thee restored; And while our hours renew their race, We still would walk before thy face.
4. So, when our souls by thee are led Through unknown regions of the dead, With joy triumphant they shall move To seats of nobler life above.


## QUITO. L. M



## heaven seen by fartr.

1. As when the weary trav'ler gains The height of some commanding hill, His heart revives, if o'er the plains He sees his home, though distant still:
2. So, when the Christian pilgrim views By faith his mansion in the skies, The sight his fainting strength renews, And wings his speed to reach the prize.
3. The hope of heaven his spirit cheers; No more he grieves for sorrows past : Nor any future conflict fears, So he may safe arrive at last.


## BERLIN. K. M.







LITCHEIELD. L. M

2. For him shall endless praver be made, And praises throng to crown his head; His name, like sweet perfume, shall rise With every morning sacrifice.
3. People and realms of every tongue Dwell on his love with sweetest song ; And infant voices shall proclaim Their early blessings on his name.
4. Blessings abound where'er he reigns, The joyful prisoner bursts his clains; The weary find eternal rest, And all the sons of want are blest.
5. Let every creature rise and bring Peculiar honours to our King: Angels descend with songs again, And earth repeat the loud Amen.




## CAREY. L. M.



## MILLER, or CALVARY. L. M.

刃r. Axiller.


## 144

BEIENARD. I. N.
J. Juxman.
 (a)



MEDWAY. L. M.




## APPLETON. L. M.

Binc. Bonce.


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146
$$

ANGELS' HYMN. L. M.
(xソ Eansur.


1TALY. L. M. [Double.]




PRAIBL TO THE EXALTED REDEEMER.
al $f$. Shout, for the great Redeemer reigns,
Through distant lands hie triumph spread; Now, sinners, freed from Satan's chains,

Own him their Saviour and therr Head.
2. Oh may his conquests still increase;

Let every foe his power subdue!
While angels celebrate his praise,
Saints shall his growing glories show.
3. Loud hallelujahs to the Lamb, From all below and all above;
In lofty songs exalt his name,
In songs as lasting as his love.

## KAVENSWOOD. L. M.


blessedness of fearing and obeying cod
al 1. Thrice happy man! who fears the Lord, Loves his commands-and trusts his word: Honour and peace his days attend, And blessings on his seed descend.
2. Compassion dwells upon his mind, To works of mercy still inclined; He lends the poor some present aid, Or gives them not to be repaid.
3. His spirit, fix'd upon the Lord Draws heav'nly courage from his word; Amid the darkness light shall rise, To cheer his heart, and bless his eyes.
4 He hath dispersed his alms abroad, His works are still before his God; His name on earth shall long remain While envious sinners rage in vain.

al 1. 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.
3. No rude alarms of raging foes, No cares to break the long repose; No nidnight shade, no clouded sun, But sacred, higit, eternal noon.
4. 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.

## CHARLESTON.

L. M.
12. ©aok


WILLIS. L. M.
(2)



ST. GEORGE'S. L. M.
Etanlen, or 1i. ZDarrisom.


## WARRINGTON. L. M.

Mas. 现. 7harrison.



Be earth with all her scenes withdrawn, Let noise and va-ni - ty be - gone; In se-cret silence of the mind, My heav'n-and there my God I find.



FOREST. L. M.







NEW-MARKET. L. M.
Br. 区欠ainbrint.



His wondrous works, how bright they shine! Praise him for all his mighty deeds, Whose greatness all your praise exceeds.
3. Awake the trumpet's gladsome sound, To spread your sacred pleasure round; Awake each tongue-and strike each string, In lofy strains his glory sing.
$f 4$. Let ali, whom life and breath inspire, Attend, and join the blissful choir; But chiefly ye, who know his word, Adore, and love, and praise the Lord!



2. My crimes are great, but don't surpass The power and glory of thy grace; Great God, thy nature hath no bound, So let thy pardoning love be found.
3. My lips with shame my sins confess, Against thy law, against thy grace; Lord, shonld thy judgments grow severe, I am condemn'd, but thou art clear.
4. Yet save a trembling sinner, Lord, Whose hope, still hoverirg round thy word, Would light on some sweet promise there, Some sure support against despair.


WHETSHHRE. L. M.
[Major Mode.]







WINDHAM. I. M.


## 162

ARMLEY. L. M.

2. The transient visits of thy grace Make earth itself a pleasant place; And heav'n would be no heav'n to me, If I were parted, Lord, from thee.
3. To thee my fainting spirit flies, To thee my warm affections rise ; For thee alone, I sigh and mourn, And anxious wait thy kind return.
4. One smile of thine, my heart can cheer; Prisons delight, if thou art there; In thine embrace I'll yield my breath, And triumph in the pangs of death.
 2




## ORMOND. L. M.




> Deep in the dust be-fore thy throne, Our guilt and our disgrace we own; Great Gud, we own th'unhap-py name, Whence spring our na-ture and our shame.


LOCKPOR'T. L. M.
7Rarmon.





 Show pity, Lond, OLord, for-give, Let a re-pent-ing re-bel live; Are not thy mer-cies large and free? May not a sin-ner trust in thee ?



ACCOMACK. L. M.




> Stay, thou in -sult-ed Spi-rit, stay! Tho' I have done thee such de-spite; Cast not the sin - ner quite a-way, Nor take thine e-ver-last-ing fight.


retorning ro christ．
af 1．Ah！wretched，vile，ungrateful heart， That can from Jesus thus depart； Thus fond of trifles，vainly rove， Forgetful of a Saviour＇s love．

2．Dear Lord，to thee I now return， And at thy feet repenting mourn； Here let me view thy pardoning love， And never from thy sight remove．

3．Oh，let thy love with sweet controul， Bind every passion of my soul； Bid every vain desire depart， And dwell forever in my heart．

KINGSBIRIDGE. L. M.


COLDNESS AND inconstancy lamentec.

1. Dear Jesus, when, when shall it be, That I no more shall break with thee? When will this war of passion cease, And I enjoy a lasting peace?
2. Here I repent, and sin again ;

Sometimes revive, sometimes am slain;
Slain with the same malignant dart,
Which, oh! too often wounds thy heart.
3. When, gracious Lord, when shall it be,

That I shall find my all in theeThe fullness of thy promise prove, And feast on thine eternal love?



2


Thro' eve - ry land, by eve - ry tongue: Let the Re-deem-er's name be sung, Thro' eve - ry land, by eve - ry tongue. (द) 1 回








To " cheer and bless my dy - ing bed; And from the gloom my sp - rit raise, To see thy face, and sing thy praise.


NHEVCOURET. L. P. M.
72. Bonb.



1. I'll praise my Ma-ker with my breath; And when my voice is lost in death, Praise shall employ my nobler powers: My days of praise shall ne'er be past,

While life, and tho't, and be-ing last, Or im-mor-ta-li - ty en-dures, Or im-mor-ta - li - ty en-dures.

2. How blest the man whose hopes rely On Israel's God-he made the sky, And earth, and seas, with all their train; His truth forever stands secure;
He saves th'oppress'd-he feeds the poor, And none shall find his promise vain.
3. I'll praise hilm, while he lends me breath; And when my voice is lust in death,
Praise shall employ my nobler powers: My days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life, and thought, and being last, Or immortality endures.







## GRANBY. L.I. H.









1. af Lord, hear my voice, my pray'r at - tend, From earth's far dis-tant coasts, I bend With sup-pli-ca - ting cry: When the dark storm o'er-

an 2. Long has my soul thy shel-ter found, And thee I boast when foes sur-round, The tower of my de-fence; Still in thy pre-sence


whelms my breast, Then lead me on the Rock to rest, That's higher far than I!


I'll a - bide, Be-neath thy wings se-cure-ly hide, And none shall pluck me thence.

3. Thou, gracious Lord, my vows didst hear, And, midst the men who own thy fear My heritage ordain :
Thine arm has raised my Saviour high, Enthroned him King o'er earth and sky, And bids his years remain!
$f$ 4. Eternal shall his throne endure, Mercy and truth his reign secure, In the bright realms of day: My God, my lips exalt thy name, Salvation from thy grace I claim, And daily vows repay.


al 1. How pleased and blest was I, To hear the peo-ple cry, 'Come, let us seek our God to - day!' Yes, with a cheerful zeal,


We'll haste to Zi - on's hill, And there our vows and ho - nours pay.

2. Zion-thrice happy placeAdorn'd with wondrous grace, And walls of strength embrace thee round:

In thee our tribes appear,
To pray, and praise, and hear The sacred gospel's joyful sound.
3. Here David's greater Son Has fix'd his royal throne; He sits for grace and judgment here: He bids the saints be glad, He makes the sinners sad, And humble souls rejoice with fear.

2. Like frutful showers of rain, That water all the plain,
Descending from the neighbguring hills; Such streams of pleasure roll Through every friendly soul, Where love, like heavenly dew, distils.
3. How pleasant 'tis to see Kindred and friends agree, Each in his proper station move; And each fulfil his part, With sympathizing heart, In all the cares of life and love!

2. Zion-thrice happy placeAdorn'd with whadrous grace, And walls of strength embrace thee round In thee our tribes appear,
To pray, and praise, and hear
The sacred gospel's joyful sound.
3. Here David's greater Son

Has fix'd his royal throne;
He sits for grace and juadgent here:
He bids the saints be glad,
He makes the sinners sad,
And humble souls rejoice with fear.

2. On lands that lie beneath

Foul superstition's sway,
Whose horrid shades of death
Admit no heavenly ray,
Blest Spirit, shine, their hearts illume ; Dispel the gloom with light divine.
3. Father, who to thy Son

Thy steadfast word hast given,
That through the earth shall run
The news of peace with heaven; Extend his fame; thy grace diffuse, And let the news the world reclaim.
4. Few be the years that roll,

Ere all shall worship thee ;
The travail of his soul,
Soon let the Saviour see;
O God of grace! thy power employ, Fill earth with joy, and heaven wih prais.

SOUTHBURY. H. M.


2. The thunders of his hand Still keep the world in awe; His wrath and justice stand To guard his holy law;
And where his love His truth confirms Resolves to bless, And seals the grace.
3. Through all his ancient works Surprising wisdom shines, Confounds the powers of hell, And breaks their cursed designs; $f$ Strung is his arm, $\quad \mathrm{H}$ is great decrees, And shall fulfil His sovereign will.
p 4. And can this mighty King
Of Glory condescend?
And will he write his name,
"My Father, and my Friend?"-
or I love his name! l love his word!
$f$ Join all my powers,
And praise the Lord.

2. To God the Son belongs Immortal glory too;
Who saved us by his blood,
dim From everlasting woe:
or And now he lives, and now he reigns, And sees the fruit of all his pains.
al 3. To God the Spirit, praise
And endless worship give,
Whose new-creating power Makes the dead sinner live: His work completes the great design, And fills the soul with joy divine.
4. Almighty God! to thee Be endless honours done; The sacred Persons Three, The Godhead only One:
Where reason fails with all her powers,
cr There faith prevails, and love adores.





p 2. Hark! hark!-the sounds draw nigh, The joyful hosts descend;
or Jesus forsakes the sky,
To earth his footsteps bend:
He comes to bless our fallen race;
He comes with messages of grace.
$f$ 3. Bear, bear the tidings round; Let every mortal know
What love in God is found,
What pity he can show:
Ye winds that blow, ye waves that rolh, Bear the glad news from pole to pole.
4. Strike, strike the harps again, To great Immanuel's name: Arise, ye sons of men,
And all his grace proclaim:
ff Angels and men, wake every string, 'T'is God the Saviour's praise, we sing


2. Ten thousand dying souls Its influence feel-and live; Sweeter than vital air
The incense they receive:
They breathe anew, and rise and sing Jesus, the Lord, the conqu'ring King.
ad 3. But sinners scorn the grace,
That brings salvation nigh; They turn away their face, And faint, and fall, and die: So sad a doom, ye saints, deploreFor oh! they fall to rise no more.


2. 'The morn, with glory crown'd, His hand arrays in smiles: He bids the eve decline, Rejoicing o'er the hills: The evening breeze, His breath perfumes, His beauty blooms, In flowers and trees.
3. With life he clothes the spring, The earth with summer warms: He spreads th' autumnal feast, And rides on wintry storms: His gifts divine Through all appear; And round the year His glories shine.


## HOPKINS. $\boldsymbol{\gamma}_{\mathrm{s}}$.




Tis Re - lingion that can give Sweetest pleasures while we live: 'Tis $\mathrm{Re}-\mathrm{li}$-gion must sup-ply So -lid com-fort when we die.




ALCESTER. 7s.

 Now the shades of night are gone, Now the morning light is come; Lord, may I be thine to - day ; Drive the shades of sin a - way.


 Hark! the herald an-gels sing, Glo-ry to the new-born King; Peace on earth, and mer-cy mild, Ged and sin-ners re-con- تcil'd.



ALMA. 7 s .
abel.





HAR'I'S. 7s. Eour or Six Lines.*


NUIEEMIBULGG. 7 s . Four or Six Lines.*
cerman.


- When sung to 4 thes, the repeat should be omitted



p 2. Hark!-llie angel hosts rejoice, 'Thus to hear the herald's voiee; or Loud they sing, while sinners dy To salvation's banner nigh:
$f$ O'er the earth ye heralds go, Light and life to heathen show; Jesus Christ for sinners b]ed; Rixing, Death he captive led.
way from hell; Je - sus
an 3. See the day-spring from on high; 'Tis salvation's banner nigh : Pagans, from perdition's night, Rising, hail redemption's light: Christians! send to all the world This broad banner wide unfurl'd; Jesus Christ was crucified;
'Twas for man the Saviour died.
al 4 . Haste- 0 hasten to rroelaim, Freedom in the Saviour's name: Gospel heralds! ye shall prove, 'Tis the banner of his love: He to you will strength impart; We will bear you on our heart: Jesus died for man-He rose, Rising, he repulsed his foes.
'Twas for man a - lone he died.

$p$ 5. Lol amid the shades of death, By the Holy Spirit's breath,
cr Wide unfurl'd the banner waves, While the foe in terrour raves:
al Matchless graee! almighty sword Haste the victory of the Lord! Christ was slain,-the tidings tell, Jasus lives to save from hell'



#  



NORWICH. 7 s .
27. Maxson.




of 2. Yes, our sins have done the deed, Drove the nails that fix'd him there; Crown'd with thorns his sacred head,

Pierced him with a soldier's spear; Made his soul a sacr:fice: For a sinful world he dies.
3. Will vou let him die in vain.

Still to death pursue your Lord; Open tear his wounds again,

Trample on his precious blood? No! with all my sins I'll part, Saviour, take my broken heart.



## FLORENCE. 8s \& 7s.

Ytalinu $\mathfrak{x i ́ r}$.



2. While your silent steps are straying Lone-ly thro' night's deep'ning shade; Glo- ry's bright-est beams are playing Round the hap - py Christian's head.

3. Light and peace at once deriv - ing From the hand of God most high, In his glo-rious presence living, They shall ne - ver, ne - ver die.

4. Cease, then, mourner, cease to languish O'er the grave of those you tove; Pain, and death, and night, and anguish En-ter not the world a-bove.





Gently, Lord, O! gently lead us, Thro' this low-ly vale of tears; And, O Lord, in mercy give ous, Thy rich grace in all our fears!-2


2-O re - fresh us, O re-fresh us, O re-fresh us with thy grace.


TAMWOR'TH. 8s, $7 \mathrm{~s} \& 4$.

- $\mathbf{Z l}$ octhart.


Guide me, O thou great Je - ho-vah, Pil-grim thro' this bar - ren land;-2


2-I an weak, but thou art mighty, Hold me with thy pow'rful hand; Bread of heaven, Bread of heaven, Feed me till 1 want no more.


## HEHRSHAW. \&s, $7 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{\&} 4$.



HILGMRM'S PIRAYER. 8s, 7s \& 4.


$$
\mathcal{P} 2-\mathrm{I} \text { am weak, } f \text { but thou art mighty } ; m \text { Hold me with thy pow'rful hand: } d i \text { Bread of heaven, Feed me till I want no more. }
$$



CALVAIEY. Gs \& 7 s , or $\mathrm{Ss}, 7 \mathrm{~s}, \mathcal{\&} 4$.

an 2. It is finish'd-Oh! what pleasure Do these precious words afford! Heavenly blessings without meascre, Flow to us from Christ, the Lord:

> It is finish'd !-
> Saints, the dying words record.
3. Finish'd-all the types and shadows Of the ceremonial law ;
Finish'd-all that God had promised Death and hell no more shall awe:

> It is ñnish'd!-

Saints, from hence your comfort dra
al 4. Tune your hearts ancw, ye seraphs Join to sing the pleasing theme;
All on earth and sill in heaven,
Join to praise Immanuel's name: Hallelujah! Glory to the bleeding Lambl



GOSHEN. 8s.



WILTON. 8s.






2. Thee, the first-born sons of light, In choral symphonies,
Praise by day, day without night,
And never, never cease:
Angels and archangels, all
Praise the mystick Three in One;
Sing, and stop, and gaze, and fall
O'erwhelm'd before thy throne!
3. Vieing with that heavenly choir,

Who chant thy praise above,
We on eagles' wings aspire,
The wings of faith and love:
Thee, they sing, with glory crown'd; We extol the slaughter'd Lamb:
Lower if our voices sound,
Our cuhiect is the same.
4. Father-God-thy love we praise, Which gave thy Son to die;
Jesus, full of truth and grace, Alike we glorify;
Spirit, Comforter divine,
Praise by all to thee be given,
Till we in full chorus jom, And earth is turn'd to lieaven.


1. From eve-ry earth-ly plea-sure, From eve - ry tran-sient joy, From eve - ry mor-tal treasure, That soon will fade and die; No longer these de - si-ring,

2. 'Tis true, we are but strangers, And so-journ-ers be-low; And countless snares and dangers Surround the path we go: Tho' pain-ful and dis-tress-ing,


${ }_{m}$ 1. From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand, Where Afric's sumny fountains, Roll down their golden sand; From many an ancient


3. What tho' the spicy breezes Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle; Though every prospect pleases, And on-ly man is vile: In vain with lavish


kindness, The gifts of God are strewn ; The heathen in his blindness, Bows down to wood and stone.

4. Shall we, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high, Shall we, to men benighted, The lamp of life deny?
alf Salvation! O Salvation! The joyful sound proclaim,
Till earth's remotest nation Has learn'd Messiah's name.
5. Waft, waft, ye winds, his story, And you, ye waters, roll,
Till, like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to pole;
Till, oer our ransom'd nature, The Lamb for sinners slain, Redeemer, King, Creator, In bliss returns to reign.

Bishop Heber.


BELEMONDSEY. Gs \& 4 s .


Glo - ry to God on high, Let earth and skics re-ply, Praise ye his name; His love and grace a-dore, Who all our sorrows bore, Sing aloud







## AMEREICA. $6 s$ \& 4 s . National Hymm.

Words by S. F. Smith.

al 1. My country !'tis of thee, Sweet land of li-ber-ty-Of thee I sins: Land, where my fathers died; Land of the pilgrims' pride; From every mountain side, Let freedom ring.

2. My native country! thec-Land of the noble free-Thy name 1 love: I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills; My heart with rapture thrills, Iike that above.

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

di 4. Our father's God! to thee-Anthor of liberty ! To thee we sing ; Iong may our hand be bright, With freedom's holy light-Protect us hy thy might, Gireat God, our King.

LYONS. 10s \& 11 s , or 5s \&
2:3c.


## PRAISE TO GOD.

1. Oh! praise ye the Lord, Prepare a new song,
And let all his saints In full concert join!
With voices united
The anthem prolong,
And show forth his praises In musich divine.
2. O worship the King, All-glorious above!
O gratefully sing His infinite love, Our Shield and Defender, The Ancient of Days,Pavilion'd in sp!endour, Surrounded with praise.

3. Let them his great name

Devoutly adore;
In loud swelling strains His praises express,
Who graciously opens His bountiful store,
Their wants to relieve, And his children to bless.
3. With glory adorn'd, His people shall sing To God, who deience And plenty supplies: Their loud acclamations To him, their great King,
Through earth shall be sounded, And reach to the skies.

DEVONSHIRE. $10 \mathrm{~s} \& 11 \mathrm{~s}$, or 5s \& 6s.


2288
WALWORTH. 10s, or 10 s \& $11 \mathrm{~s} .^{\circ}$
mb: CWafnimeright.


10s. The Lord, the sov'reign, sends his summens forth, Calls the south nations and awakes the north; From east to west the sounding orders spread, Thro' distant
10s \& \& lls. The God of glo - ry sends his summons forth, Calls the south nations and awakes the north; From east to west the sounding orders spread, Thro' distant




Im-mor-tal honours to thy saving name: Shine thro' the earth from heav'n thy blest abode, Nor let the heathens say, 'Where is thy God!'


- 10 \& $\& 11$ bj omtting the slurs under the figures 1 and 2




Thy free grace a-lone, from the first to the last, Hath won my af - fec - tions, and bound my soul fast.


But through thy free good-ness, my spi - rits re - vive, And he that first made me still lieeps me a - live.

cr 3. Thy merey in Jesus exempts me from hell; Its glories I'll sing, and its wonders I'll tell : ${ }^{2}$ Twas Jesus, my friend, when he hung on the tree, That open'd the ehannel of merey for me.
di 4. Great Father of mereles! thy goodness I own, And the cov'nant love of thy crueified Son: All praise to the Spirit, whose witness divine, Seals merey, and pardon, and righteousness mine

al 2. All glory be to God on high: T'o him all praise is due; The promise is seal'dThe Saviour's reveal'dAnd proves that the record is true.
3. Let joy around like rivers flow, Flow on and still increase; Spread o'er the glad earth, At Emmanuel's birth-
For heaven and earth are at peace.
4. Now the good will of God is shown Towards Adam's helpless race; Messiah is come-
T'o ransom his own-
To save them by infinite grace.



12ANSORI. $12 \mathrm{~s} \& 11 \mathrm{~s}$.
G. Eleming.

2. Thou art gone to the grave-we no longer behold thee, Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side; But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee, And sinners may hope, since the Sinless has died.
3. Thou art gone to the grave, and its mansions forsaking, Perhaps thy tried spirit in doubt linger'd long; But the sunshine of heaven beam'd bright on thy waking, And the song that thou heardst was the seraphin's song.
4. Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore thee, When God was thy ransom; thy guardian, and guide; He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee, $f$ Where death has no sting, since the Saviour hath died.

$m$ 1. Hear what the voice from heav'n pro-claims, For all the pi-ous dead-For ail the pi - ous dead! dl Sweet is the sa - vour
 an 2. They die in Je - sus, and are bless'd; dlHow kind their slumbers are! How kind their slum - bers are! From suff'rings and from
 an 3. Far from this world of toil and strife, They're pre-sent with the Lord; They're present with the Lord; The la - bours of their



1. There is an hour of peaceful rest To mourning wand'rers given; There is a tear for souls distress'd, A balm for every wounded breast, 'Tis found a-lone in heaven.

.. There is a home for weary souls, By sins and sorrows driven; When toss'd on life's tempestuous shoals, Where storms arise and ocean rolls, And all is drear but he av'n.

2. There faith lifts up the tearless eye, The heart with anguish riven; It views the tempest passing by, Sees evening shadows quickly fly, And all serene in heaven.

3. There fragrant flow'rs immortal bloom, And joys supreme are given; There rays divine disperse the gloom; Bey.nd the dark and narrow tomb, Appears the dawn of he ven.

## ' Diays or my yomith. [Solo or Duett.]



1. Days of my youth, ye have glided away; Hairs of my youth, ye are frosted and gray ;

Eyes of my youth, your keen sight is no more; Cheeks of my youth, ye are furrow'd allio'er; ; Strength ofmy youth, all your vigour is gone; Tho'ts of my youth, your gay visions are flown.

2. Days of my youth, 1 wish not your recall;

Hairs of my youth, I'm content ye shou'd fall; Eyes of my youth, ye much evil have seen; Cheeks of my youth, bathed in tears ye have been; ' Thoughts of my youth, ye have led me astray; Strength of my youth, why lament your decay?
3. Days of my age, ye will shortly be pass'd;

Pains of my age, yet awhile can ye last; Joys of my age, in true wisdom delight Eyes of my age, be religion your light; Thoughts of my age, dread ye not the cold sod; Hopes of my age, be ye fix'd on your God.



[^2]
3. Now Jesus, our King, reigns triumphantly glorious; O'er $\sin$, death, and hell, he is more than victorious; With shouting proclaim it-ol, trust in his passion, He saves us most freely-oh, precious salvation!
4. Our Jesus, his name now proclaims all victorious, He reigns over all, and his kingdom is glorious: To Jesus we'll join with the great congregation, And triumph, ascribing to him our salvation.
$d l$ 5. With joy shall we stand, when escaped to the shore; With harps in our hands, we'll praise him the more; We'll range the sweet plains on the banks of the river, And sing of saltation for ever and ever!





2. Come, trembling, timid soul, Why this delaying?
Thunders, that o'er thee roll Fall on thee straying:
Turn from destruetion's ways,
Turn to the throne of grace,
There, seek thy Father's faee, Weeping and praying.
3. "Henee guilty fear and doubt, Leave me for ever!
Lord, wilt thou cast me out 3 Never-oh, never!
From unbelief of mind,
From thoughts to sin inelined, From flesh and hell combined Thou wilt deliver."
"Come, ye Disconsolate.
cericbbe.
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## DIRGE OF TIE HEMBEW CAPTIVES.



## How heavy is lhe higlas.?



- Danghter of Zion, awake from thy sadness.'


3. Daugh - ter of Zi - on, the pow'r that hath saved thee, Ex - toll'd with the harp and the tim - brel should be; Shout, for the

chaff from the scourge that pur - sued them; How vain were their steeds and their cha - riots of war: Daugh-ter of Zi - on, a - wake from thy

foe is de-stroy'd that en-slaved thee, Th'op-pres-sor is van-quisphd, and $\mathrm{Zi}-\mathrm{on}$ is free:

'Daughter of Zion, awatie rrom thyy saduess.' [Concluded.]

'Your harps, ye trembling saints.' [OLMUTZ.] Gregorian efant.










# Happy is he, that feax the Lord.' 

[PIETY.]
E. Clack.

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2. As pity dwells within his breast, To all the sons of need; So God shall answer his request With blessings on his seed.
3. In times of danger and distress Some beams of light shall shine, To show the world his righteousness, And give him peace divine.
4. His works of piety and love Remain before the Lord; Honour on earth, and joys above, Shall be his sure reward.

3. ff The Trum-pet! the Trum-pet! the dead have all heard; Lo! the depths of the stone - co-ver'd char-nel are stirr'd!

4. $f z$ The Judg-ment! the Judg-ment! the thrones are all set, Where the Lamb and the white - vest - ed el - ders are met;
5. di O Mer-cy! O Mer - cy! look down from a - bove, Great Cre - a - tor, on us, thy sad chil-dren, with love!

'Jesus, lover of my soul.'
[HOTHAM. 7s.]
刃n. £faxan.


`v permission.
' Hail, the blest morn *

dl 1. Hail, the blest morn! see the great Me-di - a - tor Down from the re-gions of glo - ry de - scend!? Shepherds, go wor-ship the babe in the man-ger; Lo! for bis guard the bright an-gels at - tend. Cold on his cra-dle the


An-gels a-dore him, in slumbers re-cli - ning; Wise men and shepherds be-fore him do fall.

2. Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odours of Eden, and offerings divine,
Gems from the mountains, and pearls from the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine?
Vainly we offer each ample oblation, Vainly with gold we his favour secure;
Richer by far is the heart's adoration; Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.
3. Low, at his feet, we in humble prostration, Loose all our sorrow, and trouble, and strife;
There we receive his divine consolation, Flowing afresh from the Fountain of Life !
di Brightest and best of the sons of the morning, Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid;
Star in the east, the horizon adorning, Guide where our infant Redeemer was laid.

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'All Hang, the great Enamanmel's name.'
[CORONATION.*]
(1). 7horoen.

3. Ye chosen seed of Israel's race, A remnant weak and small,
Hail kim, who saves you by his grace, And crown him Lord of all.
4. Ye Gentile sinners, ne'er forget

The wormwood and the gall;
Go, spread your trophies at his feet, . And crown him Lord of all.
5. Let every kindred-every tribe, On this terrestrial ball,
To him all majesty ascribe, And crown him Lord of all.
6. Oh! that with yonder sacred throng, We at his feet may fall,-
And join the everlasing song, And crown him Lord of all.
*This tune was a great favourite with the late Dr. Dwight. It was often sung by the College Choir; whlle he, "catching as it were tho Inspiration of the heavenly world, would join them, and lead them' whth the most anlent devotion.-Incidents in the life of President Dwight, p. 28.
'Sing, my sonl, his wonarous love.'

al 1. Sing, my soul, his won-drous love, Who, from yon bright world a - bove, E - ver watch - ful o'er our race,

3. God, the mer - ci - ful and good, Bought us with the Sa-viour's blood; And, to make our safe - ty sure,

4. Sing, my soul - a-dore his name; Let his glo - ry be thy theme: Praise him till he calls thee home,



PRAYER for the enlargement of the church.
di 1. Shine, mighty God, on Zion shine With beams of heavenly grace; Reveal thy power through every land, And show thy smiling face.
2. When shall thy name, from shore to shore Sound through the earth abroad, And distant nations know and love Their Saviour and their God?
$f$ 3. Sing to the Lord, ye distant lands, Sing loud with solemn voice; Let every tongue exalt his praise, And every heart rejoice.
'Sing to the Lord in joyful strains.'
[CLIFFORD.]


＇While with ceaseless course the sun．＇［BENEVENTO．］



$d l$ 1. Yes, my na-tive land, I love thee; All thy scenes, I lovethem well; Friends, con-nec-tions, hap-py country, af Can I bid you all Farewell? AIR.

dl 2. Home, thy joys are passing love-ly, Joys no stranger's heart can tell; Hap-py home, 'tis sure I love thee, af Can I, can I say Fare-well?


Can I leave thee, can I leave thee, Can I leave thee, far in heathen lands to dwell? Can I leave thee, far in heathen lands to dwell ?

$p$ 3. Scenes of sacred peace and pleasure, al 4. Yes, I hasten from you gladly,
Holy days and Sabbath bell;
Richest, brightest, sweetest treasure,
af Can I say a last farewell!
Can I leave you,
Far in heathen lands to dwell?

From the scenes I love so well, Far away, ye billows, bear me; Lovely native land, farewell! Pleased I leave thee-
Far in heathen lands to dwe.l.
$m 5$. In the desert let ine labour, On the mountains let me tell
or How he died, the blessed Saviour To redeem a world from hell!
$a l$ al Let me hasten,
al 6 . Bear me on, thou restless ocean
Let the winds the canvass swell; Heaves my heart with warm emotion, While I go far hence to dwell

Glad I leave thee,
Native land, farewell! farewell!

* 'This popular piece, together with the accompanying hymm, were found in the 'Evangelist,' a spirited religious newspaper, published in the city of New-York.

And Je - ho - vah his won-ders dis-play'd: $p$ To the land where the Saviour of sin-ners once trod, dim Where he labour'd, $\overbrace{\text { and }}$ languish'd, $\boldsymbol{\circ}_{3}$ and bled: (9)

In the ac-cents of hea-ven-ly love: Where the Spi-rit de-scend-ed in to-kens of flame, The rich gifts of his grace to re-veal:


The fair fa - brick that Zi - on had laid: Where the churches, once plant-ed, and water'd, and blest With the dews which the Spi-rit dis - till'd,



Where a-pos-tles wrought signs in Em-man-u - el's name, The truth of their mission
to seal.


IIave been smit-ten, de-spoil'd, and by hea-then pos - sess'd; And the places that knew them de-filed.
Inst.
0


## 'All hail! the great Emmanuel's name.'

$$
\text { [HARBOROUGH.] }{ }_{\text {Corer. }}^{\text {Cres }}
$$

Sbrubsole.


All hail, the great Emmanuel's name! Let angels prostrate fall; Bring forth the roy-al di - a-dem, And Crown him, Crown him, Crown him, Crown him Lord of all.


3. Pure as the sun's enlivening ray,

That scatters life and joy abroad;
Pure as the lueid ear of day, That wide proclaims its Maker God.
4. True as the magnet to the pole, So true let your contrition be,So true let all your sorrows roll, To Him who bled upon the tree.
'There is a stream whose gentle fiow.'
[MILTON.]
品anon.
265






2. There's not of grass, a single blade, Or leaf of lowliest mien, Where heavenly skill is not display'd, And heavenly wisdom seen.
3. There's not a star, whose twinkling light lllumes the distant earth, And cheers the solemn gloom of night, But Heaven gave it birth.
4. There's not a place in earth's vast round, In ocean's deep, or air,
Where skill and wisdom are not found,For God is every where.

## 'We come with joy and gladness.'

[ANNIVERSARY HYMN.]





- Wake, wake, each slumbering saint.'
[AARONSBURG.]

10. $\frac{1}{}$ efiltams.

269

al 2. Hail-hail our gracious LordGod's Son, our Saviour: Send o'er the earth his Word, Of grace the savour: Far-far make known his love, Whilst sinners come and prove Its sweetness, far above The world's frail favour.
$f 3$. Loud-loud, O let us sing, With bosoms glowing; And off'rings freely bring, Before him bowing : Bright-bright his glories shine, All beauteous and benign, Whilst yet his grace divine O'er earth is Hlowing. Welzood.


1. Now be the gos - pel ban - ner In eve - ry land un-furl'd, And be the shout Ho - san - na, Re - e-cho'd thro' the world; 2. What tho' th'embat-tled le-gious Of earth and hell com-bine? His arm throughout their re-gions Shall soon in ter-rour shine:

2. Yes, thou shalt reign for - e - ver, O Je - sus, King of kings; Thy light, thy love, thy fa - vour, Each ransom'd cap - tive sings:


Till eve - ry isle and na - tion, Till eve - ry tribe and tongue, Re-ceive the great sal - va - tion, And join the hap - py throng:
Gird on thy sword vic-to-rious, Em-ma-nuel, Prince of Peace, Thy tri-umph shall be glo-rious, Ere yet the bat-tle cease:


The isles for thee are wait - ing, The de-serts learn thy praise; The hills and val-leys greet - ing, The song re - sponsive raise:




[^3]
2. Great is the Lord, his power unknown, And let his praise be great;
I'll sing the honours of thy throne, Thy works of grace repeat.
3. Thy grace shall dwell upon my tongue; And while my lips rejoice,
The men that hear m; sacred song Shall join their cheerful voice.
4. Fathers to sons shall teach thy name, And children learn thy ways;
Ages to come thy truth proclaim, And nations sound thy praise.
5. Thy glorious deeds of ancient date Shall threugh the world be known;
Thine arm of power, thy heavenly state, With publick splendour shown.

## 2 K


4. When troubie, like a gloomy cloud, Has gather'd thiek, and thunder'd loud, He near my soul has always stood, His loving-kindness, O how good '
$m$ 5. Often I feel my sinful heart, Prone from my Saviour to depart,
al But though I oft have him forgot, His loving-kindness ehanges not.
$m$ 6. Soon shall I pass the gloomy vale, Soon all my mortal powers must fail;-
di 0 ! may my last expiring breath His loving-kindness sing in death!
al 7. Then let me mount and soar away, To the bright world of endless day;
$f$ And sing with rapture and surprise, His loving-kindness in the skres.

2. There we to all e-ter - ni - ty Shall join th'an-ge - lick lays; And sing in per-fect har - mo-ny To God our Sa-riour's praise.


"He hath re-deem'd us by his blood. And made us kings and priests to God:" For us, for us, the Lamb was slain, Praise ye the Lord, A - men.


27 f symphony. $\quad$ While life miolongs its piecious light.g $\underset{\text { tr }}{\text { trettuesn }}$
212. 天. Stcpbenx.

'While life prolongs ifs preciotis light.'
[Concluded.]



' Now the shates of night are gone.'
Yon extuer.



"Before Echovailis awful throne.' [Continved」


# 'Before Jehovah's awfinl throne.' 

[Concluded.]



Vi-tal spark of heav'nly flame, Quit, O quit this mor-tal frame! Trembling, hoping, ling'ring, fly - ing!-Oh! the pain, the hliss of dy-ing!





Cease, fond na - ture, cease thy strife, And let me lan-guish in - to life! Hark! they whis-per, an - gels say; they whis-per, an - gels say,



|  |
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|  |  |




Grave, where is thy victory! O Death, where is thy sting! O Grave, where is thy victory! O Death, where is thy sting! Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly! O (A) 2



O praise God in his ho- li-ness, Praise him in the fir-ma-ment of his pow'r; Praise him in his no-ble acts, Praise him in his no-ble acts,





Praise him ac-cord-ing to his ex-cel-lent greatness; Praise him in the sound of the trumpet, of the trumpet; Praise him upon the lute, up-on the late and harp,



- From the Handet and Haydn Society's Coliection, by permisstion.







Mark: the Song of Dubilee. [Continuen.]

(8)
 pole to pole, With su-preme, unbound-ed sway; He shall reign, when, like a scroll, Yonder heav'ns have pass'd a - way! He shall reign, when, like a scroll,




## Hark: the Song of Jubilee.'

LConcluded.








- We are Indebted for this very pogular plece to the 'Haniel ani Haydn Sorlety Collection of Chureh Muslck,' the editor of which acknowledges his obligatlons for ts, to Mir James sharp.




Then we'll give thee no-bler praise.



6Hord, dismiss us with thy blessing.' [Coxcluded.]

 e - ver, Hal-le-lu-jah, for - e - ver, for - e-ver and $c$ - ver, $A$ - men.


$$
\text { Hal-ie-lu-jah for - } e^{-} \text {- ver, Hal-le-lu-jah for - e-ver and e-ver, A-men. }
$$


:38
'Grace: 'tis a chanming sonnd.'


And all the earth shall hear, And all the earth shall hear, And all the earth shall hear.
व苗
TUTTI.

2. Grace first contrived the way To save rehellious man;
And all the steps that grace display, Which drew the wondrous plan.
3. Grace led my roving feet

To tread the heavenly road;
And new supplies each hour I meet, While pressing on to God.
4. Grace all the work shall crown, Through everlasting days;
It lays in heaven the topmost stone, And well deserves the praise.
'Sing to the Loid, ye distant lands.'

2. Say to the nations,-Jesus reigns, God's own almighty Son;
His power the sinking world sustains, And grace surrounds his throne.
3. Let heaven proclaim the joyful day, Joy through the earth be seen ;
Let cities shine in bright array, And fields in cheerful green.
4. The joyous earth-the bending skies, His glorious train display; Ye mountains sink--ye valleys rise, Prcpare the Lord his way.
5. Behold He comes-he romes to bless The nations as their God;
To show the world his righteousness, And send his truth abroad.

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 mendathe as atre＇y givens to shis work．We con：sider it an invaluable acquisition

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## From the Prilatielphian．

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 ＂JAMES \＆RLHRAITS．＂




## The Sucizu Eyr




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CANTIN：。
Maknimeur


[^0]:    * It is found, by a process such as is here recommended, that most persons are capable of making musical sounds. An individual, however, will occasionally be found, who is unable to imitate sounds; but the number are fewer than has generally been supposed, particularly among the young.

[^1]:    * This tune is aiso known by the names, "Pleyel's Hymn Second," "Retirement," and "Devotion."

[^2]:    *The hymn, 'Thou art gone to the grave,' \&c., may be sung to thes tune by using the smat! notes where they occur, insteall of the large ones, and terminating at the first double bar on page 241.

[^3]:    - Paillakeq by jemadasion of C. Angloy, the Praprletor

