THE

SACRED MELODEON,

CONTAINING A GREAT VARIETY OF THE MOST

APPROVED CHURCH MUSIC,

SELECTED CHIEFLY FROM THE OLD STANDARD AUTHORS,

With Many Original Compositions."

ON A NEW SYSTEM OF NOTATION.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF CHURCHES, SINGING SOCIETIES, AND ACADEMIES.

BY A. S. HAYDEN.

CINCINNATI:
MOORE, WILSTACII & MOORE,
141 & 143 RACE STREET.
1869.

CRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SCB 2748



Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2013

http://archive.org/details/sacreco00hayd

SACRED MELODEON,

CONTAINING A GREAT VARIETY OF THE MOST

APPROVED CHURCH MUSIC,

SELECTED CHIEFLY FROM THE OLD STANDARD AUTHORS,

With Muny Original Compositions.

ON A NEW SYSTEM OF NOTATION.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF CHURCHES, SINGING SOCIETIES, AND ACADEMIES.

BY A. S. VHAYDEN.

CINCINNATI:
MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN.
25 WEST FOURTH STREET,
1868.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by A. S. HAVDEN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the

Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

PREFACE.

Music is power; and it should always be employed in behalf of the cause of pass through life without it. Professor J. B. Aikin, in his "Christian Min man's redemption. The hymn-book and the music-hook belong together. Neither strel," published in Philadelphia, has introduced a new system of musical notation is complete without the other. The one is a branch from the vineyards of Engedi. which greatly abbreviates the time of study, by removing a number of useless and Every hymn is a cluster, every stanza a grape riddy with new wine. In the voice perplexing distinctions which have too long encumbered this most useful and deof song the wine breaks its confinement, and flows through all the heart, exhibitant lightful science. This work is published on that system, in the full persuasion ting our spiritual nature with the joys and comforts of religion. Still we have too that it is evidently so superior to the other systems of notation that it cannot but much church music. To have a few good devotional tunes well learned and repeat- scon pass into favour with all who become acquainted with it. These improve edly sung, is infinitely more delightful and useful than to have many times, known ments consist chiefly of the following particulars: by searrely half the worshippers. A crying complaint is heard almost everywhere of the displacing of the old, well-tried, and heart-stirring includies, by many new ones which have little else than novelry to recommend them. The times that our fathers loved are becoming strange to us and to our children. The music of the church and the Christian family should rather lead its way to the heart than to the imagination; it should consult the feelings rather than the fancy. Much that is called church music is distinguished by the regularity of its cadences, and the Fortocrly the letters were applied to the staff in three different ways, as shown by chime of its classic harmony; but it possesses no power to by hold of our moral the following examples: nature, and melt and mould us into the lovely form of divine truth. An attempt is here made to embody the grave, touching, and empturing tunes that enkindle devotion and cause the spirit of the Christian to glow with piety. It is not so much the purpose of this work to present new music to the public, (although many choice new times are contained in it.) as to collect and give anew to the world many pieces hallowed by long use in the sanctuaries of the family and the church, and endeared to myriads by their power to please and warm the heart to praise.

sometimes even the melody of the old, well-known times. Often the choir sing a time, as it stands altered in a book before them, which compels all the Christians in the assembly to be silent, for the inspiration is taken from their lips. Thus the singing (not the worship, for such it is not) is removed quite away from the hody of the church. As far as possible, the tunes in this book are given in their original structure.

Every simplification of the process of teaching a science is an improvement. An effort to make it clear and plain to the understanding is an effort to confer a bonefit on the world. Such efforts must not mench on the science itself-they must leave it in its entireness and integrity. To do this would be to strike down the columns of her temple, to mar its structure and deface its beauty. But the "vision should be written and made plain so that he may run that readoth it." The obstacles should be removed that obstruct the entrance to the temple. To many persons the most difficult thing, perhaps, for the pupil to acquire, in the whole course of his knowledge of music seems as perplexing and difficult to obtain as that of the Greek language. These persons consider the effort a fruitless one, and they conclude to reference to the introductory matter.

1. In correction the position of the letters on the staff.

2. Disearding the theory of the minor scale.

3. The use of flats and sharps as signatures, to determine the key, is laid aside

4. The use of only three varieties of time instead of nine.

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

A few words will be deemed sufficient in explanation of these particulars.

$$\underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} F \text{ cleft.} - \text{Bisse.} \\ \vdots \\ G - A - B - C - D \end{bmatrix} }_{\text{G. eleft.} - \text{Treble and Tenor.} } \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} C \text{ cleft.} - \text{Alto.} \\ \vdots \\ G - A - B - C - D \end{bmatrix} }_{\text{F. G.} - A - B - C - D - E}$$

Here was confusion. Here are three not only differing but conflicting theories in the principle of setting the letters to the staff, in the same book, may in the same Another evil, loudly and justly comptained of, is the alteration of the harmony and time! Why embarrass the pupil with three systems, when one answers every purpose? The truth is, few learners ever made themselves familiar with more than one system of lettering, the one belonging to the part they were taught to sing. The Base singers, for example, learned the letters as applied to their staff, chiefly or entirely neglecting the others; and so of the rest. At length authors struck out the C cleff, thus reducing, by one third, the course of study in this branch of the science. This was found to answer every purpose of the former method. This still there remain two systems to be taught and learned. And why not, as here proposed, proceed one step farther, and set the letters on all the staffs alike! Then when one is learned all are learned,

> Another very important advantage in this improvement is, that it enables the performer to discover and trace the harmony of all the paris with so much case. The

. The author is indebted to this gentleman for much assistance in preparing this volume, especially in

are on the same degree of sound. But the double notation theory says No: and it is hard for him to understand and believe this contradiction of the voice of common sense. By the single system of notation this difficulty is removed; and he feels the fitness of placing the same letter, the same note, and the same sound, on the same line or space of all the staffs.

Performers on instruments, the piano for instance, will derive, if possible, still greater advantages from this correction. The right hand is taught that a certain line is B, another D, another F. Now for the left hand. That which is B for the right hand is not B for the left hand, but another one is B. The degree on the staff that the right hand strikes for A, the left hand must not toneh, but look out another. Here are two theories to be learned by the same hands of the same person! and it is hard for Miss Left Hand to see why she may not follow Master Right Hand, and apply the letters to the same degrees that he docs. But adopt one notation and all is harmony. The ordinary range of the human voice is about two octaves, and the medium sound of this range belongs properly to the middle line of the staff. But the letter G on well-tuned instruments represents this medium sound; therefore the letter G ought to stand on the middle line. Thus the range of letters and of sounds is as far above as it is below this medium sound and middle line; and both in fact and to the eye the voice is correctly represented on the staff.

2. In regard to the theory of the minor scale. It is said that every major scale has a relative minor; and that this minor scale is obtained by a new and artificial arrangement of the semitones. It is confessed that this is not natural, but "artificial." Now the simple truth touching this point is, that there is one, only one scale of nuisical sounds, embracing seven intervals. This one natural scale, with its sharp round notes are arithmetics with only one figure; those with four shapes have only 4th, 5th, &c., contains every possible variety of musical sound. All music is com- a little more than half enough figures to represent the values contained in the science. posed in this scale. What is called the minor scale is in fact portions of two scales. Every sound should have its own note or symbol, and every note its own name. Take a range of sounds commencing below the key, on the 6th of the scale, and ascend above the key to the 6th of the scale above, and compose times in this range, with reference to the 6th as the tonic, and such tunes will generally have a plaintive and soothing effect; not "artificially," but naturally; and then the semitones remain in their natural places and obey their own ordinary rules. It is plain that the minor scale is in reality sections of two natural scales. It follows, therefore, that incurred in the singing-school! Even the conscientious pupil is, by the common when the pupil is fully instructed in the octave, he has fully learned all the natural use of sacred stanzas to the tunes, in some sort obliged to incur the guilt of prosounds, and all their relations. Then after the scholar has bearned all this, to tell him famity, as it is nearly or quite impossible for him whilst learning the tune and apthere is another set of scales, called minor, is to tell him what is not true in fact, plying the lines, to bestow the attention on the sentiment that words of devotion and to confuse and perplex his mind with new and useless distinctions.

seale, flats or sharps are set at the beginning of the tunes. These flats and sharps them in circumstances where they are obliged to trifle with the most gloricus and are styled the "signature," or sign of the key. This sign is a dark symbol to myriads. And why use the difficult sign, when the word Key so plainly tells precisely tinguished and conscientious persons, whose influence encourages this reform in the the same thing.

4 The continued use or nine or more varieties of time seems not necessary. All

study, is the relation of the notes or sounds of the Base to the other parts. In spite jauthors, indeed nature herself, recognise three kinds of measure, depending on the of theory, he wants to believe that notes on the same line or space in all the staffs spirit or movement of the tune. 1. The double measure; 2. The triple; 3. The compound. More than these there are not. But authors have divided the double measure into four varieties; the triple into three; and the compound into two. The object of so many varieties is to direct the rate or time of singing the time But it is clear that these signs of time do not give the tune any certain or absolute movement. The speed or time of performance depends far more on the tastes and habits of the leader than on these signs. One leader will perform the quickest varicty of double measure in more time than another would the slowest. These distinctions answer no purpose therefore, but to imnede the progress of the pupil. Use one symbol to show the nature of the measure, and a directive term over the tune to indicate the rate of movement, and every useful purpose is gained.

5. In regard to character notes. Any thing that enables the singer to strike the tones with certainty and fulness is of advantage to the practical musician. Giving to each of the sounds in the octave a symbol or note to represent it, is so manifest an advantage to the performer that it is difficult to see what objection could be reasonably urged against it. The eye is the quickest of all the senses, and not only is the singer directed to the sound by the position of the note, (a conclusion to which he comes, however quickly, by a process of calculation,) but, in addition, he enjoys the advantage of an instantaneous perception of it by the sight of the eye. He can thus leap from one interval to another, and range through all the tones with a facility which few attain without this aid. Farther, in the science of numbers we have nine nu merical values represented by nine figures or symbols. How absurd the attempt to publish an arithmetic with only one figure; and in which the value which this figure represents could be known only by the position it occupies! Music books all in

In this work, as in a former one, the author has endeavoured to displace words that are entirely religions, and to supply their place with good moral poetry. The reason for this change will appear obvious and satisfactory on a little reflection. If the Most Righ "will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain;" and if to utter it in a light and thoughtless manner is to take it in vain, what guilt is require. This is a point of great importance; and parents, if they desire their chil-3. How to find the key. To ascertain the place of one, or the first degree of the dren to grow up to innocency, with consciences pure and tender, ought not to place fearful names that human or angelic language can express. Thinks to many dispublication of this work.

Euclid. Ohio. Nov. 1848.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Musical sounds may be considered in reference to their Pitch, Length, and Force. And upon these are founded three departments, which embrace the whole of the elementary principles of music.

Pitch regards a sound as high or low. Length, as long or short. Force,

as loud or soft.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—PITCH.

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

The distance between two sounds is called an interval.

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

though not equal to one another.

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

The voice, in producing the eight sounds ascending, naturally passes from the first sound taken, a whole-interval to the second sound; from the second sound, a whole-interval we the third; from the third sound, a half-

interval to the fourth—then proceeds to the fifth, sixth, and seventh, by whole-intervals; and from the seventh, the next step is a half-interval, to the eighth, making five whole-intervals, and two half-intervals. These eight sounds and the seven natural intervals form the scale of an octave; thus:

D

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

QUESTIONS.

What three qualities belong to every inusical sound? [Ans. Pitch, length, and force,] Into how many departments are the elements of music divided? [Ans. Three.] What is pitch? [Ans. Pitch regards a sound as high or low.] What is length? [Ans. Length regards a sound as long or short.] What is force? [Ans. Force regards a sound as lond or soli.] What does the lirst department embrare? [Ans. All the high and low sounds, of every variety of pitch. What fies at the foundation of the high and low sounds? [Ans. A series of eight sounds, called the octave.] What is an interval? [Ans. The utstance octave in two sounds.] Are the intervals or steps in the voice uniform and equal to one another? [Ans. They are uniform, but not equal.] What are the greater intervals called? [Ans. Whote-uniervals.] What the less? [Ans. Hall-intervals.] In

QUESTIONS.

what order do the intervals occur when the voice produces the eight sounds ascending $t_{\parallel}Ans$. Two whole-intervals in succession, then a nati-interval, then three whole-intervals in succession, then another half-interval. Is this order natural or artificial t_{\parallel} [Ans. Natural.] What is an octive t_{\parallel} [Ans. Eight sounds.] What do the notes Doe, Ray, Me, &c., represent t_{\parallel} [Ans. Musical sounds.] What interval orders between 1 and 2, or Doe and Ray t_{\parallel} [Ans. A whole-interval.] What between 2 and 3, or Ray and Me t_{\parallel} &c. What is the distance between 1 and 3 t_{\parallel} [Ans. Two whole-intervals.] What is the distance between 1 and 4 t_{\parallel} [Ans. Two whole-intervals and a half.] What is the distance between 1 and 3 t_{\parallel} [Ans. Tive whole-intervals and two half-intervals.]

In descending, the voice naturally falls from the first sound taken a half-interval—then three whole-intervals in succession—then another half-interval—then two whole-intervals in succession—making five whole-intervals and two half-intervals.

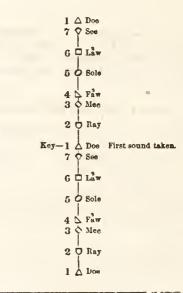
These eight sounds and seven natural intervals form the scale of an octave descending, thus:



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

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

to the first sound taken—proceed an octave below—and you have a scale of two octaves in all respects similar, in each of which are eight sounds and seven natural intervals. The voice thus naturally forms, upon the first sound taken, two octaves; and this (the first sound taken) becomes the key or governing sound in the ear and voice.



QUESTIONS.

By what intervals does the voice proceed in forming an octave descending? [Ans. First, a half-interval, then three whole-intervals in succession, then another half, then two whole intervals in succession.] Is this order of sounds and intervals natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.] What will be the result if the voice is extended above or below the octave? [Ans. It will naturalty pass over the same gradation of sounds and naturalty, as far as the compass of the voice extends.] What is this Key? [Ans.

QUESTIONS.

The governing sound in the car and voice.] How the governing sound? [Ans. It governs or determines the pitch of all the other sounds in the octave.] How does the voice form a scale of two octaves? [Ans. Take any sound and raise the voice by the regular intervals an octave—then descend the octave by the same steps to the first sound taken—proceed ar octave below, and you have a scale of two octaves.] Is this gradation of sounds and intervals natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.]

The figures 1, 2, 3, &c., are used to distinguish the different sounds in the octave, and designate precisely the distance of each sound from the key, and its relation to it.

The key is always called 1, and the other numbers are appropriated to the sounds of the octave ascending.

The eighth sound of the octave ascending is always the first, or key of the octave above, and is therefore called 1, and the key or 1 is always the eighth of the octave below.

The key is not any particular sound; it may be of any pitch, higher or lower, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will be the same.

Neither is 2, or 5, or any other number in the scale, a particular sound except with reference to the key. Whatever may be the pitch of the key, 2 will always be one whole-interval above the key, 3 will be two whole-intervals, and 4 will be two whole-intervals and one half-interval above the key, &c.

From the fact that the voice assumes no particular pitch as the key, and always distributes all the other sounds of the octave with reference to the key, throughout the whole range of its compass, arises the necessity of having fixed or stationary sounds by which to be governed.

The fixed or stationary sounds are obtained by means of instruments.

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

QUESTIONS.

What is the use of the figures 1, 2, 3, &c.? [Ans. They are used to distinguish the different sounds in the octave.] What numeral is always applied to the key? [Ans. 1.] How are the other numbers appropriated? [Ans. To the sounds of the octave ascending.] How do you explain the connection of the octaves? [Ans. The eighth sound of the octave ascending is always the eighth of the octave above, and is called 1, and the key or 1 is always the eighth of the octave above, and is called 1, and the key or 1 is always the eighth of the octave above, and is called 1, and the key or 1 is always the eighth of the search of any pitch higher or lower, and the natural rise and fell of the voice will be the same. Is 2, or 5, or any other number in the scale a particular sound? [Ans. It is not, except with reference to the key; whatever may be the pitch of the key, 2 will always be one whole-interval above the key. 3 will be two whole-intervals, &c.! Whonce arises the necessity of having lixed or stationary sounds? Ans. From the fact that the voice assumes no particular pitch as the key, and consequently distributes all the other sounds of the octave variously, throughout the whole-intervals.] How are fixed or stationary sounds obtained? [Ans. By means

But as the ear readily distinguishes sounds both nigher and lower than the compass of the voice extends, instruments are made to embrace a much wider range, extending often to six or seven octaves.

It is found by experience, that the ordinary compass of the voice embraces about two octaves—but it is by means of instruments alone, that it is ascertained what sounds are embraced within the usual extent of its compass; and thus the sounds which the voice is capable of producing are located and specified, so that one sound may be compared with another, the instrument always being the standard of comparison.

The sounds on instruments are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, as in the following illustration.



Compass of the voice.

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

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

QUESTIONS.

of instruments.] How are instruments made? [Ans. Constructed and tuned so as to please the ear.] Do the sounds and intervals on instruments correspond with the sounds and intervals of the voice? [Ans. They do, from the fact that nature has constituted or formed the ear so as to agree with the voice.] May instrument be made higher and lower than the compass of the voice embraces about two octaves, but the car will distinguish sounds and intervals on an instrument in a range from six to seven ectaves.] How is it is entitled what sounds are embraced within the compass of the voice. [Ans. By ascending and descending the fixed or stationary sounds on instruments.] Why study instrumental sounds, when you only desire to learn vocal music? [Ans. Because it is only by means of fixed or stationary sounds that inusic is reduced to a science. How are the sounds on instruments named to [Ans. After the first seven letters of the alphabet.] What is the figure on this page designed to illustrate? [Ans. The sounds and intervals on instruments.]

In the application of these seven letters as names to the several sounds of the octave on instruments, it was necessary that one of the seven should be applied to the key. Any letter might have been selected; but C was the letter applied to the key.

The half-intervals, therefore, on all instruments occur between E and F,

and between B and C.

C is the same sound on all instruments. D is the same sound; Λ ; and so of all the other letters.

An instrument that produces but one sound, if it produces that sound at all times without variation, (which is the case with the tone-fork,) will furnish the means of ascertaining all the other sounds. If the instrument, for example, gives C, and the sound D is required—D is obtained by rising one whole-interval above the sound given; if B is required, it is always found a half-interval below C, &c.

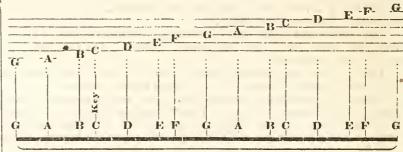
Thus by means of instruments we have fixed and definite sounds, so that when we speak of A, or C, or G, we speak of a sound which is known to be always and in every part of the world the same.

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

QUESTIONS.

What letter is applied to the key or governing sound on instruments? [Ans. C.] Was this arbitrary? [Ans. It was.] What letter should have been applied to the key? [Ans. A.] Why should A have been applied to the key instead of C? [Ans. Because A is the first letter of the alphabet, and the octave on instruments should have commenced with A, so that A on the instrument, and I of the voice, B and 2, &c., would have been together.] From the tare that C is applied to the key, where do the half-intervals occur in instruments? [Ains. Between E and F, and B and C.] Do the sounds on all correct instruments correspond? [Ans. They do.] Are the numbers I. 2. 3. &c., ever appropriated as names to the sounds of instruments? [Ans. No. It is only when we speak of the voice that we use the numbers.] Could you arrive at the true sound of any number or tetter by means of an instrument that produces invariably a given pitch? [Ans. Yes.] If an instrument gives the sound C, how do you obtain the pitch D? [Ans. By rising one

paper, and be known by its own name. For this purpose a staff is used, which is composed of five lines and the spaces between them, thus —



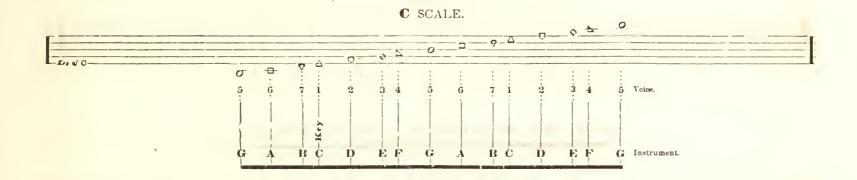
Compass of the voice.

The letters or names of the sounds on instruments are thus transferred to the staff; each line and space having its corresponding name, and representing a particular sound. The first line of the staff is C: the first space is D; the second line is E, &c. These five lines with their spaces constituting the most convenient staff, furnish nine places for notes.

The compass of the voice is from G, second space below the staff, to G second space above it; and when music is written for the full con pass of the voice, the spaces immediately above and below the staff; also the short lines, called added lines, are used.

QUESTIONS.

whole-interval above the sound given.] What is necessary in order to write music? [Ans. The staff?] What is the staff? [Ans. Five lines and four spaces.] Why are the lines and spaces named after the first seven letters of the alphabet? [Ans. Because the sounds on instruments are thus uamed.] How many places for notes does the staff furnish? [Ans. Nine] Does the compass of the voice extend above and below the staff? [Ans. Yes. The ordinary compass of the voice is from G, second space below the staff to G, second space above it.] Why is the staff constructed of five lines only? [Ans. It is found to be the most convenient.] What is the use of added lines? [Ans. They are used when music extends above or below the staff.] Why is G placed on the middle line of the staff? [Ans. Because the sound called G on instruments is tound to be about the central sound of the compass of the voice.]



This scale of notes occupying the places of the letters on the staff, represents the fixed or stationary sounds on the instruments.

C is the key or governing sound; this is therefore called the C rale.

To assist in obtaining with accuracy and fixing in the ear each sound of he scale, seven distinct names are applied to the notes in the octave. In singing the scale, 1, (the key,) is called Doe; 2 is called Ray; 3 is called

Mee; 4 is called Faw, (a as in far;) 5 is called Sole; 6 is called Law, (a as in far;) and 7 is called See. The same syllable, and the same note, being always applied to the same number of the scale.

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

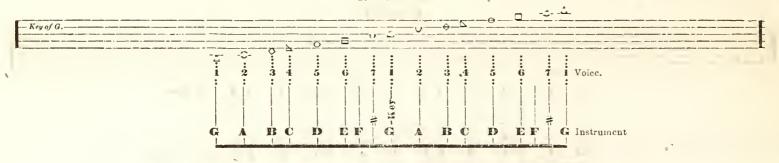
QUESTIONS.

How is the pitch of sounds indicated? [Ans. By the position of the notes on the staff.] What is this scale called? [Ans. The C scale.] What do you understand by the key? [Ans. The governing sound in the ear and voice.] What do the immerals under the staff thow? [Ans. The natural rise and fall of the voice.] In singing the scale, how many names or syllables are applied to the noise in the octave? [Ans. Seven.] What names are used? [Ans. Doe is always applied to 1, Ray to 2, Meeto 3, Faw to 4, Sule to 5, Laro 6, and Sec to 7.] Is the same name or syllable always given to the same number?

QUESTIONS.

[Ans. Yes, always.] On what line or space is Dor in this scale! [Ans. On the first of lower line, and fourth space.] On what is Meet. [Ans. On the second line, and first space above the staff.] On what is $Not \in [Ans.]$ On the second space below the staff, on the third or middle line of the staff, and on the second space above the staff.] To what is the scale is Sole always applied? [Ans. To the fifth.] To what is Meet [Ans. To the third.] To what is Meet [Ans. To the fourth.] Sing the scale.

G SCALE.



This is ealled the G seale, because G is the key or governing sound of the seale.

The natural rise and fall of the voice is the same, whatever may be the key.

Different letters or sounds are taken as the key, in order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds.

INSTRUMENTAL.

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

QUESTIONS.

What letter or sound is taken as the key in this scale? [Ans. G.] Does the voice rise and fall from G in this scale precisely as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. Precisely the same.] Why take different letters or sounds as the key? [Ans. In order to produce a greater variety in the combination of sounds upon the instrument and staff.] On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the second space below the staff, on the third or middle line, and on the second space above the staff.] On what line or space is Sole! [Ans. On the first space, and fifth line.] Sing the scale.

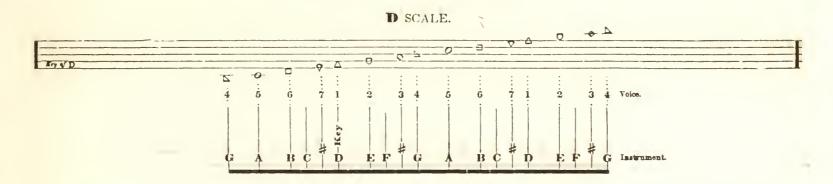
Instrumental.—Between what letters do the half-intervals occur in this scale? [Ans.

produce them between B and C, and between F and G; the half-interval between B and C on the instrument will correspond with the voice between 3 and 4, but the half-interval between E and F will not correspond with the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voice. Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must be constructed so as to produce an intermediate sound between F and G, conforming to the whole-interval between 6 and 7 in the voice.

A sound thus raised a half-interval is said to be sharped, marked thus #. Hence the rule, we When G is the key, F must be played sharp in every octave.

QUESTIONS.

B and C, F and G.] Does the instrument ascend and descend the octave from G in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. No.] What sound or sounds not introduced in the C scale are required in order to perform the G scale? [Ans. An intermediate sound between F and G in each octave.] What letters are performed differently? Ans. [F is played sharp.] Why is F played sharp? [Ans. To make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is meant by F sharp? <math>[Ans. The sound is raised a half-step, or half-interval.] What is the rule for performing the G scale? <math>[Ans. When G is the key, F must be played sharp.]



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

The gradation of sounds as produced by the voice is the same whatever may be the pitch of the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale D is assumed as the key.

From D=1 to E=2 is a whole interval on the instrument. From E=2 to F sharp=3 is a whole-interval. From F sharp=3 to G=4 is a half-

QUESTIONS.

What letter is taken as the key or governing sound in this scale? [Ans. D.] Does the voice produce the same gradation of sounds when it assumes D as the key, as when it assumes C? [Ans. Precisely the same.] What name or syllable is applied to the note on D in this scale? [Ans. Doe.] How often does Doe occur in this scale? [Ans. Twice.] How often does Faw? [Ans. Three times.] Sing the scale.

interval. From G=4 to A=5 is a whole-interval. From A=5 to B=6 is a whole-interval. From B=6 to C=7 is a half-interval. But the voice naturally rises a whole-interval from 6 to 7.

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

CFRULE.—When D is the key, F and C must be played sharp in every octave.

QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.—What sounds different from those necessary in the C scale are required to perform this? [Ans. Intermediate sounds between F and G, and C and D.] What letters are required to be performed differently? [Ans. F and C must be placed shapp.] Why? [Ans. To make the instrument please the ear and correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. When D is the key, F and C must be played shapp.]

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

The voice ascends and descends the octave by the same steps, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale A is taken as one, or the key; consequently, as may be seen

QUESTIONS.

Why is this called the A scale? [Ans. Because A is the key or governing sound of the scale.] What name do you give the note on A? [Ans. Doc.] Is Doc always applied to the key or governing sound? [Ans. Yes.] Does the voice ascend and descend the octave by the same steps or intervals, whatever may be the pitch of the key? [Ans. Yes.] What do you call the note on the third line? [Ans. Sec.] Sing the scale.

Instrumental.—What sounds additional to those necessary in the C scale are required in this? [Ans. Intermediate sounds between F and G. C and D, and G and A.] Which of these letters are performed differently? [Ans. F. C, and G are played sharp.] What

at once, an additional intermediate sound will be required between G and A. Instruments, therefore, in order to perform this scale, must be capable of elevating G a half-interval, or of making G sharp as well as F and C.

Rule.— Re When A is the key, F, C, and G must be played sharp.

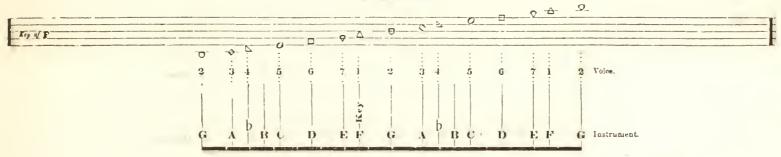
Note.—This scale may be performed by assuming A flat as the key or
governing sound, then observe the following

RULE.— RE When A flat is the key, B, E, A, and D must be played flat.

QUESTIONS.

is the rule for performing the A scale? [Ans. When A is the key, F, C, and G must be played sharp.] What is the second rule? [Ans. When A that is the key, B, E, A, and D must be played that] How do you play a letter or sound that? [Ans. It is played a half-interval lower] Do the notes, syllables, and numerals occupy the same lines and spaces on the staff when the A scale is perfermed with three sharps as with four flats? [Ans. They do] What is the difference in playing the A scale with four flats? [Ans. A flat is taken as the key or governing sound; consequently the whole scale is a half-interval lower.]

F SCALE.



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

The natural rise and fall of thy voice is always the same.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale F is taken as the key. F is I. From F to G is a whole-

QUESTIONS.

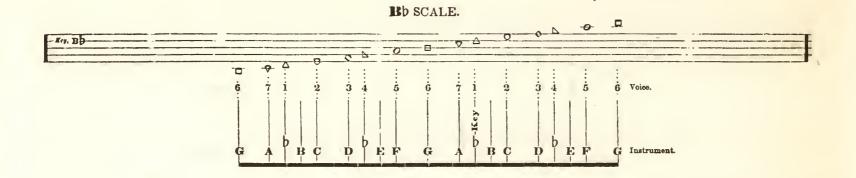
What letter is the key or governing sound in the ear and voice in this scale? [Ans. F.] Does the voice rice and fall from F in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. Yes. The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same... Where is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the second space, and on the adical-line above one staff. On what one or space is Sole? [Ans. On the first line and fourth space.] Simp the cale.

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

RULE.—IV When F is the key, B must be played flat in every octave.

QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.—What sounds besides those introduced in the C scale are required to perform this t. (Ans. An intermediate saund between A and B in each octave.) What letter is to be performed differently t. Ans. B is to be played a half-interval lower. When a letter is performed a half-interval lower, what is it called t. [Ans. It is called flat.] What is the rule for performing this scale t. [Ans. When F is the key, B must be played flat in every octave.



In this scale B flat is the key or governing sound; it is, therefore, called the Bb scale.

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

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale B flat is taken as the key or governing sound. And to per-

QUESTIONS.

On what line or space is Doe in this scale t = [Ans]. On the fourth line and first space helow the staff.] What note is on the second line and first space above t = [Ans]. Faw.] What is the name of the note on the added line above the staff t = [Ans]. Sole.] Sing the scale.

Instrumental.—What is the putch of the key or governing sound in this scale $t = [Ans, B_b]$. Does the instrument ascend and descend the octave by the same intervals from B_b as it does from C in the C scale t = Ans. No. t = C what sounds different from

form this scale an intermediate sound between D and E is required, called E flat.

RULE.—Rew When B flat is the key or governing sound, B and E must be played flat in every octave.

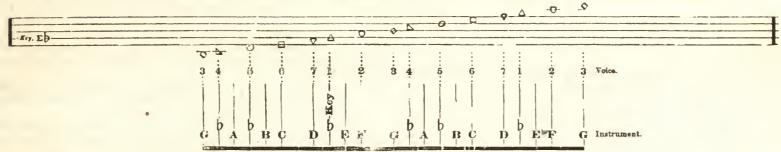
Note.—This scale is played with B flat and E flat as a convenience to the instrumental performer.

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

QUESTIONS.

those in the C scale are required to perform this? [Ans. An intermediate sound between A and B, and between D and E.] What letters are performed differently? [Ans. B and E are played flat.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. When B flat is the key or governing sound, B and E must be played flat in every octave. Why must B and E be played flat? [Ans. To make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.]

Eb SCALE.



In this scale Eb is the key or governing sound; this is, therefore, called the Eb scale.

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

In the preceding scales, the key note, Doe, has been on every letter on the staff.

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale the pitch assumed is E flat. To perform this scale no additional sound is required different from those in the preceding scales. A must

QUESTIONS.

Is the natural rise and fall of the voice always the same, whatever may be the pitch of the key? [Ans. Yes.] In the preceding scales has the key (or 1) been on every letter of the staff? [Ans. Yes.] Why are only seven letters used? [Ans. Because seven are all that can be used on an instrument, which limits seven to the staff.] What is the use of taking different letters as the key? [Ans. It produces a greater variety in the combination of sounds upon the instrument and staff.] Why have such a variety of high and low sounds? [Ans. They are used in composing a great variety of times.] Is it easier or more natural to sing in one scale than another? [Ans. No.] Why? [Ans. Because the key may be of any pirch, higher or lower, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will be the same.] On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the second line and first space above the staff.] On what letter is Doe? [Ans. E.] Is the syllable Doe always applied to the key or 1? [Ans. Yes.] What syllable is always applied to 3? [Ans. Rec.] What is 5? [Ans. Sole.] What to 7? [Ans. See.] What to 2? [Ans. Ray.] Sing the scale.

be played flat, but G sharp has been already introduce: and is precisely the same sound.

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

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

Rule.—! When E is the key, F, C, G, and D must be played sharp. Instruments, in order to perform the scales, based on every letter, must, it is evident, be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals. Accordingly, all correct instruments are so made.

QUESTIONS.

Instrumental.—What is the key or governing sound of this scale? [Ans. E flat.] Is any sound different from those already introduced necessary to perform this scale? [Ans. No.] Is A flat the same as G sharp? [Ans. Yes.] Is the sharp of any letter the same as the flat of the one next above it? [Ans. Yes.] What sounds different from those in the C scale are necessary to perform this? [Ans. An intermediate sound between A and B, D and E, G and A.] Which of these are to be performed differently? [Ans. B, E and A must be played flat.] What is the rule for performing this scale? [Ans. When E flat is the key or governing sound, B, E, and A must be played flat.] Must an instrument be constructed upon a scale of half-intervals in order to perform the scale based on every letter? [Ans. Yes.] Can instruments thus made perform this scale of notes, by assuming E as the key? [Ans. Yes.] What is the rule? [Ans When E is the key, F C, G, and D must be played sharp.] Do the numerals, notes, and syllables occupy the same lines and spaces on the staff, when the scale is performed with three flats, as with four sharps? [Ans. They do.]

SECOND DEPARTMENT.-LENGTH.

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

We have heretofore considered sounds in reference only to their pitch,

and their relation to each other as high or low.

The pitch of sounds is not affected by their length. The same sounds, of

whatever pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time.

The notes (Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See) which are used to represent *pitch*, also represent *length*, by adding a stem, filling the head of the note, &c., as in the following illustration:

Whole note.	Half.	Quarter.	Eighth.	Sixteenth
Δ	- A -	A	A	

These notes represent five varieties of length, each having its appropriate name expressive of its relative length.

A dot (.) adds to a note one-half its length.

Thus, a dotted half-note \triangle is equal to three quarters \uparrow \uparrow or \triangle

A dotted quarter * is equal to three eighths or or

QUESTIONS.

What is the first question in regard to notes? [Ans. What is their pitch?] What is the second? [Ans. How long are these sounds to be continued?] Does the length of sounds affect their pitch? [Ans. No. The same sounds, of whatever pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time.] Are we now to consider the same high and low sounds (embraced in the preceding seales) as long or short? [Ans. Yes.] Do the same notes which represent pitch, also represent lingth! [Ans. They do; by adding a stem, filling the head of the note, &e.] How many varieties of length do the notes represent. [Ans. Five.] What are their names? [Ans. Whole note, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth.] How do you know a whole note? [Ans. It is an open note without a stem.] How do

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

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

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

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

Measures.—To regulate the time, and to preserve equality throughout, written music is divided into equal portions called measures.

Bars.—The measures are marked off by straight lines drawn across the staff, which are called bars.

QUESTIONS.

you know a half-note? [Ans. It is an open note with a stem.] How do you know a quarter-note? [Ans.-The head of the note is filled.] How do you know an eighth-note from a sixteenth? [Ans. The eighth-note has one mark to the stem, and the sixteenth has two.] Why is the open note with a stem called a half-note? [Ans. Because it represents a sound half as long as the whole note.] What one note is equal to two halves? [Ans. The whole note.] What note is equal to two quarters? [Ans. The half-note.] How much does a dot add to the length of a note? [Ans. The sound is to be continued one-half longer.] .Have notes any positive length? [Ans. No; only the relative length of the sounds which they represent.] What is to be our guide as to the time to be occupied in singing a piece of music? [Ans. The time occupied in the performance of a piece of music, or any particular passage, is governed by the nature of the music or the character of the sentiment; according to the taste, judgment, or habit of the performer.] How is an idea of the time suggested l. [Ans. A general idea of the movement of a time, or of a particular passage, is given by the terms moderate, slow, very slow, lively, very lively, &e.] What are measures? [Ans. The equal portions between the bars.] What are hars? [Ans. Straight lines drawn across the staff, which divide the tune into the equal portions called measures.1

Each measure, or pertion between the bars, must occupy the same time in the performance, whatever may be the number of the notes.

Measures are also divided into equal portions, called parts of measures. There are two kinds of measures, equal and unequal.

A measure with two parts is called equal measure.

A measure with three parts is called unequal measure.

A measure with three parts is called unequal measure.

Music written with equal measure is in equal time, and is marked because two half-notes constitute a measure.

Music written with unequal measure is in unequal time, and is marked

because three half-notes constitute a measure.

The unequal measure is sometimes doubled, and forms what is called

compound time. It is marked & because six quarter-notes constitute a

To aid in the computation and equal division of the time, certain regular motions of the hand are made; this is called beating time.

Equal measure has two beats, one to each part of a measure; the first down, the second up.

Unequal measure has three beats, one to each part of a measure; the first down, the second horizontally to the breast, the third up.

QUESTIONS.

For what are measures used? [Ans. To regulate the time, and to preserve a uniformity between different parts of the same piece of music. Are we governed in time by the length of the measures? [Ans. No. By the value of the notes which fill the measures. If one measure is filled with the whole note the next measure with two hidves, and the next with four quarters, must the time occupied in the performance be the same in each mensure? [Aus. Yes. How are measures divided? [Aus. Into equal portions, called parts of measures.] How cany kinds of measures are there? [Ans. Two. What are they called? [Ans. Equa measure and imegnal measure. What is equal ideasure? [Ans. A measure with two parts.] What is unequal measure? [Ans. A measure with three parts. When music is written with equal measure, what kind of time is it called? [Ans. Equal time.] How is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 2 over a 2 at the commencement of the tune. Why is it thus marked? [Ans. Because two half-notes conetitule a measure.) When music is written with unequal measure, what kind of time is it called? [Ans. Unequal time. How is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 3 over a figure I at the commencement of the tune. Why is it this marked? [Ans Because three buil notes constitute a measure. When the unequal measure is doubled, what kind of

Compound time has two heats to the measure, with three quarter-notes, or their value, to each beat.

Rule. -: The downward beat always begins the measure.

Rests.—There are five different rests, or marks of silence, corresponding n time with the five different kinds of notes, as follows:

Whole rest.	Halt.	Quarter.	Eighth.	Sixteenth.
			<u> </u>	
_		,		7

A dot (.) adds to a rest one-half its length.

A parise () is sometimes used. The notes over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer.

Stuccuto. - When a note or several notes are to be performed in a short. pointed and distinct manner, the staccato (1) is used.

Shur.—When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a sher is drawn over or under them, or the stems of the notes are connected. Thus .



QUESTIONS.

time does it form? [Ans. Compound time. How is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 6 over a figure 4. Why? [Ans. Because six quarter-rotes constitute a measure. How are we aided in the computation and equal division of the time? [Aux By regular motions of the hand, which is called beiding time. How many bears has equid measure t [Ans. Two; one to each part of the measure; the first down, the second on. How many beats has upcoind measure? [Ans Three; one to each page of the measure; the nest cown, the second left the third up. What is the rule? [Ans. The downward beat atways begins the measure. What are resist [Ans. Marks of silence, How many are used? [Ans. Five. How much does a dot add to a rest? [Ans. One half us length. What is said of the pause? [Ans. The noises over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer. For what is the staccato used? [Ans. It is written over or under a note or several notes when they are to be performed in a short, pointed, and distinct manner. What is the use of a shirt 'Ans. When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over a ander them, or the stems of the notes are connected.)

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

Thus equal to or equal to

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

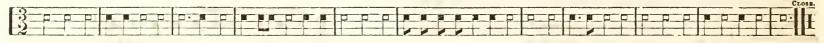
Thus:

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

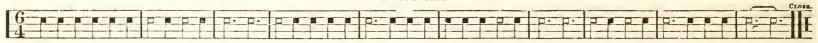
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



UNEQUAL TIME.



COMPOUND TIME.



Note.—The teacher may add to these exercises, by selecting measures from different tunes through the book, and writing them on the black-beard.

QUESTIONS.

What effect is intended by the figure 3 over or under three notes? [Ans. When three motes are to be performed in the time of two of the same nominal value, the figure 3 is written over or under them.] When a passage is to be repeated, what sign is used? Ans. Two dotted lines across the etaff.] What are they called? [Ans. Ropeat marks.] What is the use of a double bar? [Ans. A double bar shows the end of a strain of the

QUESTIONS.

music, or of a line of the poetry.] How do you know when a piece of music is written in equal time? [Ans. By the measures being always filled with two halt-notes or their value. or by the figure 2 over 2 at the commencement of the tune.] How do you know when a tune is written in unequal time? [Ans. By the measures using always filled with three half-notes or their value, or by the figure 3 over 2 at the commencement of the tune.]

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—FORCE.

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

Medium.—A sound produced by the ordinary action of the organs of voice or of an instrument is a medium sound, and is marked M.

Piano.—A sound produced by the vocal organs somewhat restrained, is a soft tone; it is called piano, and is marked P.

Pianissimo.—A sound produced by a very slight exertion of the vocal organs, yet so as to be distinctly audible, is called pianissimo, and is marked PP.

Forte.—A loud sound, called forte, is produced by a strong and full exertion of the vocal organs. It is marked F.

Fortissimo.—A very loud sound is called fortissimo; it must not be attempted beyond the power of the vocal organs so as to degenerate into a scream. It is marked FF.

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

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

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

In compound time, the first and fourth notes in the measure are accented.

Organ sounds.—A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended

with an equal degree of force, is called an organ sound.

Diminishing sound.—A sound commencing loud, and gradually diminished until it becomes soft, is marked thus \geq .

Increasing sound.—A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased until it becomes loud, is marked thus —.

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

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

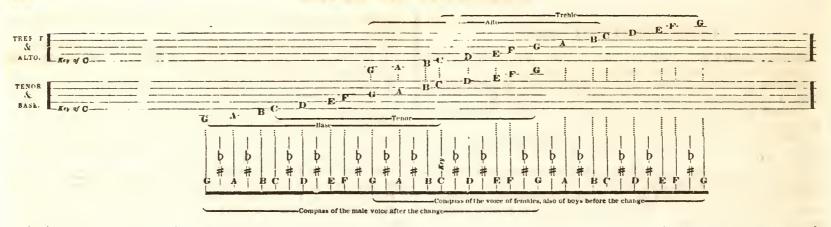


QUESTIONS.

How are musical sounds distinguished in regard to force? [Ans. By the use of letters and other characters written over or under the notes which represent pitch and length.] What are these characters called? [Ans. Musical expression.] What letter is used to signify medium? [Ans. M.] What letter signifies soft, or piano? [Ans. P.] What for very soft, or pianissimo?] [Ans. PP.] What does F signify? [Ans. Loud, or fortes! What does FF signify? [Ans. Very loud, or fortissimo.] What is the first rule in regard to accent? [Ans. The first note in every measure must be accented.] What is the second rule? [Ans. When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is accented.] What is the third rule? [Ans. In unequal time, when the measure is filled.

QUESTIONS.

with two quarters and two half-notes, the first half-note is accented.] What is an organ sound? [Ans. A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force.] What is a diminishing sound? [Ans. A sound commencing loud, and gradually diminished until it becomes soft.] What is an increasing sound? [Ans. A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased till it becomes loud.] What is a swell? [Ans. A sound commencing soft, and gradually increased till it becomes loud. International till it becomes soft.] What is a pressure tone? [Ans. A very sudden swell.] What is an explosive tone? [Ans. A sound struck with very great force, and instantly diminished.]



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

But this figure in connection with the staffs, &c., is introduced with a view of illustrating the relations of the different voices.

The human voice is divided into four classes. The treble or highest voice of females, the alto or lowest voice of females. The tenor or highest voice of males, and the base or lowest voice of males. The brackets above and below the staffs show the range of sounds from which the different parts are ordinarily written.

The sound called G on instruments is about the centre of the compass of the voice; it is, therefore, written on the middle of the staff, and the other sounds or letters located accordingly. It must be remembered, however, that the voice of boys—which corresponds with that of females, and is classed with the alto—undergoes a change before they arrive at maturity, and is

depressed an entire octave. The voice after the change is on the tenor and base staff.

On referring to the tunes, it will be seen that the music for the four classes of voices is written on four staffs, marked base, treble, alto, and tenor. The G on the middle line of the base and tenor staffs, representing the centre of the ordinary compass of the voice of males, is an octave lower than G on the treble and alto staffs. Performers on the organ, piano-forte, &c., should not forget that the notes written upon the base and tenor staffs are to be played an octave lower than the notes written upon the treble and alto staffs. Instruments must have a compass of at least three octaves, to embrace these voices, or to play two octaves of written music.

Note.—Instruments may be constructed or tuned to different sounds. For example, the German flate is based upon D, some of the clarinets upon B flat, and others upon E flat. The church organ, piano-forte, and several other leading instruments are constructed or uned to the sound called C. This key, or scale, is therefore called natural to instruments, and is made the universal standard of reference and comparison.

QUESTIONS.

Into how many classes of sounds is the human voice divided? Why is the letter G placed on the third or middle line of the staff? What is the relation of the male voice to

QUESTIONS.

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

CHROMATIC SCALE

-								- 0	40		#3	-0-		Δ	- 8-	- 50		ba	- 0	-bo						
	Ken A	-tA	- 0	豊つ	-0-	_2_	节		110					-						- 50	-2	0-	-60	- 0	-bo	
	1	#1	2	#2	3	4	#4	5	#5	6	#16	7	8	8	7	b7	6	b6	5	b5	4	3			b2	
																									Raw	

It is proved by instruments that the less intervals which occur between 3 and 4, and between 7 and 8, are precisely half as great as those which occur between the other sounds of the octave.

Now between the other sounds of the octave it has been found by experience that the voice, by an effort, may produce intermediate sounds. Thus intermediate sounds may be produced between 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and between 6 and 7; but not between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals between those sounds are naturally half-intervals, and no smaller interval is practicable.

The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same one or space of the staff with either of the notes between which they occur. Thus, the note representing the sound between I and 2 may be written on the same line or space with either of those notes. I may be clevated a half-interval, or 2 may be depressed a half-interval, and the same sound will be produced.

If it is proposed to elevate the lower sound, a # is used, and the sound is called a sharp 1st, a sharp 4th, &c.

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

A sharp (#) elevates the pitch of a note a half-interval.

A flat (b) depresses the pitch of a note a half-interval.

QUESTIONS.

How is it proved that the less intervals are half as great as the whole-intervals? Between what numbers of the octave may the voice produce intermediate sounds? Are the intervals thus produced natural? [Ans. No.] Why may we not have intermediate sounds between 3 and 4, and between 7 and 8? What is a Chromatic scale? [Ans. A scale of half-intervals.

How are intermediate sounds written on the stuff? What character is a sign of elevation? What is the sign of depression? Where a note appears on the staff with a sprethach, how is it to be sing? Ans. The sound is raised a half-interval.] Is it any

In the application of names to the intermediate sounds, the voice is assisted in producing the proper elevation or depression by changing the vowel sound of the syllable used. Thus when a sharp occurs before Doe, Ray, Faw, &c., these syllables should be pronounced Doe, Ree, Fee, &c. When a flat occurs before a note, the intermediate sound should be attempted by pronouncing See, Mee, &c., thus, Say, May, &c.

In attempting to sing this scale, it will be difficult to obtain the artificial sounds perfectly without the aid of an instrument.

In the practice, therefore, an instruct should always be introduced as a guide, that shall give the intermediate sounds with accuracy and certainty.

In the preceding scales the key has been so varied as to occupy every letter on the staff and every variety of high and low sounds exhibited, requiring only to extend the scales higher and lower in order to reach the widest range of instruments. From these scales all music is written, of whatever character, and from them every possible combination of sounds may be usade.

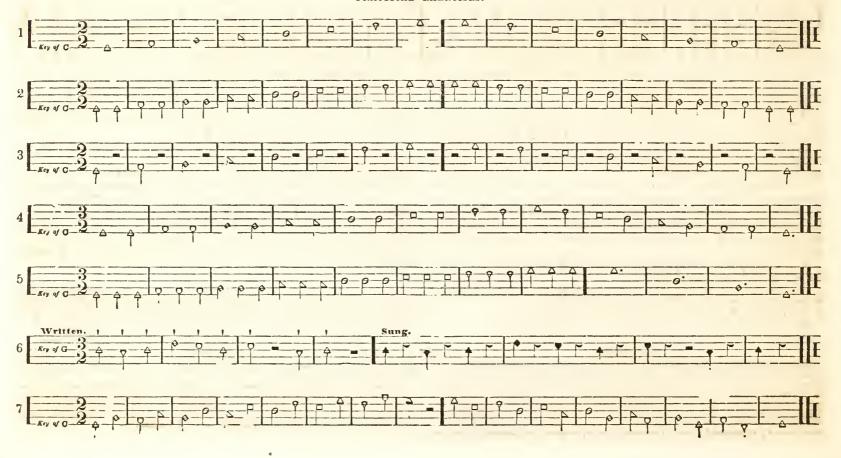
Note.—A time may be written upon two or more scales; that is, a piece of music may commence in one key, and differ goes be changed into another key, which is called modulation. When the change is continued several measures, the syllables should be changed, but when the change is leade for one or two notes only, the £4th, or 57th, &c., should be introduced; hence the messity of singers practising the chromatic scale.

QUESTIONS.

advantage in singing sharp and flatted noise to change the pronunciation of the syllables f. What change is recommended?

Instrumen al.—When a note appears of the staff with a * prefixed, how is it to be played? (Ans. The sound is to be russed half-interval. When a how? (Ans. The sound is to be lowered a half-interval.) In the key of F the \$4th is on B, how is the note to be played? (Ans. B is played in the C scale.) In the key of G the b7th is on k, how is the note to be played? (Ans. F natural.)

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



SACRED MELODEON.









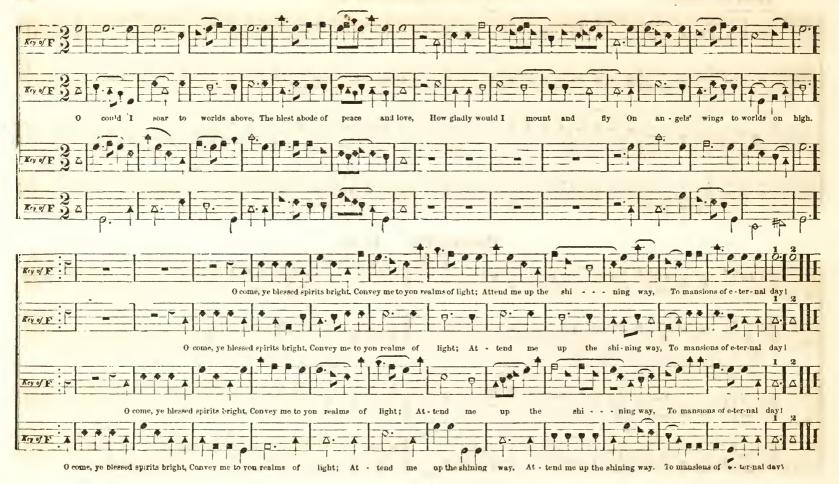




- 4. When trouble, like a gloomy cloud, Has gather'd thick and thinder'd loud He near my soul has always stood, his loving similars, O how good!
- 5. Often I feel my sinful heart Prone from my Saviour to depart, But though I have him off torgot, His loving-kindness changes not.
- Soon I must pass the gloomy vale, Soon all my mortal powers must ful; Oh! may my last expring breath His loving-kindness sing in death.
- 7. Then let me mount and soar away
 To the bright worlds of endless day:
 And sing with rapture and surprise
 His loving-kindness in the saics



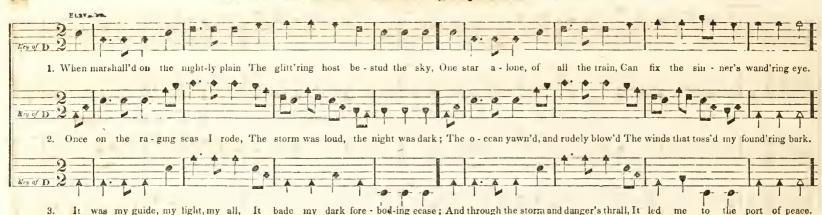




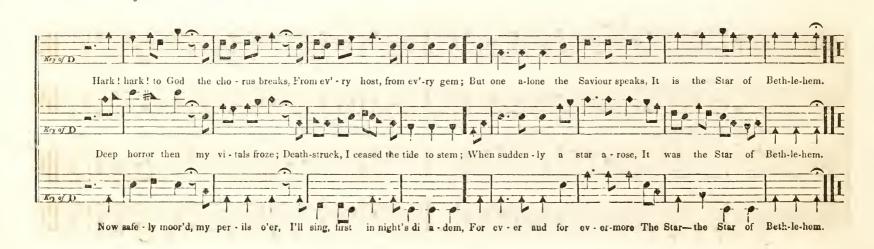








H. NI.



















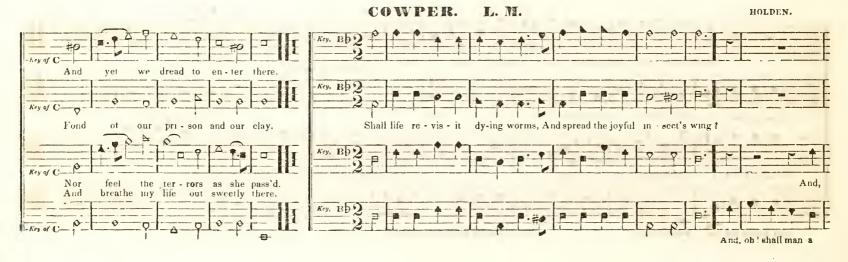




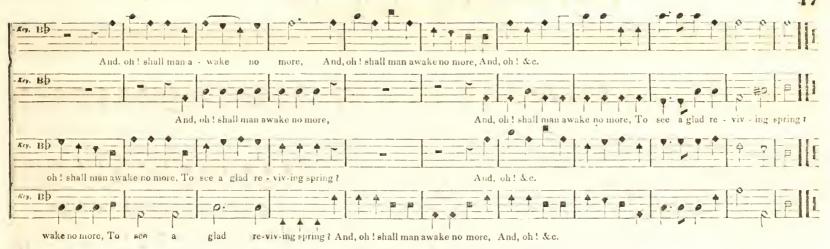
















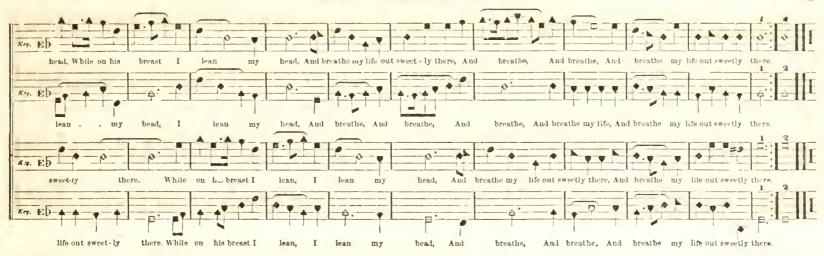
HA. NE.

- 3. This is the way I long have sought, And mourn'd because I found it not; My grief a burden long has been, Because I was not saved from sin.
- 4. The more I strove against its power I selt its weight and guilt the more, Till late I heard my Saviour say, "Come hither, soul, I am the way "

- Lo! glad I came to thee, blest Lamb, And made confession of thy name.
 Myselt alone had I to give, Nothing but love did I receive.
- 6. Now will I tell to sinners round What a dear Saviour I have found; Il point to thy redeeming blood, And say, "Behold the way to God."







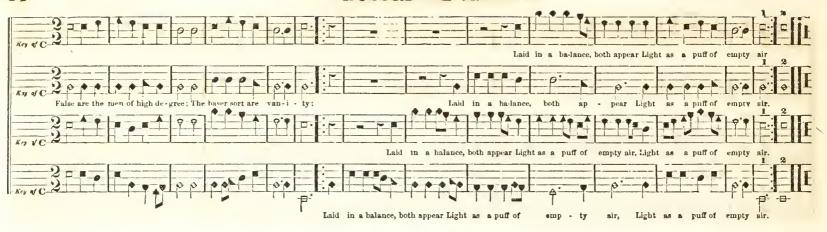


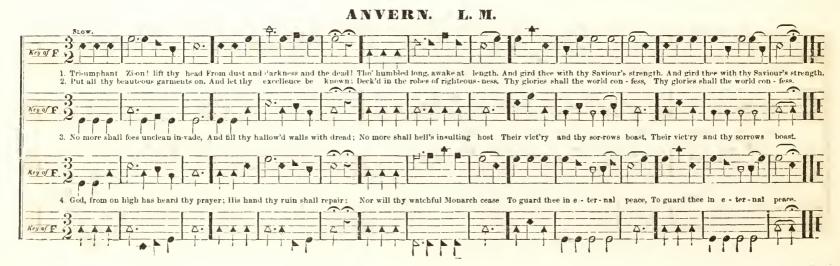












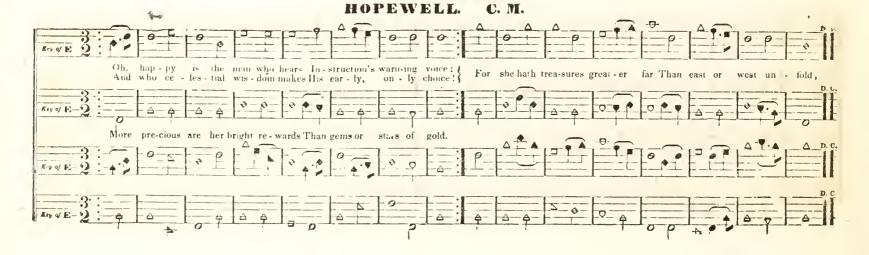


BROWN. C. M

W. B. B.

















MOTE.—The slur over the third measures of the above tunes to be observed only when the tune is repeated. To be repeated or not, at pleasure.



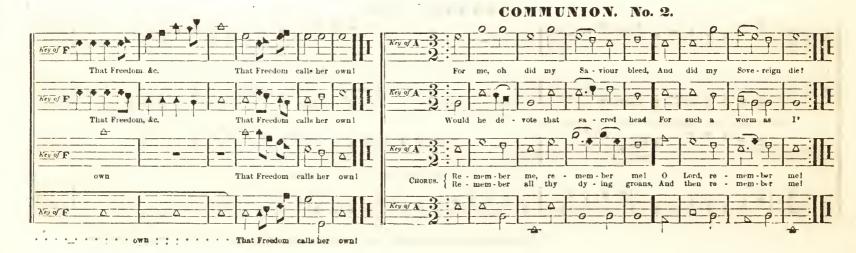


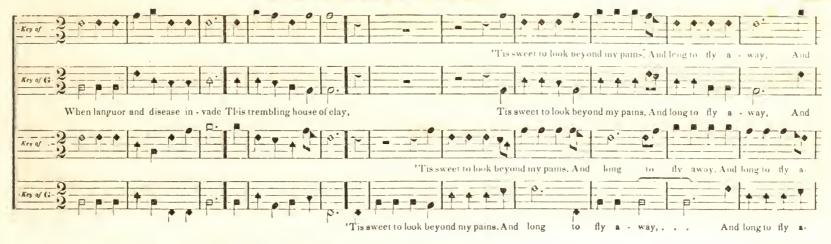


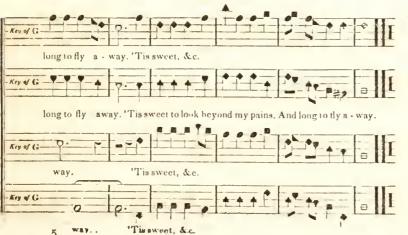












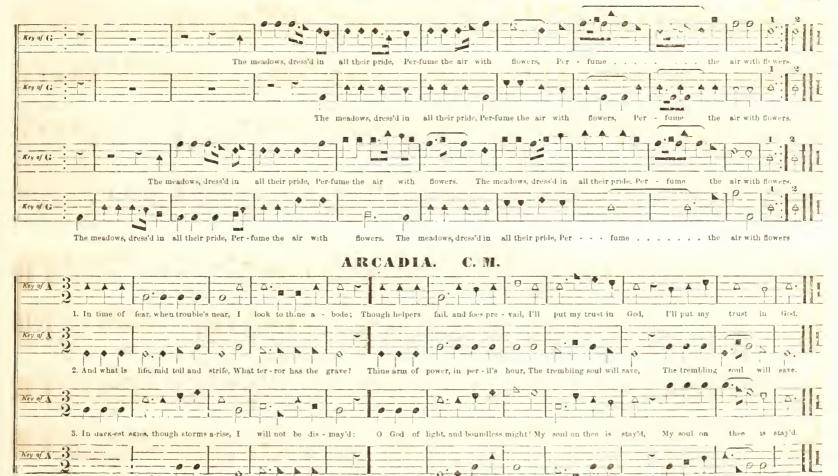
- Sweet to look inward, and attend
 The whispers of his love;
 Sweet to look apward, to the place
 Where Jesus pleads above.
- Sweet to look back, and see my name
 In life's fair book set down;
 Sweet to look forward, and behold
 Eternal joys my own.
- Sweet, to reflect how grace divine My sins on Jesus had;
 Sweet, to remember that his blood My dept of suffering paid.
- Sweet, in his righteousness to stand, Which saves from second death

- Sweet to experience, day by day, His Spirit's quickening breath.
- Sweet, on his faithfulness to rest, Whose love can never end;
 Sweet on his covenant of grace, For all things to depend.
- Sweet, in the confidence of faith,
 To trust his firin decrees;
 Sweet to be passive in his bands,
 And know no will but his.
- 8. If such the sweetness of the streams,
 What must the fountain be,
 Where saints and angels draw their blust
 Immediately from thes?







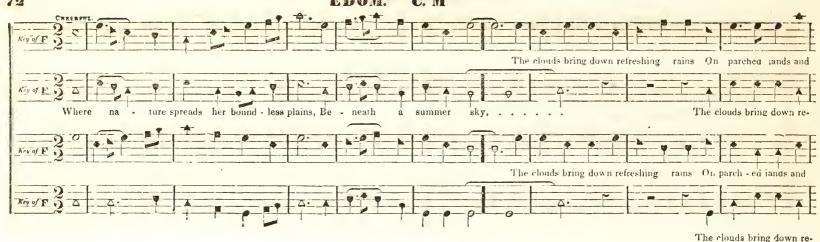












dry, On parched lands . . . and dry.

The bending trees their tribute yield, And herds to grazing roam. The grateful sower ary.

On parch ed lands and dry.

The bending trees their tribute yield, And herds to grazing roam.

The grateful sower ary.

The bending trees their tribute yield, And herds to grazing roam.

The grateful sower ary.



-



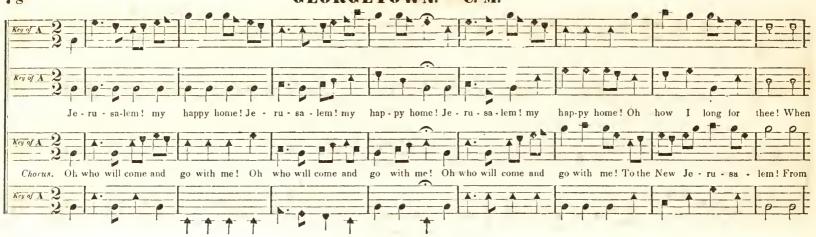
night.



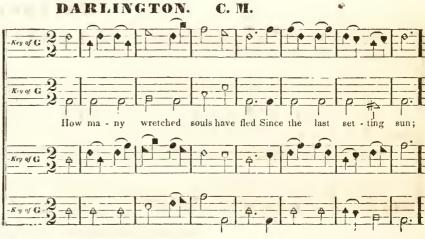




Noza.-Let the lower choosing notes in the Air be sung the first time; the upper, the last time.













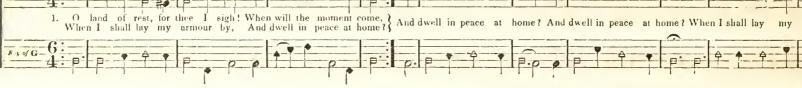














- No tranquil joys on earth I view, No peaceful, shelt'ring dome; This world's a wilderness of wo— This world is not my home.
- 3. To Jesus Christ I sought for rest;
 He bade me cease to roam,
 And fly for refuge to his breast,
 And he'd conduct me home.

- 4. When, by affliction sorety tried,
 I view the gaping tomb.
 Although I dread death's chilling tide,
 Yet still I sigh for home.
- 5. Weary of toil, and wand'ring round
 This vale of sin and gloom:
 I long to quit th' unhallowed ground,
 And dwell with Christ at home.









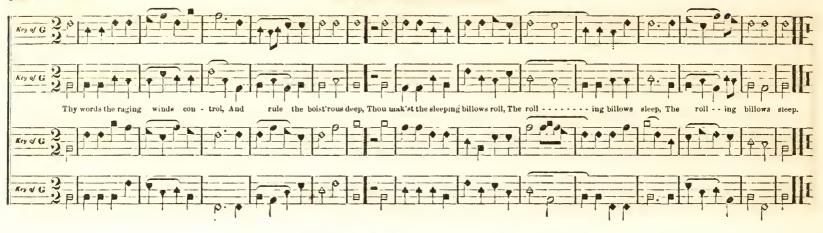


AUSTIN.









1. There is an hour of peaceful rest. To mourning wand'rers given: There is a tear for souls distress'd, A baim for ev'ry wounded breast.—Tis found alone in heaven **Every G** 2. There is a home for weary souls By sins and sorrows driven, When tosa'd on life's tempestuous shoals, Where storms ar se and ocean rolls, And all is drear but heaven **Every G** 3. There faith lifts up the tearful eye, The heart with anguish riven; It views the tempest passing by, Sees ev'ning shadows quickly fly, And all serenc in heaven.

4. There fragrant flowers immortal bloom, And joys supreme are given; There rays divine disperse the gloom— Be-vond the dark and narrow tomb Ap - pears the lawn of heaven.

C. M.

GOULD.

























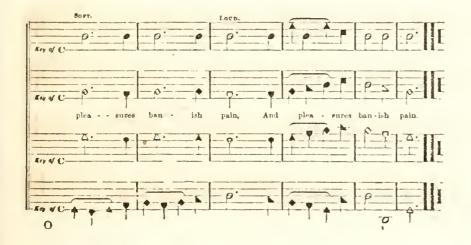












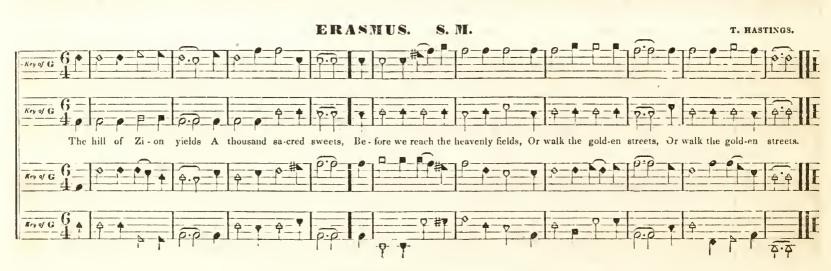
- There everlasting spring abides,
 And never-fading flowers:
 Death, like a narrow sea, divides
 This heavenly land from ours.
- Sweet fields beyond the swelling fixed Stand dress'd in living green;
 to the Jews old Canaan stood, While Jordan roll'd between.
- 4 Could we but climb where Moses stood And view the landscape o er. Not Jordan's stream nor beath's cold flood Should fright us from the shore









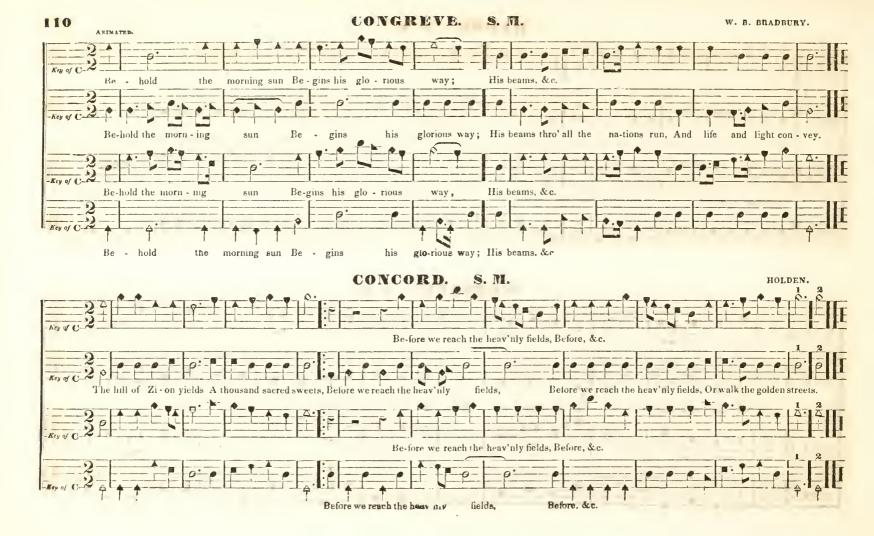




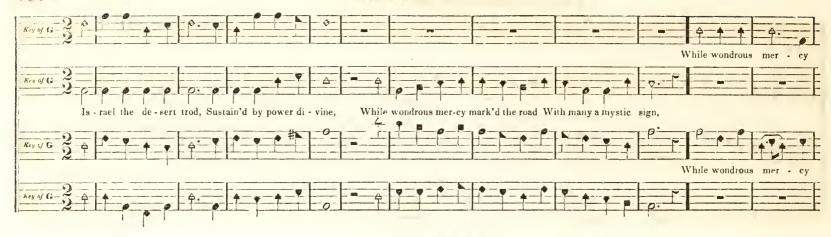


WEBSTER. S. M.

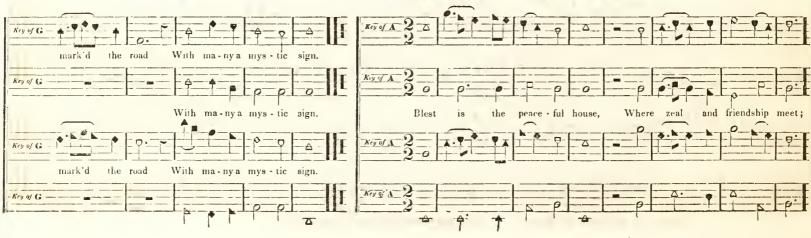








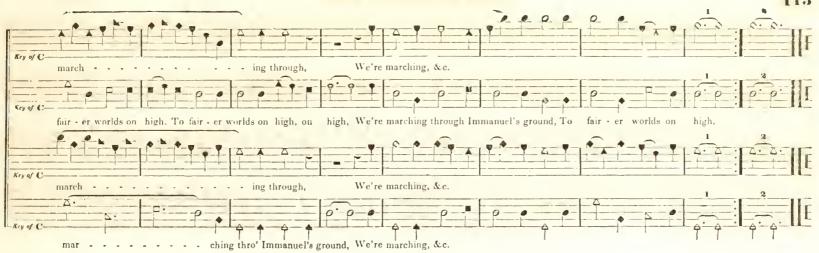




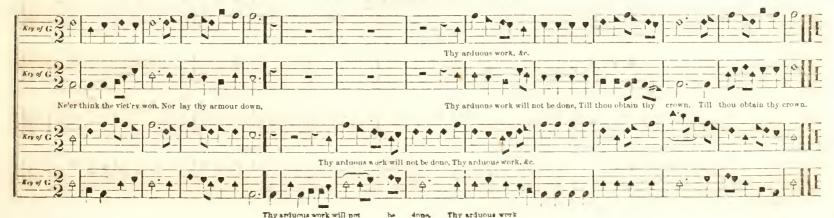


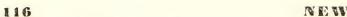






S. M. WILMINGTON.





MUNSON.

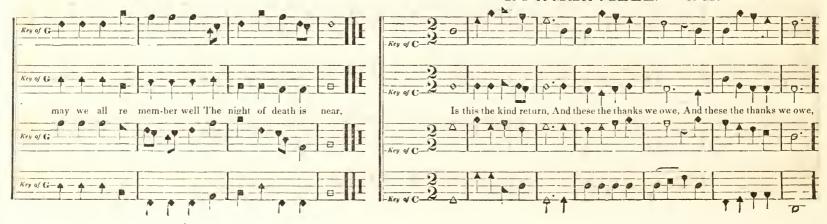










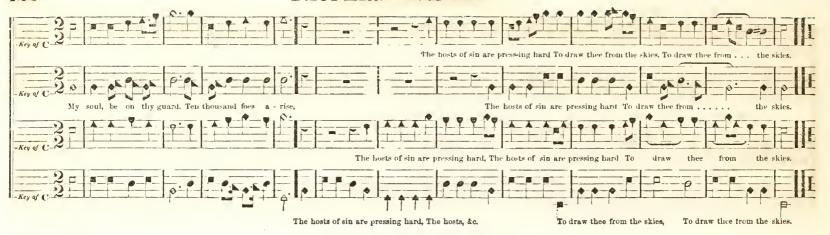


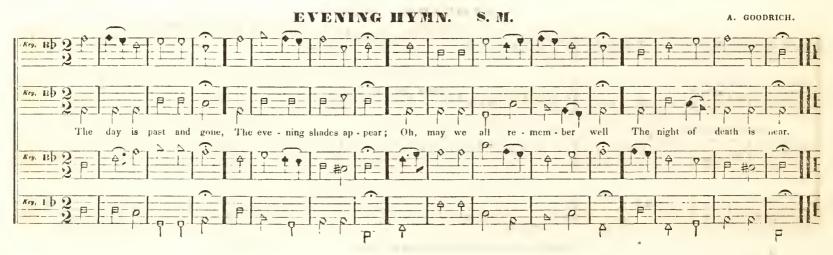
















Hath fore substantial and sincere, Hath joys, &c.









I need not tell thee who I am;
My musery and sin declare;
Thyself hast called me by my name,
Look on thy hands, and read it there;
But who, I ask thee, Who art thou?
Tell me thy name, and tell me now.

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

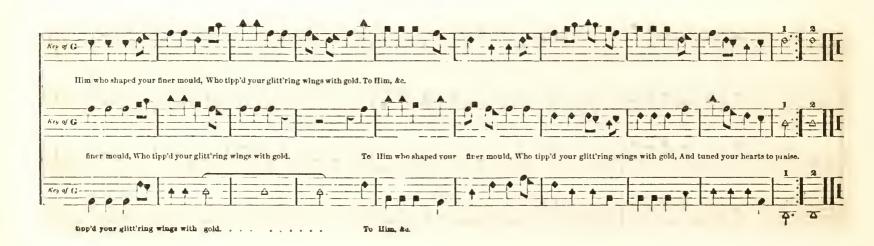
Wilt thou not yet to me reveal
Thy new, unutterable name?
Tell me, I still beseech thee, tell;
To know it now resolved I am:
Wrestling, I will not let thee go,
Till I thy name, thy nature know

What though my shrinking flesh complain,
And murmur to contend so long;
I rise superior to my pain:
When I am weak, then I am strong:
And when my all of strength shall fail,
I ahall with Jesus Christ prevail.











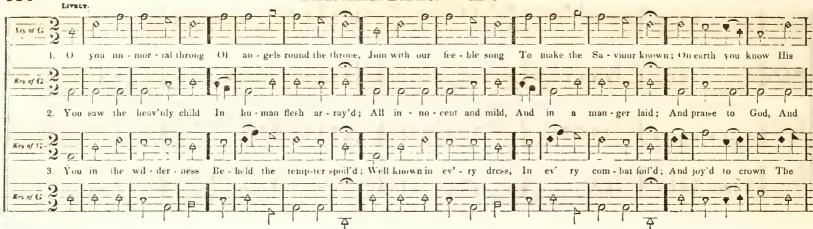






ZADOK. S. P. M.







- 4. Around the bloody tree
 You press'd with strong desire,
 That wondrons sight to see,
 The Lord of life expire.
 And could your eyes
 Have known a tear,
 In sad surprise
 Had dropped it there.
- 5. Around his sacred tomb
 A willing watch ve keep,
 Till the blest moment come
 To rouse him from his steep.
 Then rolled the stone,
 And all adored
 With joy unknown
 Your risen Lord.













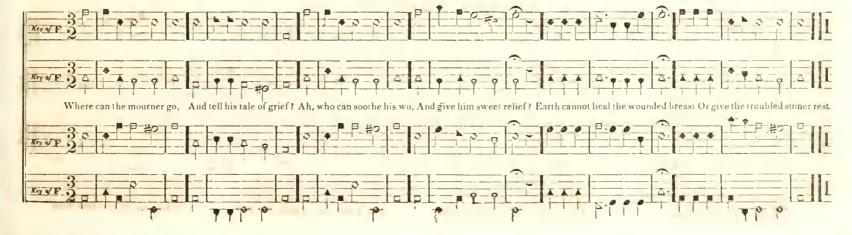
- His kingdom cannot fail;
 He rules o'er earth and heav'n,
 The keys of death and hell
 Are to the Saviour given:
 Lift up the heart! lift up the voice!
 Rejoice aloud! ye saints, rejoice!
- 3. He every foe shall quell;
 Shall all our sins destroy:
 And every boson swell
 With pure scraphic joy.
 Laft up the heart! lift up the voice!
 Rejoice aloud! ye saints, rejoice!





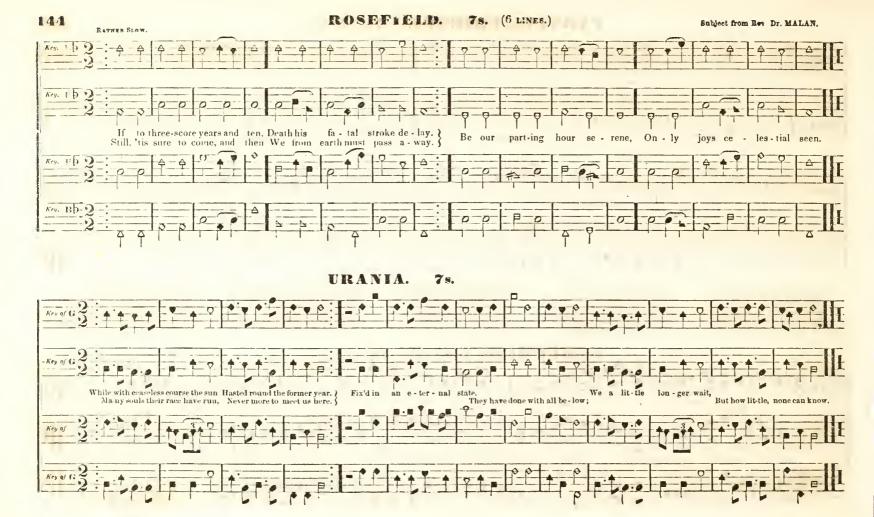


VALLUM. H. M.













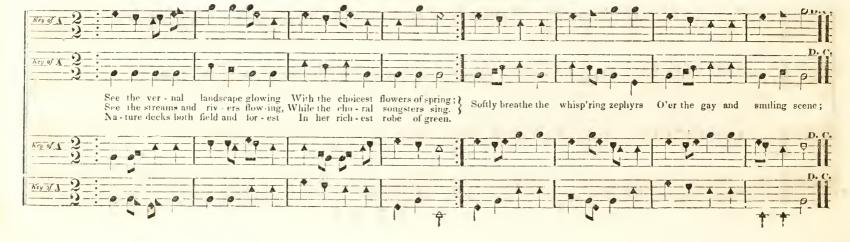


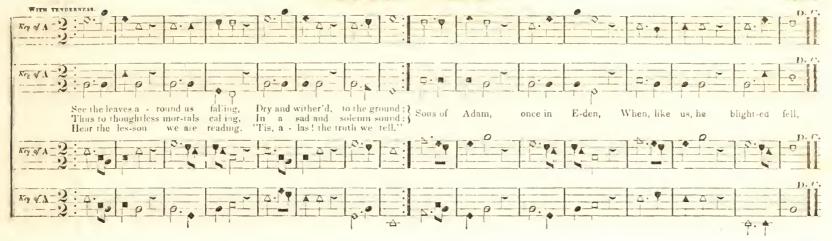




















- 2. All who join in true devotion
 Partners of eternal rest.
 Feel this minon, like an ocean,
 Roll within their peaceful breasts;
 They can sing eternal proises
 Unto God and to the Lamb.
 Though the world around is gazes,
 We do teel a heavenly calm.
- 3. Oh! how peaceful and how lovely
 Are the souls where muon regns;
 Such are good and kind and holy,
 Happy souls who innon gam;
 'Tis the offspring of kind Heaven,
 Pure and lovely, all divine;
 Union, genthe, mibl. and even,
 Union, I will make thee mine.



Bless-ings all a - round be - stowing, He with holds his care from none; Grace and meric cy ev - er flowing From the fountain of his throne.



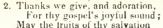












In our hearts and lives abound!

May thy presence

With us evermore be found.

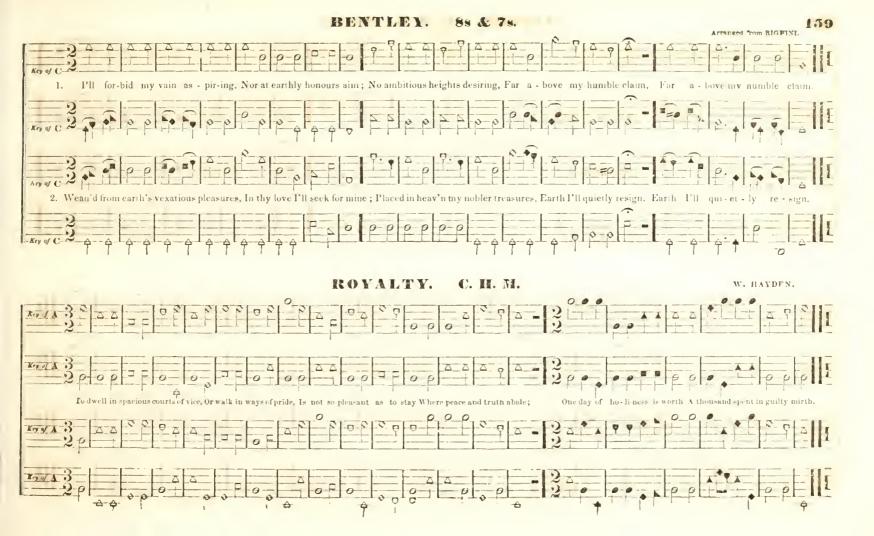
- 3. Then, whene'er the signal's given, Us from earth to call away, Borne on angels' wings to heaven,
- Glad the summons to obev—
 May we ever
 Reign with Christ in endless day!

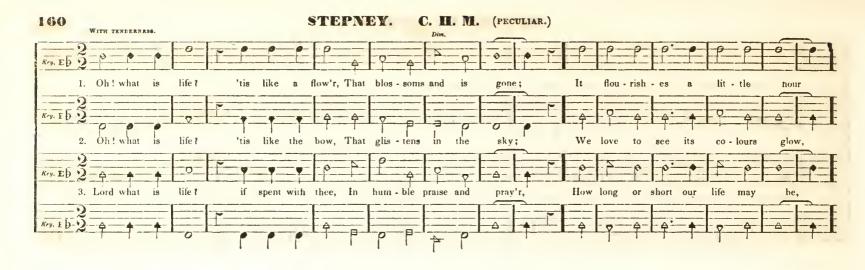


2. 'Tis the hour when happy faces
Smile around the taper's light;
Who will fill our vacant places?
Who will sing our song to-night?

Through the mist that floats above us Family sounds the vesper bell, Like a voice from those who love us, Breathing fondly, "Fare thee well' 3. When the waves are round me breaking,
As I pace the deck alone,
And my eyes in vain are seeking
Some green loaf to rest upon;

What would I not give in wander
Where my old companions dwel.
Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
Iste of Beauty, tare thee well!

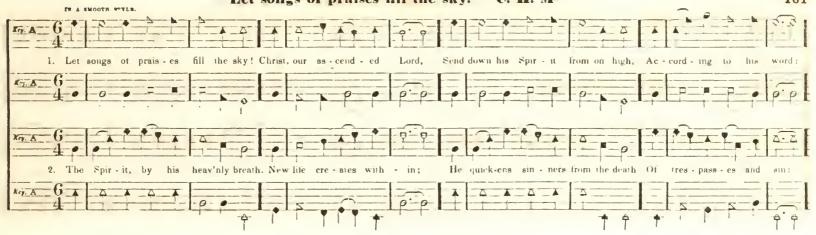










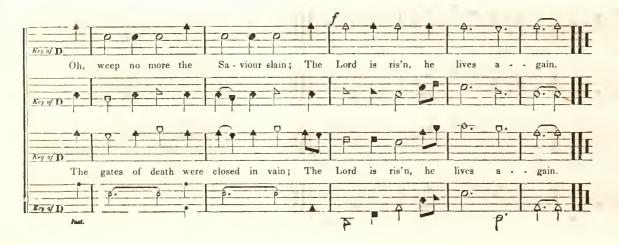




- The things of Christ the Spirit takes, And shows them unto men;
 The tallen soul his temple makes;
 God's image stamps again;
 All had the day of Periocost,
 The coming of the Holy Ghost!
- The Holy Spirit from above
 The twelve apostles crown'd,
 And gave them signs, and light, and love,
 To conquer all around.
 The gospel spread from Pentecost
 When Jesus gave the Holy Ghost



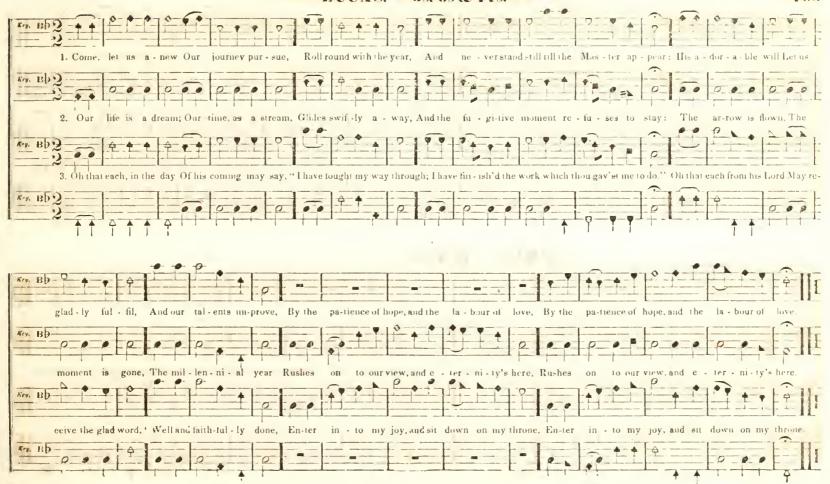




- 3. Now cheerful to the house of pray'r
 Your early footsteps bend;
 The Saviour will himself be there,
 Your Advocate and Friend:
 Once by the law your hopes were slain,
 But now in Christ ye live again.
- 4. How tranquil now the rising day!
 'Tis Jesus still appears,
 A risen Lord, to chase away
 Your unbelieving fears:
 Oh, weep no more your comforts slain
 The Lord is ris'n, he lives again.
- And when the shades of evening fall,
 When life's last hour draws nigh,
 If Jesus shines upon the soul.
 How blissful then to die!
 Since he has ris'n that once was slain.
 Ye die in Christ to live again.









SERUG. 68 & 4s.





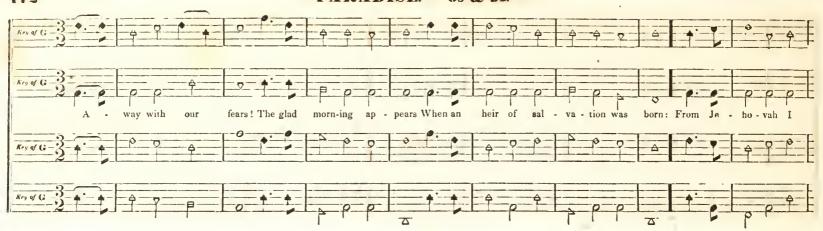












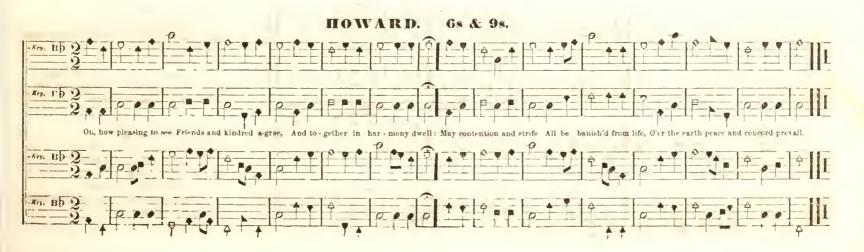


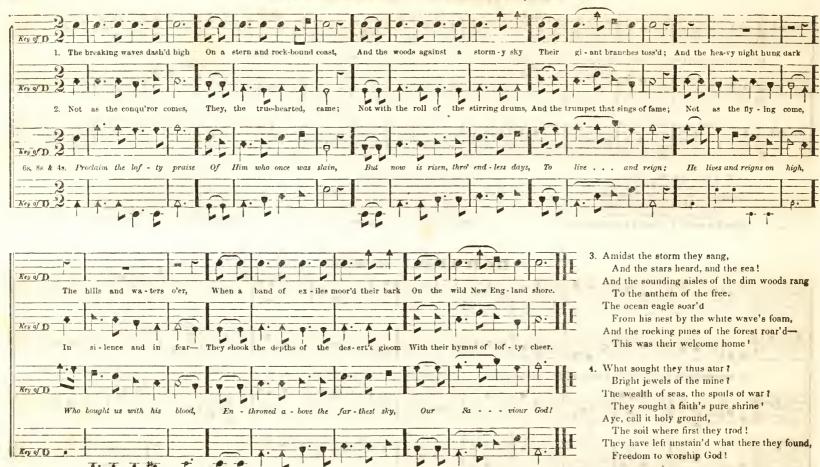


2. Lo! a prophet of old,
Of a highway hath told,
Where the ransom'd of Israel may go;
Your Deliverer hath come,
And he calleth you home,
That his mercy and peace you may know.

3. Come to Salem again,
And for ever remain
In the places where David hath been;
Lo! in David's own mount
God hath open'd a fount
For your guilt, your transgression, and sin.

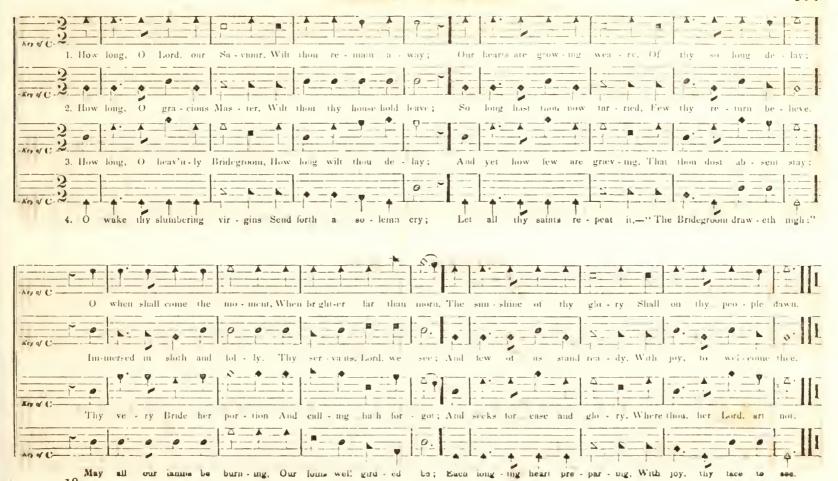
4. Let the leprous appear,
And be purified here,
And be banish'd from Zion no more;
On the Saviour believe,
And his mercy receive,
And before him devoutly adore





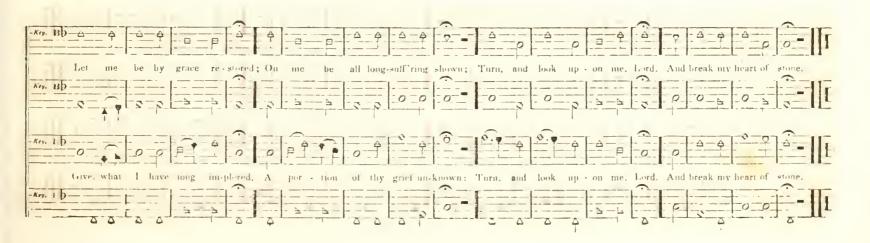




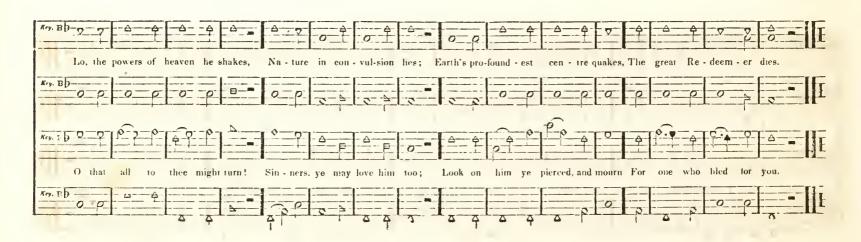


















AURORA. 8s.





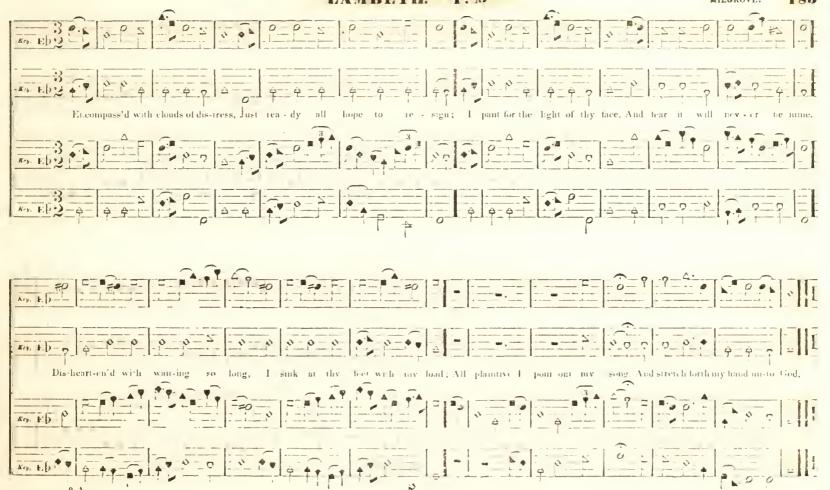
Sweet woodblues will rise round his tomb, O Corydon! hear the sad cries And willows there sorrowing wave: Young byscinths freshere and bloom, While hawthorns encircle his grave, Each morn, when the sun gilds the East, (The green grass bespangled with dew.) He'll east ms oright beams on the, wet, To charm the sad Caroline's view.

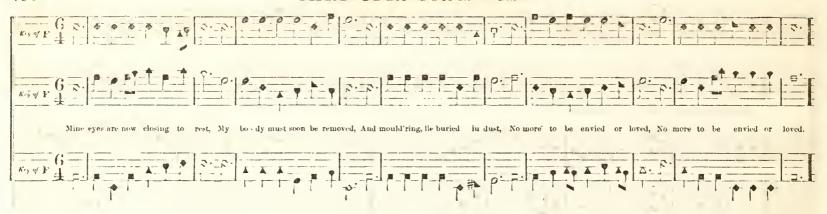
Of Caroline, plaintive and slow: O spirit' look down from the skies, And pity thy monriner below "Its Caroline's voice in the grove, Which Philomet hears on the plain, Then striving the mourner to soothe, With sympathy joins in ber strain.

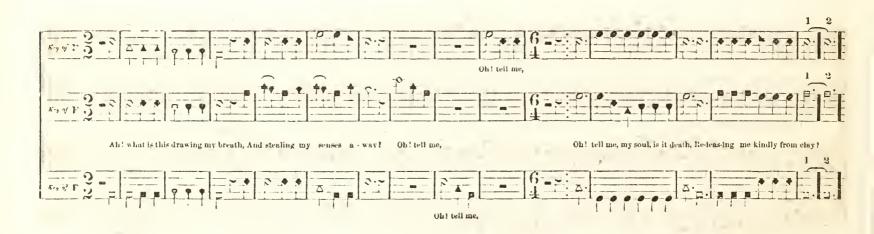
Ye shepherds, so blithesome and young, Betire from your sports on the green; Since Corydon's deaf to my song, The wolves tear the lambs on the plain; Each swam round the forest will stray, and sorrowing hang down his head; It is pipe then in symphony play home dirge to young Corydon's shade.

And when the still night has unfurl'd Her robes o'er the hamlet around. Bray twilight retires from the world. And darkness encumbers the ground-I'll leave my own gloomy abode, To Corydon's arm will 1 fly, There kneeling will bless the just God Who dwells in bright mansions on high.

Since Corydon hears me no more, In gloom let the woodlands appear; Ye occurse be still of your rost: Let Antonio extend round the year I'll be me through queelow and lawn There call the bright flowiets of May Then rise on the wings of the chorn, And wait my young spirt away









"The sun to the west has descended."

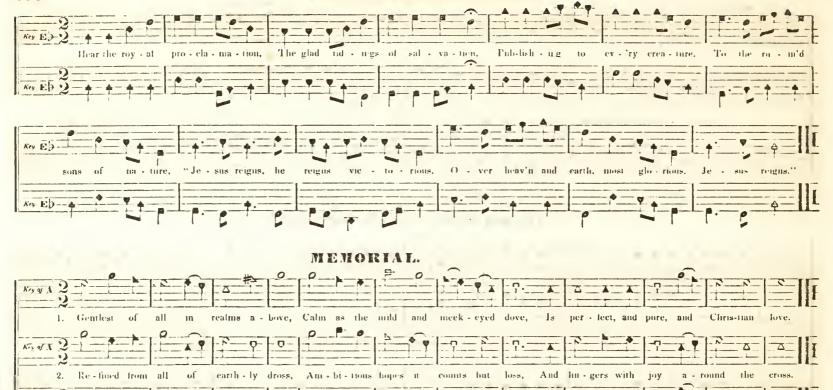


2. The stientierd his flock has now folded,
The birds have all gone to their nest,
The value test restarchy tolling,
Annoances the nour of rest

The busy fields all are deserted.
 All nature is quiet and still.
 Save where the fresh breezes are waving.
 The pines on the side of the nill.

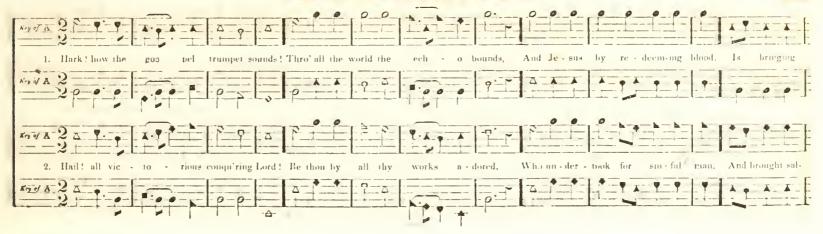
While all are so lovely and peaceful,
 To heaven for one blessing we it pray;
 Oh! now our life's eve be as pleasant,
 And mild as the close of the day.

PROCLAMATION. 8s & 3.



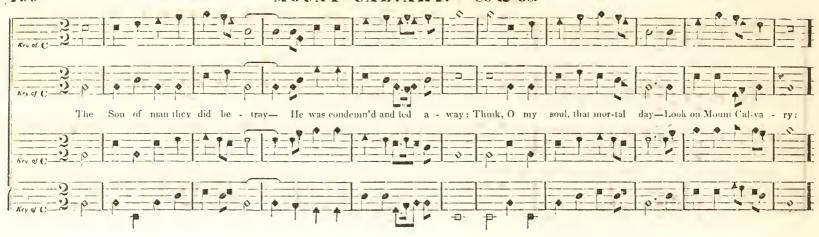
- 3. Iteard ye mat sound from scraph's tongue, That glorious song the an egels sung O'er Bethele-hem's plains, when Christ was young?
 - 4. The sweetest of all its notes to me, As sweet, no doubt, it is to thee, Is "Peace on the earth from sea to sea."
- Yet peace, as a trult from love doth grow It blooms in the souls of saints below, And ripens the more that Christ we know.

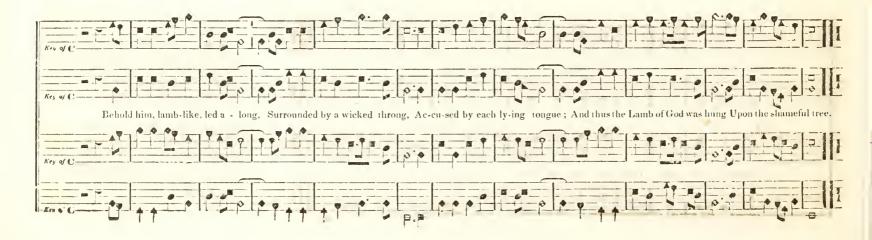
Death will dissolve all earthly ties.
 But souls that are one below the skies,
 In Christ, will be one in Paradiss.





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

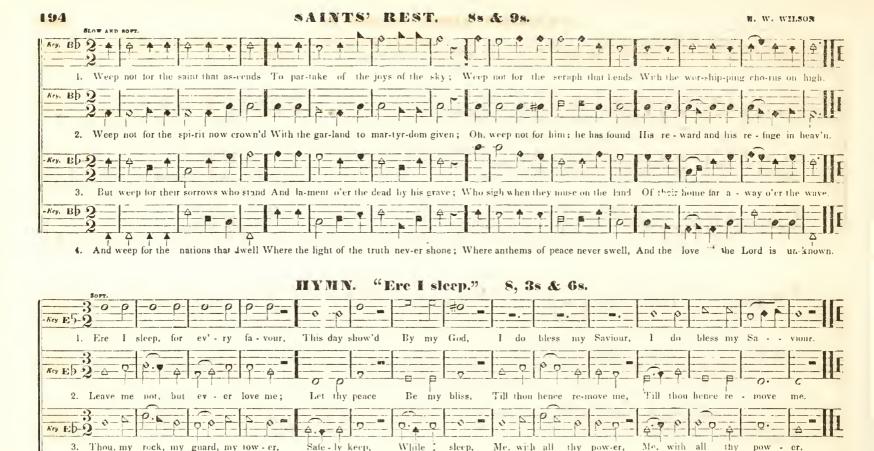








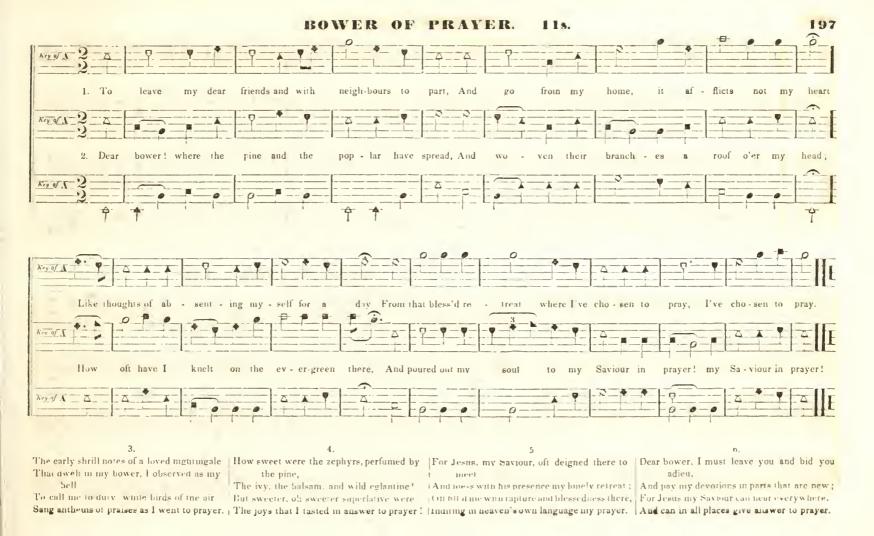






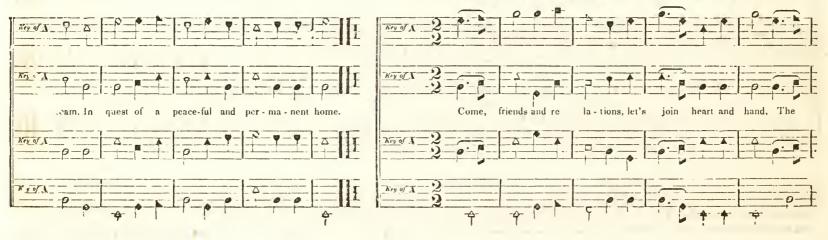






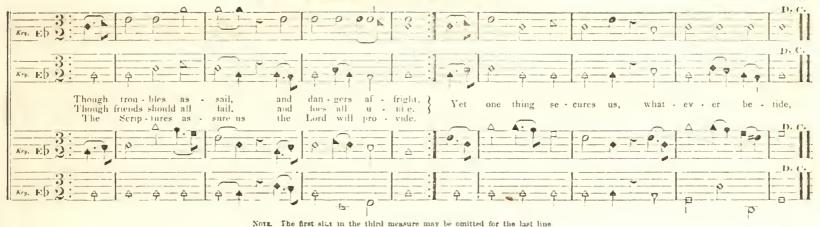




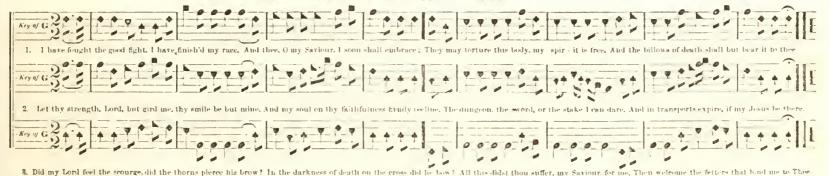




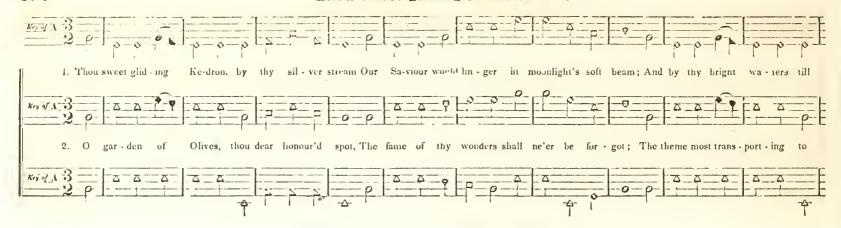


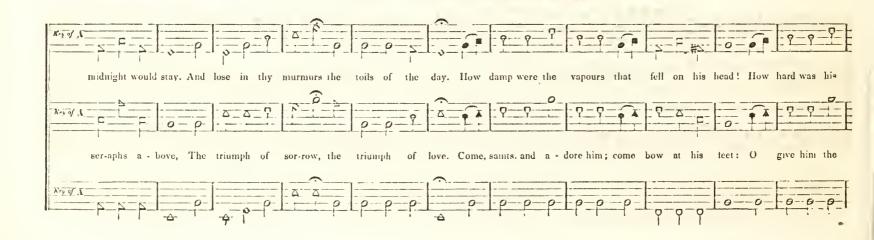


THE MARTYR'S SONG. 11s.



- 4. United in sufferings, the promise is dear, I shall, with my Jesus, in glory appear. Out of great tribulation in triamph I go, With my robe wash a in blood, and made whiter than snow.
- I go to my Saviour I go to my God;
 I tread the same path my Redectner once trod;
 I oworthy my Saviour in wording and I
 E'en to fall in thy cause, for thy truth e'en to die.
- 6. Lot on my clear vision the sears of the bless'd Secon calmby to sline, and more pre-to-rest. Then noshaken my send on the promise ren s-"Though I de, I shall live; though I hall, I shall rise."







THE RULER'S DAUGHTER. 68, 78 & 58, or 118 & 128.

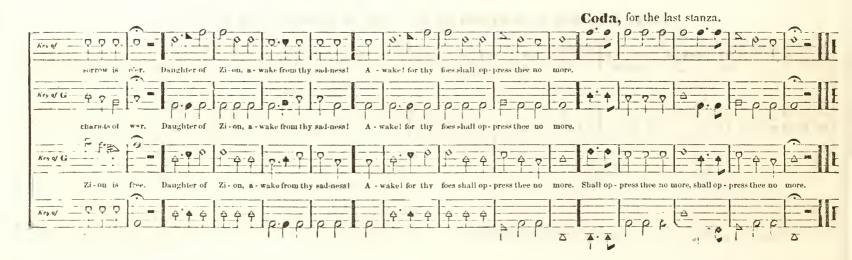


2. My dear little daugnte
I fear she will die;
O thou merethil Saviour,
Attend to my cry;
If then will fait touch her
She surely will tive,
Then to thee all the grory
O Jeans, I'll give.

3. And Jesus went with him,
But soon it was said
To the heart-stricken father,
Thy daughter is dead;
Why trouble the Master,
Thy woes to relieve,
But the kind Saynoir whope
"Now only believe

- 4 They came to the house,
 And the mourners were there;
 Who with weeping and walling
 Were rending the nit;
 But lesus reproved them,
 Why thus do you weep?
 For the mind is not dead,
 She 's only asleep.
- 5. O see, with a touch
 How the manden awakes
 When the mighty Physician
 Her hand gendy takes;
 And, see, from her lea ares
 Pale death questy thes,
 At the voice of the Savour,
 "O damsel, arise.—Mas Powe









From the Psalmist, No. 843.

- "Do this," and remember the blood that was shed, Ere Calvary's victim to slaughter was led: When, sad and forsaken, the garden alone Gave ear to his sorrow, and echoed his moan.
- Remember the conflict with insult and scorn,
 The robe of derision, the chaptet of them;
 The sin-cleansing fountain that stream'd from his side,
 When, "Father, forgive them," he utter'd, and died.
- Remember that victor o'er death and the grave:
 He liveth for ever, his people to save;
 O take, with thanksgiving, this pledge of his love,
 The foretaste of rapture eternal, above.

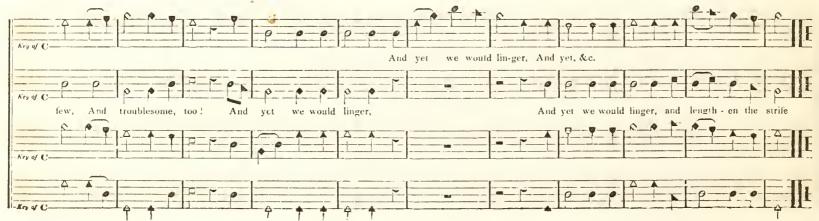


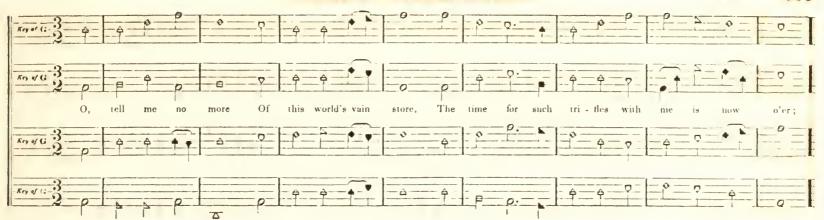


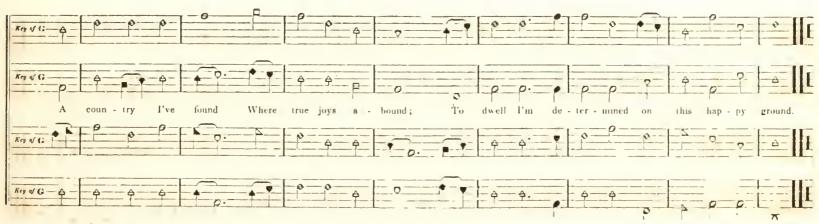
- 3. The harb'rous tyrants, to increase the wo, In canning sindes a song of Zion claim; Bud'si cred praise in strains inclodious flow, While they biasphenic the great Jehovah's name.
- But now, in heather chains and lands unknown, Shall Israel's sons a song of Zion raise t O impliess Salem! God's terrestrial throne! Thou land of glory,—sacred mount of praise!
- 5. If e'er my memory lose thy sacred name,
 If my cold heart neglect my kindred race,
 Let dire alliction seize this guily trame,
 My hand shall perish, and my voice shall cease.
- Yet shall the Lord, who hears when Zion calls, O'ertake her loss with terror and dismay;
 His arm avenge her desolated walls.
 And raise her children to eternal day.

















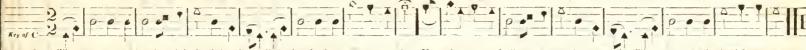






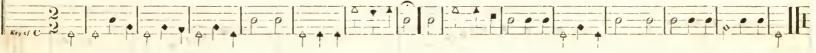
THE PILGRIM'S REPOSE. 118 & 8s.

1. I came to the spot where the white' pilgran lay. And pensively stood by his tomb; When, in a low whisper, a voice seem'd to say "How sweetly I sleep here a-tone.



2. "The tempest may how, and the lond thunders roll. And gathering storms may arise; Yet calm are my feelings, at rest is my soul. The tears are all wiped from my eyes.

3. "Twas the call of my Master that led me from home. I bade my companions in ewell: 1 Left my dear children, that now for me mourn. In a far distant region to dwell.



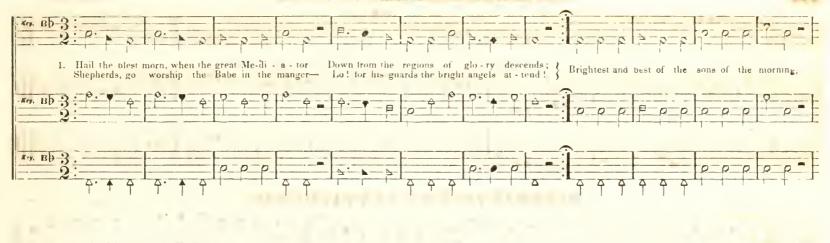
- "I wander'd a stranger and exile below, To publish satvation algorit;
 - The trump of the gostel endeavour to blow, Inviting poor summers to God.
- But when at a distance, and far from my hom?
 No kindred nor relative mgn.
 - I mer the contagion, and sank in the romo.

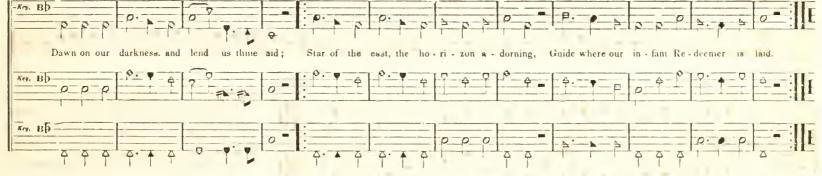
 My spirit ascending on high.

6. "Oh! tell my companion and children most dear, To weep not for Joseph, though gone; The same hand that led me through scenes dark and drear Has kindly assisted me home."

Allusion is made to Elder Thomas's apparet, which was ordinarily white.







- Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining, Low has his head with the beasts of the stall Angels adore him, in slumber reclaiming, Maker, and Monarch, and Saylour of all
- Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
 Odours of Eden, and off*rings divine?
 Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean,
 Myrrh from the torest, or rold from the mine?
- Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
 Vamly with gitts would his layour secure!
 Richer by far is the heart's adoration,
 Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor-







- Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green.
 That nost, with their banners, at sunset was seen.
 Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown.
 That nost, on the morrow, lay wither'd and strown.
- 2 For the angel of death spread hot wings on the blast, And breath'd in the tace of the toe, us he pass'd; And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill. And their hearts but once heaved, and for ever were still!

- 4. And there lay the steed, with his nostrils all wide, But through them there roll'd not the breath of his pride And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turt, And cold as the spray on the rock-beaten surf.
- And there lay the rider, distorted and pale, With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mait, And the tents were all silent, the natures alone, The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.
- 6. And the widows of Ashur are load in their wail; And the idols are bruke in the tempte of Baal; And the might of the Genare, mismore by the sword, Hath melted, nice snow, in the giance of the Lord.





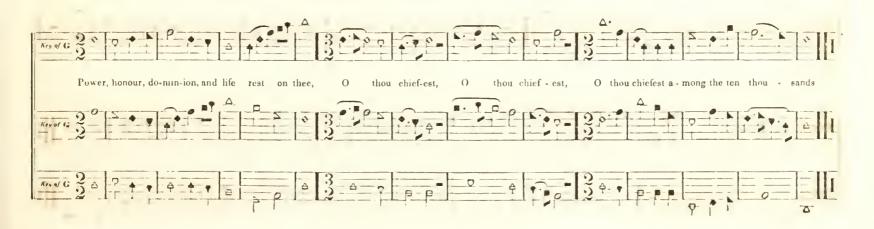
- Zion, the marvelious story be telling.
 The Sound the Highest, how lowly his highly
 The brightest of angels in glory excelling.
 He should be redeem thee, he reigns upon earth.
 Chorus. O shoul the glad bidings, suitingly sing,
 Jerusalem trainples—Messale is King!
- Tell how be consell from nation to nation.
 The hearts beering new let the earth education.
 How tree to the sum or he others solvation.
 His people with low everlasting are crown'd.
 Charas. O show the glad tubings evolutingly sing.
 Jerusalen trumple. Alcason is King!
- Mortals, your homoge be gratefully bringing.
 And sweet let the gladestine hossinta wite.

 an angels, the full haltening he singing.
 One closure resonted through the earth and the stress Choras.
 O shout the glad fallings extracting sing.
 Jernsalem trumples—Messach is king!













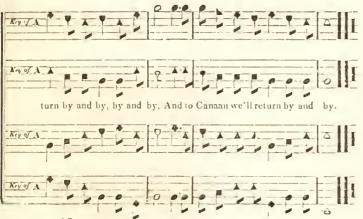






- To where you have laid him, my steps hence direct,
 This tribute so sacred 1 owe—
 To weep o'er his grave,
 And with spices to save
 His body, if you will bestow.
 Grief fondly calls,
 Oh! my Lord, then, and Master bestow.
- 4. Refuse, oh! refuse not, oh! hear my complaint!
 My soul pressed with sorrow bows low:
 Give me this delight,
 Point my pathway aright,
 This Jesus so lovely bestow.
 Grief is my plea,
 Oh! my Lord, then, and Master bestow.





- Our Deliverer will come by and by,
 And our sorrows have an end
 With our three-score years and ten;
 And vast glory crown the day by and by.
- Our enemies are strong; we'll go on,
 Though our hearts dissolve with fear,
 Lo! Smar's God is near;
 While the fiery pillar moves we'll go on.
- By Marah's bitter streams we'll go on, Though Baca's vales be dry, And this land yields no supply, To a land of corn and wine we'll go on.

- And when to Jordan's flood we are come, Jehovah rules the fide, And the waters will divide.
 And the ransom'd host will shout, We are come.
- 6. There the friends will meet again who have loved
 Our embraces will be sweet
 At our dear Redeemer's feet,
 When we meet to part no more, who have loved
- There with all the happy throng we'll rejoice
 Shouting glory to our King,
 Till the vaults of heaven ring,
 And to all eternity we'll rejoice.



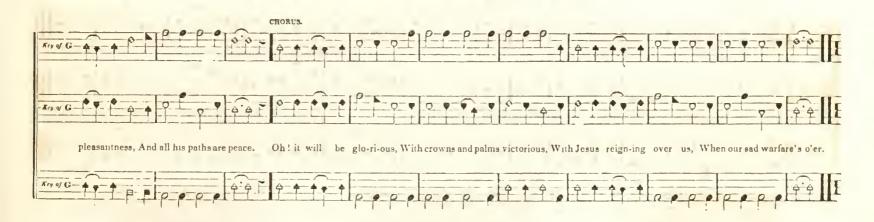
- 3. His parents, poor in earthly store,
 To entertain the stranger,
 They found no bed to lay his head
 But in the oxen's manger;
 No royal things, as used by kings,
 Were seen by those who found him,
 But in the hay the infant lay
 With swaddling bands around him.
- 4. On the same night a glorious sight

 To shepherds there appeared:
 In smiling flame an augel came,
 They saw and greatly feared.
 The angel said, "Be not afraid,
 Although we much alarm you,
 We do appear good news to bear,
 As now we will inform you.

- 5. "The city's name is Bethlehem,
 In which God hath appointed,
 This glorious morn a Saviour's born,
 For him hath God anointed;
 By this you'll know, if you will go
 To see this little stranger,
 His lovely charms in Mary's arms,
 Both lying in a manger."
- 6. When this was said, straightway was heard A glorious sound from heaven:
 Each flaming tongue an anthem sung,
 "To man a Saviour's given;
 In Jesus' name, the glorious theme,
 We elevate our voices;
 At Jesus' birth be peace on earth,
 Meanwhile all heaven rejoices."

- 7. Then with delight they took their flight,
 And winged their way to glory,
 The shepherds gazed, and were amazed
 To hear the pleasing story.
 To Bethlehem they quickly came,
 The glorious news to carry,
 And in the stall they found them all—
 Joseph, the babe, and Mary.
- 8. The shepherds then return'd again
 To their own habitation,
 With joy of heart they did depart,
 Now they had found salvatiou.
 "Glory," they ery, "to God on high,
 Who sent his Son to save us;
 This glorious morn a Saviour's born.
 His name it is Christ Jesus"







4. Creation's mighty fabric all
Will be to atoms oven;
The sky consume, the planets fall,
Convuisions wheck this earthly ball;
There's mithing firm but heaven.

5. This world is poor, from shore to shore,
And like a baseless vision,
Their lofty domes, and brilliant ore,
Their gems and crowns are vain and poor
There's nothing rich but heaven

Adieu to all below—adien;
 Let hie's dull chain be riven;
 The charms of Christ have caught my view
 To worids of light I will pursue,
 To live with Him in heaven.



- 8. When the poor, harmless hare may be traced to the wood,
 By her footsteps indented in snow;
 - When the fips and the fingers are all starting in blood, And the marksmen a fowl-shooting go;
 - When the poor robin-red I reast approaches the cot, And the miches hang at the door;
 - When the board snokes with something reviving and hot, The t'e the time to remember the poor
- 4. When a thaw shall ensue, and the waters increase,
 - And the rivers all insolent grow; When the fishes from prison obtain a release;
 - When the mendows are hid by the prond swelling flood, And the bridges are useful to more:
 - When in this con enjoy every thing that is good, Can you muching to think of the poor!

- Soon the day will be here when the Saviour was born, All the world should agree with one voice.
 - All nations unite to saline the blest morn, All the ends of the earth should rejoice
- All the ends of the earth should rejoice Grim death is deprived of its all-keling sing. And the grave is from to not go more.
- Saints, suggest, and men, hallelugal's shall sing.
 And the rich shall remember the soor.



- A home in heaven! when our pleasures fade, And our wealth and fame in the dust are laid; And our strength decays, and our health is riven; We are happy still with our home in heaven.
- 4. A home in heaven! when the sinner mourns, And with conrite heart to the Saviour turns; Oh! then what bliss in that heart forgiven, Does the hope inspire of a home in heaven.
- 5. A home in heaven! when our friends are fled To the cheerless grave of the mould'ring dead; We wait in hope of the promise given, We will meet again in our home in heaven.



- 4. Stay, father, stay: oh! leave this night. The maddening bowl, whose withering blight. Hath cast so dark a shade around. The nome where joy alone was found.
- Stay, father, stay: alone—alone— With mone to cheer, and none to mourn; How can I leave this world of wo, And to the land of spirits go?

6. Stay, father, stay: once more I ask; Oh! count it not a heavy lask To stay with me till life snatt end My last, my only earthly friend



3. Silent our harps o'er Babel'streams And Zion we no more shall see,

1. O Thou who driest the mourner's tear.

How dark this world would be

We could not fly to thee.

If, pierced by sins and sorrows here.

"LIGHT IN DARKNESS." 2. The friends who in our sunshine live,

Must weep those tears alone.

When winter comes, are flown: And he who has but tears to give,

- 3. Oh who could bear life's stormy doom, Did not Thy wing of love Come brightly waiting thro' the gloom, Our peace-branch from above?
- 4. Then sorrow, touch'd by Thee, grows bright With more than ropture's ray, As darkness shows us worlds of light We never saw by day.

FRIENDSHIP. Ss & 7s. (PECULIAR.)



2. Sinners, repair to Jesus' arms; Why will you slight his favour? Now he invites you to his charms, Willing to be your Saviour. O that you would on him believe! All your transgressions he'll forgive: Comfort and peace shall you receive. Flowing 120m Christ for ever.

3. Now is the time; no more delay-Fly from the path of nature: Fenr not what scotling sinners say Yield to your great Creator. So shall your dying souls obtain Freedom from all your guilt and pain; So snail you soon in glory reign, Praising your great Creator.

4. Then shall the heavenly arches rung " Glory to God our Saviour !" Angels and sames shall join to sing Praises for all his favour: Then shall the theme of pertect love. Sounding through all the courts above Every tuneful passion move, Praising the Lord for ever

THE FEMALE PILGRIM. 88 & 78



- Pilgrim thou dost rightly call me, Wand'ring through this waste so wide; But no harm will e'er befall me While I'm bless'd with such a Onide.
 I am bound, &c.
- Such a guide! No guide attends thee; Hence for thee my fears arise: If some guardian power defends thee, "Tis unseen by mortal eyes, "I am bound, &c.

- Yes unseen—but still, believe me, Such a Quide my steps attends; He from every strait relieves me, He from every harm defends.
 I am bound, &c.
- Pilgrim, see that stream before thee, Darkly wand'ring through the vale; Should its deadly waves roll o'er thee, Would not then thy courage fail I am bound, &c.

- No: that stream has nothing frightful:
 To its brink my steps I bent!
 There to plunge will be delightful—
 There my pdgrimage will end.
 I am bound, &c.
- While I gazed, with speed surprising Down its banks she plunged from sight: Gazing still, I saw her rising Like an angel, clothed in light!
 I am bound, &c.

HOME.





- We're going to see the bleeding Lamb—Will you go?
 In rapturous strains to praise his name—Will you go?
 The crown of life we there shall wear.
 The conqueror's palm our hands shall bear.
 And all the toys of Heaven we'll share—Will you go?
- 3. We're going to join the heavenly choir—Will you go?
 To raise our voice and time the lyre—Will you go?
 There saims and angels gladly sing
 Hosanna to their God and King.

And make the heavenly arches ring-Will you go?

- 4. You weary, heavy laden, come—Will you go?
 In the bless'd house there still is room—Will you go?
 The Lord is waiting to receive:
 If you will on him now believe.
 [Oh believe!
 He'll give your troubled conscience case—Come, believe!
- The way to Heaven is free for all—Will van go?
 For Jew and Geneile, great and small—Will you go?
 Make up your mind, give God your heart,
 With every sar and idol part.

And now for glory make a start—Come away!

6. The way to Heaven is straight and plain—Will you go? Believe, repent, be born again—Will you go? The Saviour cries alond to thee, "Take up thy cross and following.

And thou shalt my salvation see -Couge to me 10

Oh could I hear some sumer say—"I will go?
I'll start this moment, clear the way—Let me go!
My old companions, tare you well,
I will not go with you to hell;

I mean with Jesus Christ to dwell—Let me go!
—P are you well!"



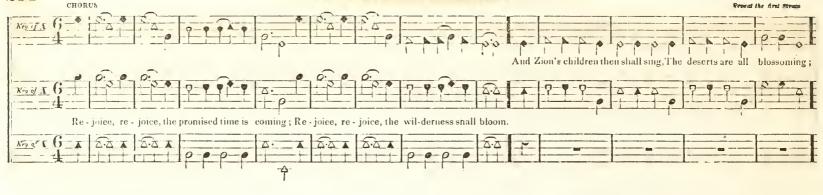


- 2. And when that bright morning in sphenoor shall dawn, Our tears will be ended. Our sorrows all gone,

 While the mighty, &c
- 3. The Bridegroom from glory
 To earth shall descend.
 Ten thousand bright angels
 Around him attend,
 While the mighty, &c

4 The graves will be open'd,
I'm dead will arise.
And with the Redeemer
Mount up to the skies,
While the migaty, &c.

5. The sames, then numerial, In glory shall origin. The Bride with the Bridegroom For ever remain, While the mighty, &c.





2. Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming: Rejone, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing; I rom Zion shall the law go forth. And all shall hear, from south to north: Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming: Rejoice, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing. And truth shall sit on every hill. And blessings flow in every rill: And praise shall every heart employ, And every voice shall shout, for joy, Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming: Rejoice, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing.

3. Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming; Rejoice, rejoice, the "Prince of Peace" shall reign. And lambs may with the leopard play, For naught shall harm in Zion's way: Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming; Rejoice, rejoice, the "Prince of Pence" shall reign The sword and spear, of needless worth, Shall prune the tree and plough the earth: For peace shall smile from shore to shore And nations shall learn war no more' Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming; Rejoice, rejoice, the "Prince of Peace" shall reign



Friendless orphan, poor and mean, By the proud and wealthy scorn'd.

God will hear. God will hear the orphan's prayer. But, if we on God rely, He will prove a constant friend.

He regards. He regards the orphan's prayer.

"A Pilgrim and a Stranger."



2. There the sunbeams are ever shining, I am longing for the sight; Within a country, forlorn and dreary, I have been wandering, alone and weary I'm a pilgrim, &c 3. Of that country to which I'm going, My Redeemer is the light; There is no sorrow, nor any sighting, Nor any sin there, nor any dying. I'm a pilgrim, &c.

ATONEMENT.



- 3. Jesus hung bleeding, Jesus hung bleeding Three dieadul hours in pain; And the solid rocks were reut, Through creation's vast extent, When the Jews crucified the Lamb,
- Darkness prevail'd, darkness prevail'd, Darkness prevail'd o'er the land, And the sun refused to shine When his Majesty divine Was derided, insulted, and slain.

- When it was finish'd, when it was finish'd, And the atonement was made, He was taken by the great And rembalm'd in spices sweet, And was in a new sepulchre laid.
- 6. Hail, mighty Saviour! hail, mighty Saviour,
 Prince, and the Author of Prace!
 Oh, he burst the bars of death,
 And, trumphant from the earth,
 He ascended to mansions of bliss.
- 7. There interceding, there interceding,
 Pleading that sinners may live,
 Crying, "Father, I have died,
 Oh behold my hands and side,
 To redeem them—I pray thee, forgive."
- "I will forgive them—I will forgive them, When they repent and believe: Let them now return to thee, And be reconciled to me, And salvation they all shall receive."

THE PILGRIM'S REST. L.M.



- 2. The world may reund me rage and fight,
 And lay in dost their highest throne,
 But nothing can that soil affright
 Who fives for God, and him alone.
- 3. When such do lay their bodies by,
 And from their animal labours cease,
 They'l' find a band of angels mgh
 To wait their souls to realms of peace.
- They'll wing their way to mansions fair Where Christ the Lord in glory reigns. Meet hosts of shining spirits there, Beyond the reach of mortal pains.
- Oh may I realize and know My span of time, how switt it flies! I soon must quit this house below, To praise my Lord above the skies.



3. Then hail! blessed state; hail! ye songsters of glory re harpers of bliss, soon I'll meet you above I'li join your full choir, in renearsing the story, Salvation from sorrow, through Jesus's love.

Though prison'd in earth, yet by anticipation, Alrendy my soul feels a sweet prelibation Of joys that await me, when freed from probation. My heart's now in heaven, the Edon of love

PILGRIM'S FAREWELL

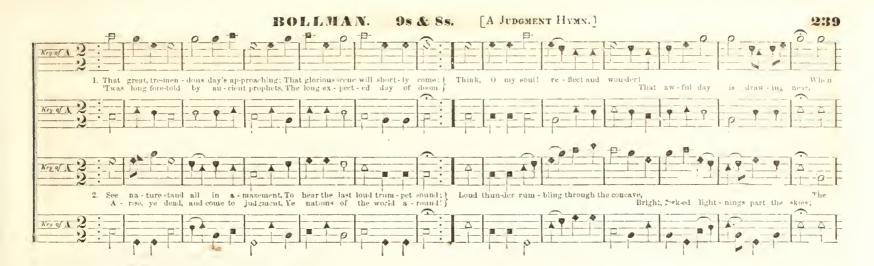


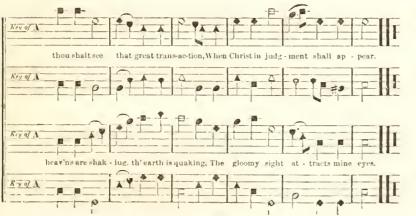


2. Farewell, my friends, time rolls along,
Nor waits for mortal cares or bliss;
I'll leave you here, and travel on
Till I arrive where Jesus is
I'll march, &c.

Farewell, dear brethren in the Lord,
 To you I'm bound with cords of love;
 But we believe his gracious word,
 That we ere long shall meet above.
 Pill march, &c.

4. Farewell, you blooming sons of God,
Sore conflicts yet remain for you;
But dauntless keep the heavenly road,
Till Canaan's happy land you view.
I'll march, &c.





- 3. The orbit lamps, all veil'd in "ackcloth,
 No more their shining courses run;
 The wheels of Time, stopp'd in a moment,—
 Eternal things are now begun!
 Huge, massy rocks, and tow'ring mountains
 Over their tumbling bases rear;
 The raging ocean, all in commotion,
 Is dashing round her Tirghted share.
- 4. Green, turfy graveyards, and tombs e^c marble Give up their dead, both small and great; See the whole world, both saint and sinuer, Are coming to the judgment-seat!
 See Jesus, on the throne of justice, Come hast ming down the parted skies, With countless armies of shining angels—To meet him all the saints arke!
- Bright shining streams from his holy presence; His face ten thousand suns outshines;
 Behold him coming in power and glory,— To meet him all his saints combine.

- "Go forth, ye heralds, with speed like lightning; Call in my saints from distant lands: These that my blood has wash'd and ransom'd, Whose names in Life's fair book do stand."
- 6. O come, ye blassed of my Father, The purchase of my dying love, Reesi's e the crowns of hie and glory, Which are laid up for you above! For you, dear souls, who have continued With me in all temptations bore. I have provided for you a kingdom, To rean with me for evenuere.
- 7. There are flowing fountains of living waters; No sick, see, pain, nor death to fear; No sorrow using, no fears nor dying, Shall eve, have admittance there; But how will sinners stand and tremble, When justice rulls them to the bar; Those that reject his offerd mercy, Their everlasting doom to hear.



IIIs.



A voice of deep anguish from one that was there;
The tones of his agony melted my heart,
While earnestly pleading the lost sinner's part.

2. I pass'd near a garden: there fell on my ear

- 3. In offering to heaven his strong, matchless prayer, He spake of the torments the sittner must bear; His life, as a ransom, he offer'd to give, That sinners, redeemed, in glory might live.
- 4. So deep was his sorrow, so fervent his prayers, That down o'er his boson roll'd sweat, bloed, and tears I wept to behold him, and asked his name, He answer'd,—"Tis Jesus: from heav'n I came.

- 5 "I am thy Redeemer.—for the a I must die: The cup is most painful, but annot pass by J. Thy sins, like a mountain, be laid upon me, And all this acep augush suffer for thee!"
- I heard, with attention, the tale of his wo, While tears, like a foundam of waters do flow; The cause of his sorrow to hear him repeat, Affected my heart, and I fell at his fee:
- 7. I trembled with horror, and loudly did ery—
 "Lord, save, or I perish! O save, or I die!"
 "He smiled when he saw me, and said to me—"Live!
 "Thy sins, which are many, I breely forgive."
- 8. How sweet was that language! it made me rejoice! The smiles, O how pleasan! how cheering his voice! I ran from the garden to spread it abroad: I shouted, "Salvation! O, glory to God!"
- I'm now on my journey to mansions above: My soul full of glory, of peace, light, and love! I think of the garden, the prayer, and the tears, And that loving stranger, who banish'd my fears.
- 10. The day of bright glory is rolling around, When Gabriel, descending, the trumpet shall sound; My soul then in raptures of glory will rise, To gaze on that Stranger with unclouded eyes.

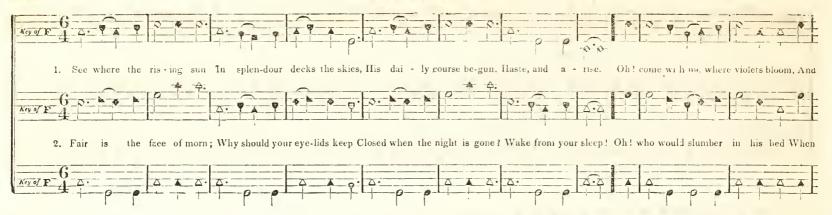






2. Salvation to our God, who shines
In face of Jesus on the throne!
The only just and inerciful!
Salvation to the worthy Lamb,
With loud voice all the church ascribes:
Ameg, say angels round the throne

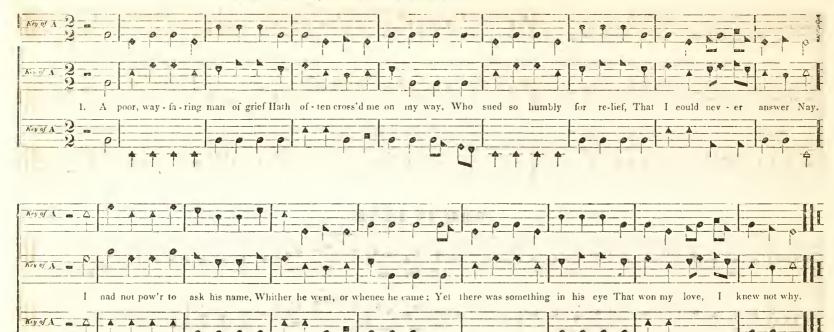
3. To him who loved us, and has wash'd
Us from our sins in his own blood,
And who has made us kings and pricate
To his own Father and his God,
The glory and dominion be
To him eternally. Amen'







- Round you pine-ted mountain Flows a golden nood;
 Lear the yourkling fountain Whister "God is good!"
- See the streamlet bounding
 Through the vale and wood,
 Hear its ripples sounding,
 Murmir "God is good!"
- 4. Music now is ringing
 'I brough the shady grove,
 Feather'd songsters singing,
 Warble "God to rove"
- Wake my heart, and springing, Spread thy wings auroud.
 Soaring still and singing, God is ever good.



- 2. Once, when my scanty meal was spread, the entered: not a word he spake; Just perishing for want of bread, I gave h m all; he bless'd it, brake, And ate, but gave me part again; Mine was an angel's portion then; And while I fed with cager haste, The crust was manna to my taste.
- 1 spied him where a fountain burst
 Olear from the rock; his strength was gone;
 The headless water mock'd his thirst,
 He neard it, saw it burrying on.
- I ran and raised the sufferer up; Thrice from the stream he drained my cup; Dipp'd, and returned it ranning o'er. I drank, and never thirsted more.
- 4 "Twas night: the floods were out; it blew A wintry hurricane aloof; I heard his vose abroad, and flew To bid him welcome to my roof. I warmid, I clothed, I cheer'd my guest; Laid him on mine own couch to rest; Then made the earth my bed, and seem'd In Eden's garden while I dream'd
- 5. Stripp'd, wounded, beaten nigh to death, I found him by the highway side; I roused his pulse, brought back his breath, Revived his spirit, and supplied Wime, oil, refreshment; he was heal'd. I had, myself, a wound conceal'd; But from that hour, fargof the smart, And peace bound up my broken heart.
- 6 In prison I saw him next, condemn'd To meet a fraitor's doon at morn; The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd, And homour'd him 'mid shame and scorn
- My friendship's utmost zeal to try, Ho ask'd if I for him would die. The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill, But the free spirit cried. "I will!"
- 7. Then, in a moment, to my view. The stranger started tron anguise; The tokens in bis bunds I knew; My Saviour scood before my even! He spake, and my poor name ne named "Of me thou hast not been ashamed; These deeds shall thy memorial be; bear new; then dieds it unto ma?"





- - I will rehearse, rehearse the pleasing story, All is well—All is well.
 - Bright angels are from glory come,
 - They're tound my bed, they're in my room.
 - They want to watt my spirit home.
 All is wett-all is well.

- 4. Hark! hark! my Lord, my Lord and Master calls me, All is well—all is well.
 - I soon shall see, shall see his face in glory, All is well—all is well.
 - Farewell, dear friends, adien, adien!
 - I can no longer stay with you,
 - My glitt'ring crown appears in view, All is well- All is well.

- 5. Hail, hail, all hail! all hail! ye blood-wash'd throng; Saved by grace—Saved by grace.
 - I've come to join to join your rapturous song. Saved by grace... Saved by grace.
 - All, all is peace and joy divine,
 - And heaven and glory now are mine:
 - All halfelujah to the Lamb,
 - All is well—All is well

NEVER PART AGAIN.





"Friends of Freedom, swell the song."





2. Shrink not when the foe appears; Spurn the coward's guilty fears, Hear the shricks, behold the tears, O'ruin'd famines! Raise the cry in every spot, "Touch not, taste not, handle not;" Who would be a drunken sot, The worst of miseries!

3. Give the aching bosom rest,
Carry joy to every breast;
Make the wretched drunkard blest,
By hving soberly.
Raise the glorious watchword high,
"Touch not, taste root, till you dee!"
Let the echo reach the sky,
And carth keep publice

4. God of mercy, hear us plead.
For thy help we intercede:
See how many bosoms bleed,
And heal them speedity.
Hasten, Lord, the happy day,
When, beneath thy gentle ray.
Temperance all the world shall swey.
And reign triumphantly.



2. The sword the crested warrior wields,
Is not the sword for the;
While marching over tested fields,
To death or victory;

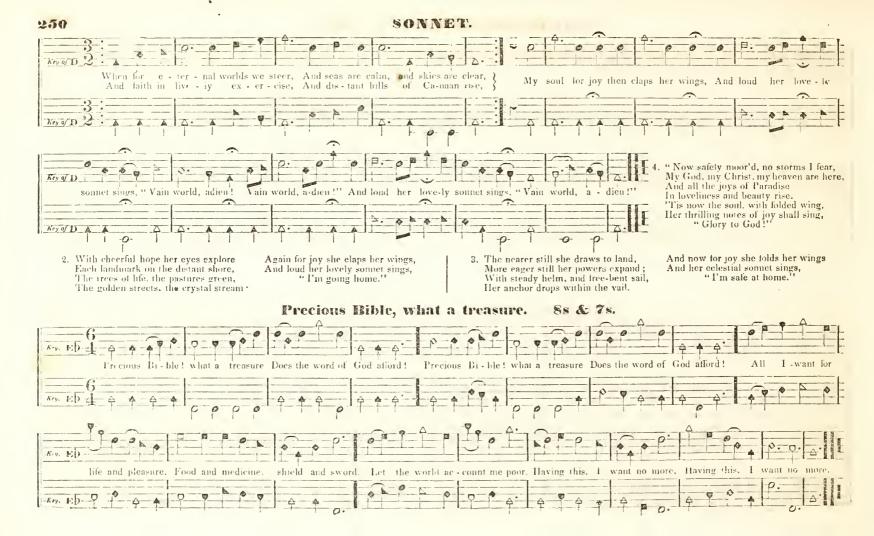
But there's a sword that pierces deep, And often makes the sumer weep, And to the Saviour flee; O that's the sword for me! The fame that's gam'd by men of blood, Is not the fame for me;
 By dreighing earth in gory flood, Or friend and enemy;

4. The wreath that binds the victor's brow, Is not the wreath for me; Is not the wreath for me; For, to receive it who would how, Save that through pride it be; But there's a wreath—a shining crown For him, who gains (O great renown!) O'er sin the victory; O that's the wreath for me!

ENDING PLACE. I. N.



- Against the God that built the say, I fought with hams upsted high; Despised the mansions of his grace, Too proud to seek a hida g-place.
- Enwrapt in dark, Egyptian right, And head of darkness more had right, Madly I ran the sutul race.
 Secure without a hiding-place.
- 4. But lo bild eternal counsel ran, "Aroughey love, arrest the man?" I leb the arrows of discress.
 And found I had no hiding place.
- 5. But lod a neavirie year dipend. And merce's angel soon appear d. Who led not only the one To Jesus Curist, my huang piace









- 2. Star of Hope, gleam on the billow, Bless the soul that sighs for thee; Bless the sailor's lonely pillow Far, far at sea. Bless the subor's lonely pillow, Far, far at sea.
- 3. Star of Faith, when winds are mocking All his foil, he flies to thee; Save him, on the billows rocking, Far, far at sea. Save him, on the billows rocking, Far, far at sca.
- 4. Star Divine! O safely guide hur, Bring the war d'rer home to thee: Sore temptations long have tried him Far, far at sea. Sore temprations long have tried huz, Far, far at sea.





















THE CHURCH'S DESOLATION. 88 & 78. (Peculiar.)





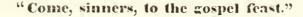
2. Her pastors love to five at case;

They cover wealth and honour;
And while they seek such things as these,
They bring reproach upon her.
Such worthless officets they pursue,
Warmiy and indiversed,
The charch they lead and ruin, too—

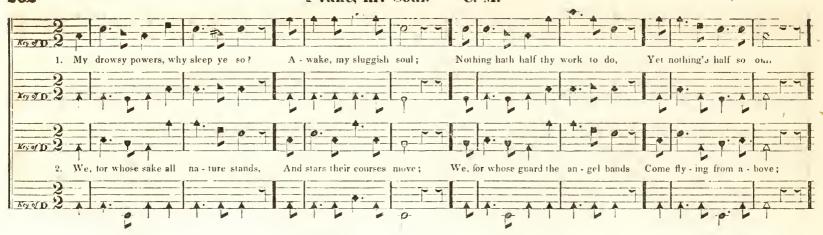
Her glory is departed.

- 3. Her private members walk no more
 As Jesus Christ has taught them;
 Riches and fashion they adore—
 With these the world has bought them.
 The Christian name they still retain,
 Absurdly and false hearted;
 And while they in the church remain.
 Her glory is departed.
- 4. And has re'igion left the church,
 Without a trace behind her?
 Where shall I go, where shall I search,
 'That I once more may find her?
 Adien! ye proud ye light and gay!
 I'll seek the broken-hearted,
 Who weep, when they of Zion say.
 Her glory is departed
- 5. Some few, like good Elijah stand,
 While thousands have revolted;
 In earnest for the heavenly land,
 They rever vet have halved.
 With such, religion doth remain.
 For they are not perverted;
 Oh! may they all through them regain
 The glory that is devarted.

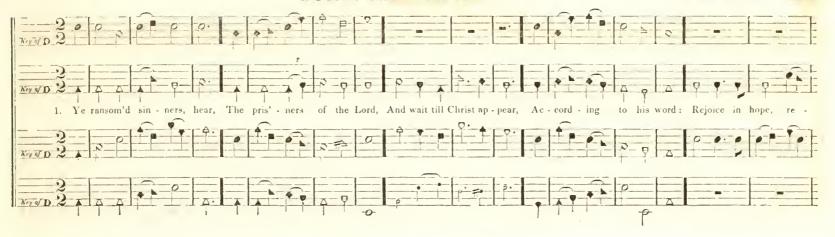










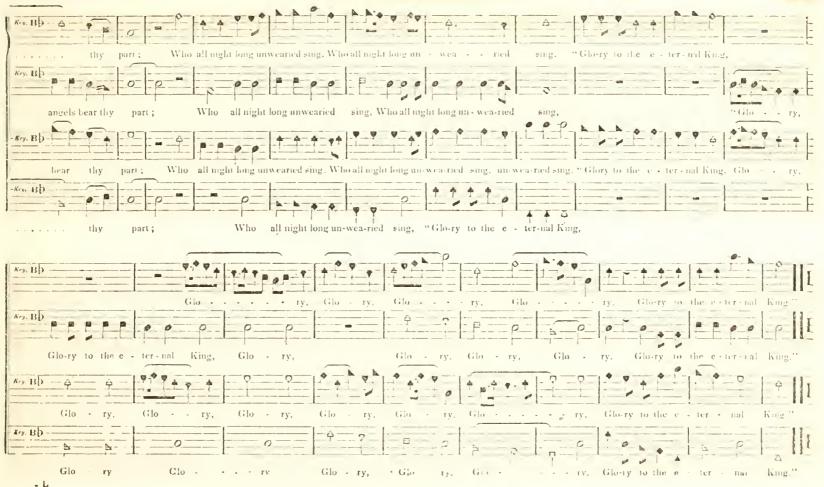




Re-joice in hope, Re-joice in hope, re - joice with me: We shall from all our sins be free

- 2. Let others hug their chains,
 For sin and Satan plead,
 And say, from sin's remains
 They never can be treed:
 Rejoice in hope, rejoice with me;
 We shall from all our sins be free.
- 3. In God we put our trust;
 If we our sins conless,
 Faithful is he, and just,
 From all nungheousness
 To cleanse us all, both you and me:
 We shall from all our sins be free
- 4. Surely in us the hope
 Of glory shall appear;
 Smers, your heads lift up,
 And see redemption near;
 Again, I say, rejoice with me:
 We shall from all our sins be free.

off dull sloth, and car-ly rise. To pay thy morn - ing sa - - cri lice. Wake, and lift up thyselt, my neart. And with the an-gels bear











3. Up to that world of figure Take us, don't Saybour: May we all there under. Hope py for exer. Where Kindred sports dwell. There may our musto swell. And time our pays deep Nova, new over.

4. Sugnishall we need again, Meet need to sever. Soon will peace wrenth her chain bound us for ever, our heads will then repose Secure from world y coes; our songs of practice sever. Soon will peace wrenth her chain bound us for ever.



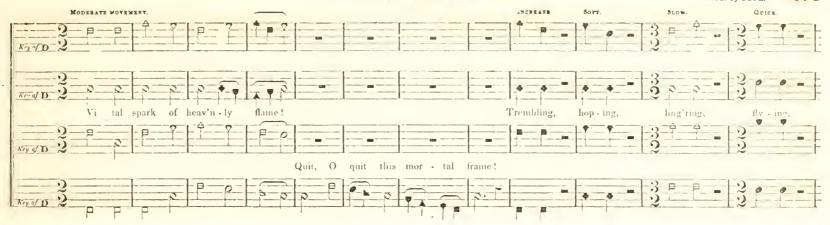






oras by POPE.









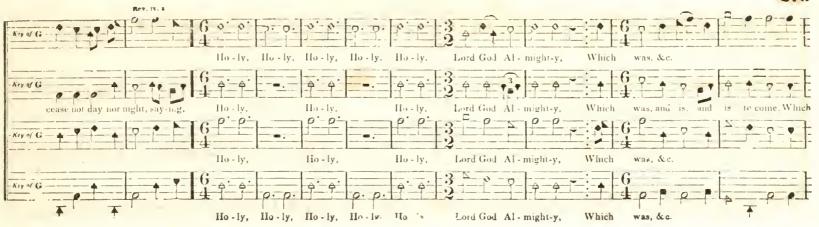


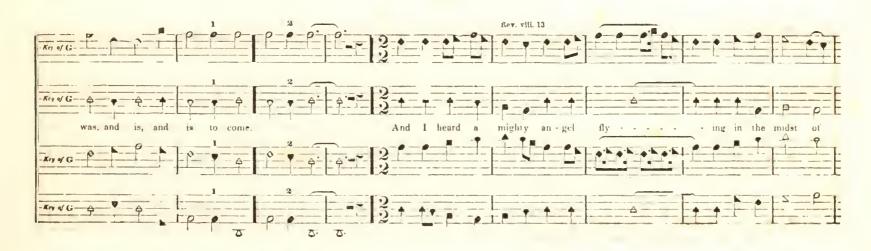










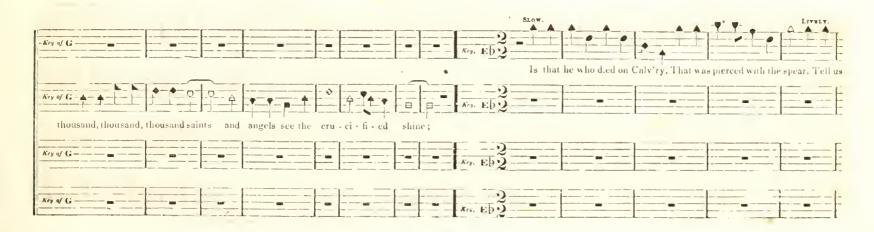


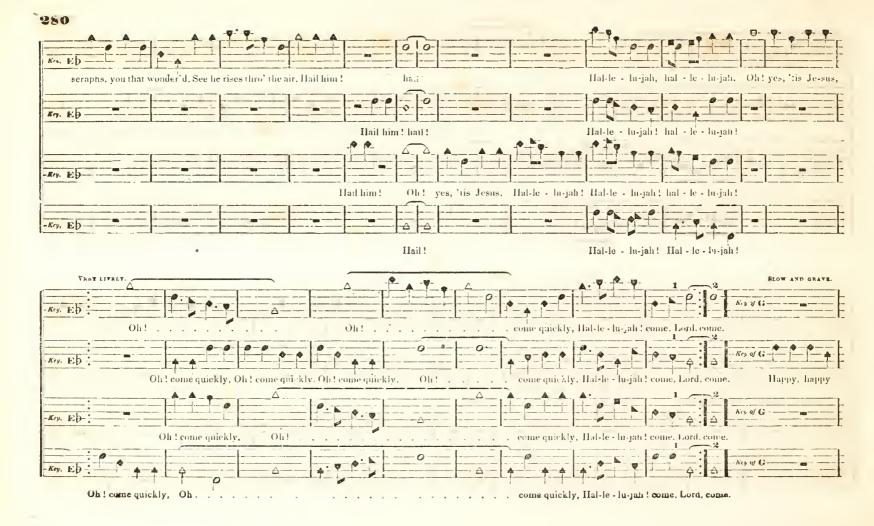


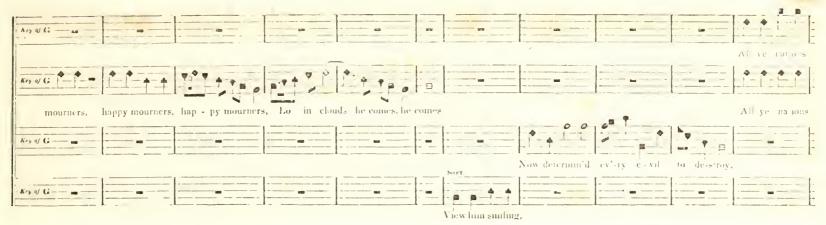






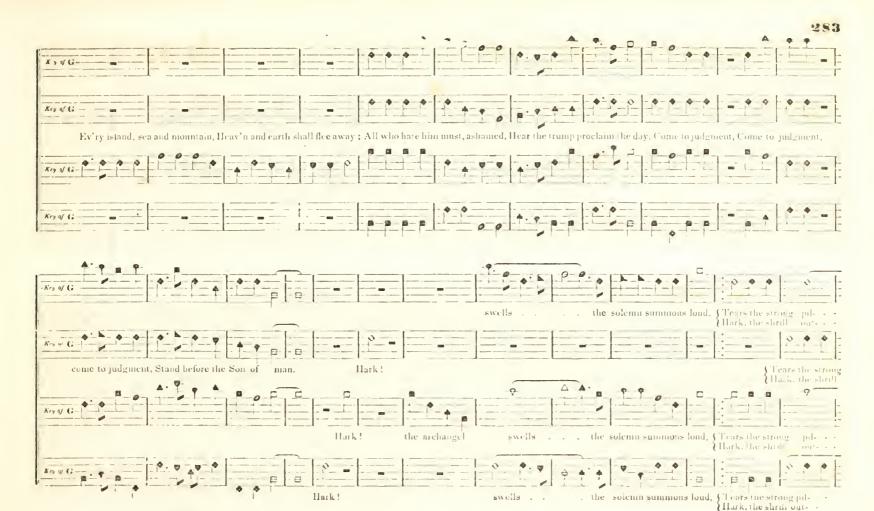


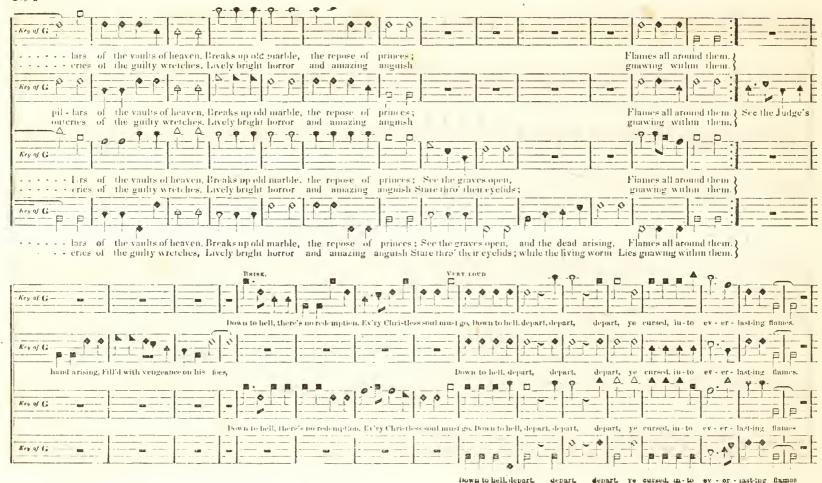




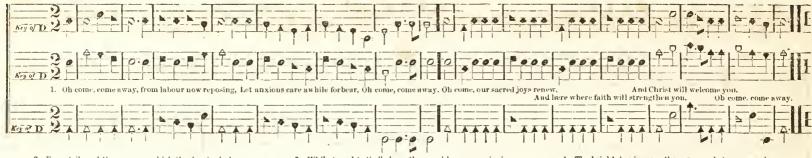












2. From toil, and the cares on which the day is closing. The hear of eye brangs sweet reprieve. Oh come, come away. Oh come where God will smile on thee,

And in our hearts will rapture be, And time pass happily,

Oh come, come away.

3. While tuned to God's love, the angel harps are ringing. To sound his praise through endless days, Oh come, come away,

in answering songs of sympathy We'll sing in tuneful harmony, From earth's temptations free, Oh come, come away.

4. The bright day is gone, the moon and stars appearing, With silver light illume the night.

Oh come, come away, Come, join your prayers with ours, address Kind Heav'n our meeting here to bless With peace-hope-happiness-Oh come, come away.





- Is it where the feathery paim-trees rise. And the date grows ripe under sunny skles: Or muchst the green islands of glittering seas. Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze, And strange, bright birds on their starry wings. Bear the rich lines of all glorious things? Not there! not there!
- Is it far away in some region old, Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold: And the burning rays of the rubies shine, And the diamond lights up the secret mine. And the pearl glows forth from the coral strand: Is it there, sweet mother, that better land? Not there! not there!
- Eve hath not seen it, my genue boy, Ear bath not heard its song of joy: Dreams cannot picture a world so fair, Sorrow and death may not enter there; Time may not breathe on its faiteless bloom, Far beyond the clouds, and beyond the tomb 'Tis there! 'Tis there!-MRS. HEMANS





- 4. I feel that Jesus loves me,
 But why, I do not know;
 To him I'm so unfaithful
 In nil I have to do.
 I grieve to see my failings,
 Yet he doth all torgive,
 Which makes me love him dearly,
 And strive, by faith, to live.
 With glory in my soul!
- 5. From him I have my orders;
 And while I do obey,
 I find his Holy Spirit
 Illiminates my way;
 The way is so delight some,
 I mean to travel ou,
 Till I am call'd to heaven,
 To receive my starry crown.
 With glory in my sou.
- 6 I soon shall reach fair Canaan,
 And on that happy shore,
 Beyond the reach of sorrow,
 Shall reign for evermore;
 There walk the golden pavements,
 And blood-wash'd garments wear
 And, to complete my raptures,
 King Jesus will be chire!
 With glory in my soul.
- 7. My song I row have ended,

 Though 'is ugorst my will:
 I long to have the promise,
 And sing what I can beel;
 I long to see the time, when,
 Immortal I shall be,
 And sing and praise my Savion:
 To all e ermin!

 With glory in my tou!

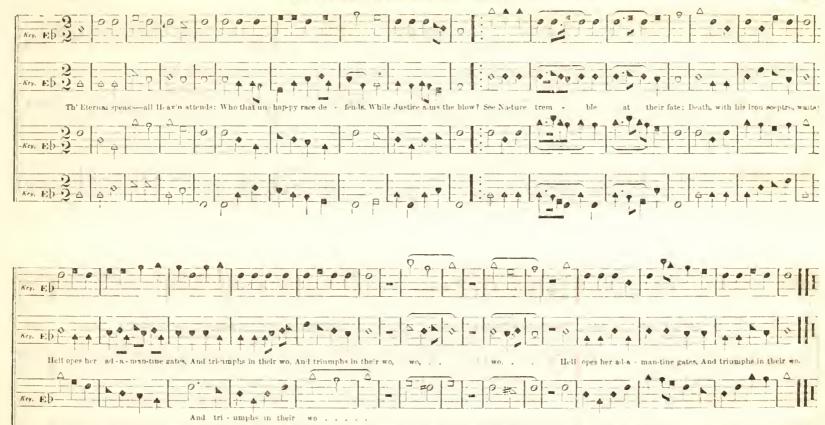




2. On the Rock of ages founded.
What can shake her sure repose.
With salvation a wall surrounded.
She can smile at all her foes.

See the streams of living waters Springing from eternal love, Well supply her sons and daugmers. And all fear of want remove 3 Round her habitation hov'ring, See the cloud and fire appear, Yer a glory and a covering, Showing that the Lord is near Glorious things of thee are spoken, Zion, city of our Gea; He, whose word can ne'er be breken, Chose thee for his own abode.

















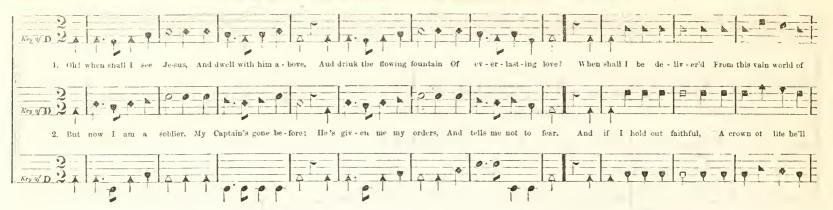


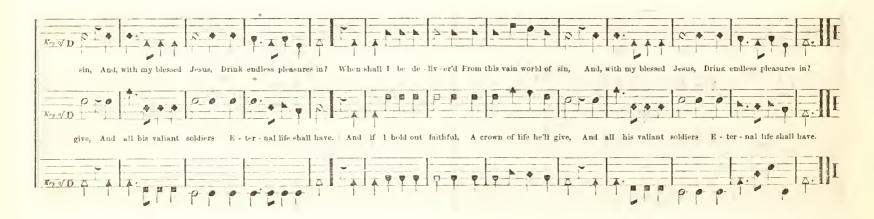
rose! he burst the bars of death,



















show that ju bi lee begun, that ju bi lee be gun, that ju bi lee be gun, That through e ter and years shall run

ALPEABETECAL INDEX.

				135 13 100	. Tall 1 1 20	
		Gospel Trumpet 189				Sentence 252
A Home in Hea- quest 220	Destruction of	Grafton 94	.lubilee 299	Merrick 151	Pilgrim's Fare-	Serug 166
79 230 Canaan 63	Sennacherib 216	Greenfield 126	Judgment 97	Middletown 146	well 238	Sherburn 81
	Devoushire 210	Greenwich 52	Judgment Anth. 278	Milbourn Port. 74	Pilgrim's Re-	Shields 119
All Saints New 50 Canaan's Land 60				Millennial glory 234		Silver Street., 117
Amanda 37 Captive's Song 231		Hailthehl Morn 915	Kingsbridge 46			Solicitude 200
		Hail the blest	Kingston 157		Pleasant Hill. 60	
		Morn, 2d 216				
America, s. w., 119 Carmel 287	Duane Street 244		Kingwood 130		Poland 82	erance 225
America, p. M. 166 Celesta 59		Hallowell 93		Mortals Awake 85	Portsmouth 138	
Amity 134 Ceylon 176		Hampshire 70	Knaresborough 69		Portland 268	
Anvern 54 Child of Grace 103		Happy Land 261		Moulton 158	Praise ye the	Stafford 1
Apheka 99 China 28	Eden of Love. 237	Harpeth 29	Lamar 135	Mount Calvary 190	Lord 255	Star in the East 214
Arcadia 67 Churchward 106	Edinburgh 192	Harmony 132	Lambeth 185	Mount Olivet. 163	Precious Bible 250	Stepney 160
Ashfield 257 Church's Deso-	Edom 72	Harmony Grove 57	Land of Rest. 86	Mount Nebo 108	Princeton 169	St. Morfod 208
A onement 236 lation, the 260		Haven 142	Land of Rest,2d 87		Proclamation . 188	
Aurora 183 Christian Song 186		Head of Church	Land of the blcst292		Protection 182	
	Enfield 102	Triumphant. 288	Lapland 107	maring marine	Trock etion : 111 102	Sunrise 242
Awake, my Sour 202 Christian Gold 1 245	Enhance 166	Heavenly Union 195		Naples 125	Padaaming Laval42	
Christians, keep	Ephraim 155	lleavenly Vision 274				
	Erasmus 108	Highton 158	Leeds 211	Nativity, the 226	Redemption 198	Symphony 207
	Ere I sleep 194	Hiding-Place 249		Newark 169	Redemption, 2d 291	
Baron 109 Christ in the	Euphrates 53	Home 232	Let songs, &c. 161	Newburg 116	Repentance 98	Temperance Hy.230
	Evening Hymn 122		Liberty, c. M 64	New Durham. 90	Rest 40	Thanksgiving
Bazetta 205 Coloma 149	Evening Shade 118	Поре 112		New Jerusalem 71	Richland 204	Anthem 251
Bentley 159 Come away 286	Exhortation, L.M. 45	Hopewell 56	Laberty Hall 82	New Orleans 89	Ridley 24	There is a place 195
	Exhortation, c.m. 75	Hosannah 241	Limehouse 38	New Wales 140	Rockbridge 23	There's nothing
Betrayal, the. 164 and adore him 222		How beauteous	Lingham 66	Never part, &c. 246	Rockingham 56	true, &c 228
	Fairfield 84	are their feet 297	Lisbon 120		Rock of Salva-	Thou sweet glid-
	Fairland 289	How calm, &c., 162	Lithuania 151		tion 167	
	Farewell 103	Howard 173	Livonia 127	Trottii Saleiii.	Rome 152	ing Kedron, 202
	Far, far at Sea 251	Hubbard 80		Ocean 68	Royalty 159	Time is wing-
		Huger 198	Lochleven 154			ing as away 178
	Fatherland, the 196	Humility 113		Old Lisbon 120	Rosefield 144	Tribulation 85
		Huntingdon 35	Loving - Kind-	Old Fashioned	Russia 54	Turner 61
	Feed my Lambs 242	8	ness 27		Ruler's daught'r 203	
	Female Pagrim 232	Idames 191	Love Divine., 131			Unity 267
		Idumea 121		Orford 26		Unitia 209
Boyd's 218 Confidence. 39	Florala 121	linandra 199	Lovely Morning 233	Orphan's pray'r 235	Salem 36	Dpton 211
Bristof 3.) Congreve 110	Foster 100	I'm a Pilgrim 235	Loudon 200		Salvation 83	Grania 144
	Friendship 231	I'm on my jour-	Lucas 165	Parting Hand, 51	Samantha 212	Urania 144
	Friends of Free-	ney home 48	Lyttleton 153	Parting Friends 143	Sardinia 91	
Brownsville 174	dom, &c 248	Invitation 233	,	Paradise 172		Vallum 141
		Italian Air 193	Majesty New . 33	Pastoral Elegy 184		Venus 124
Darlington 78	Tancial Hymn 150			Peaceful Rest. 228		
	Commeters	Tob os		Pennsville 175		Victory 80
Calcutta 156 Dauphin 122						
Camden 150 Davis 213	trod is hove 243	JOV 1-59	Metodia 290)	remience 179	Heamon 99)	vugma · ·

Vital Spark 271			NTHEMS, HYMNS, AND SET-PIECE	g.,	
grace 221	Wilmington 115	A home in Heaven 230	Hark, ye mortals, hear the Trumpet. 257		
,	Windall 59	Atonement 236	Head of the Church Trinmphant 288	Sunrise	2
Walsal 79	Windsor 58	All is Well 245	Heavenly Vision	Somet	1
Warren 145 \	Winter is Come 229	Bidlman; a Judgment Hymn 239	Invitation	Sentence	2
Watcher 298 \	Wittenburg 168	Christian Sourer 249	Fm a Pilgrim and I'm a Stranger 235	Thanksgiving Anthem 254	į.
Waterford 180 A	Woodland 92	Devotion 261	Judgment Authem 278	The Burren Fig-Tree 25B	à.
Waverly 77		Easter Anthem 294	dubnee 299	The Church's Desolation 260	ı
Webb 177	Yes, we hope	Friendship 231	Lovely Morning	The Happy Land 261	
Webster 109	the Day, &c. 256	Far, far at Sea	Mary's Inquiry 221	The Nativity 226	i
Welton 247	Youngstown 170	Friends of Freedom, &c 248	Mil'ennial Glory 234	The Orphan's Prayer 235	>
Weston 41		Feed my Lambs 242	Never part again 246	The Sun to the West has descended. 187	1
Wesiminster , 101 /	Zadok 125	God is Love 243	Pilgrim's Farewell	The Winter is Come 229	j
When marshall- 2	Zion 24	Home 232	Praise ye the Lord	Vital Spark 271	
ed on, &c 34 2	Zophim 178	Hosannah 211	Portland	Yes, we hope the Day is high 256)

METRICAL INDEX.

								Band of Love. 76						
L. M.		Darley	49	Loving - Kind-		Seasons, or Sup-		Biggleswade 105	Communion 2d.	6.1	Hallowell	93	M athemery	96
ACCOMACE								Blackburn 86						
All Saints New	50	Devotion, 2d	47	Majesty New	33	Temperance Hy.23t	11	Bowerbank 95	Darlington	78	Harmony Grove	50	Wall Nebo	108
Amanda	37	Duane Street	211	Montague	4.1	Weston 4	1	Brown 55	East Needham	66	Hopewell	50	New D rham	9.0
Amboy	38	Euphrates	53	Naples	125	When marshall-		Canaan 63	Edom	72	Huebard	80	New Jenusalem	71
Auvern	51	Exhortation	4.5	Orford	26	ed on, &c 33	4	Canaan 2d 62	Elgin	101	Jod ment	97	1 . () mil	×9
Bourbon	26	Greenwich	52	Parting Hand.	51	Williamstown, 3	7	Canaan's Land 60	Enheld	102	Kn. reshibitely	6.9	Value C.P. White	57
Briston	1511	Harpeth	29	Pilgrim's Rest.	236	Whitestown 43	3	Captive's Song 231	Exhortation	75	Land of Rest.	8/5	North Salem.	1.5
Clima	28	Hading-Place .	249	Rest	40	Z:on 2	4	Celesta 59	Fairfield	81	Land of Rest 2	~ 1	() ea	175
Come, Sinners,		Huntingdon	35	Ralley	2.1		- 1	Child of Grace 103	Farewell	103	Lapland] () ,	P shah	77
to the Gospet		I'm on my jour-		Rockbridge	23	C. M.		Churchward 106	Fayette	55	Leafoler	-	Pleas, to Hour	6.01
feast	261	ney home	48	Russ a	51	Apheka 99	9	Christians.keep	Fiducia	83	Liberty	6.1	Pet nd	42
Complaint	42	Joh	25	Silem	36	Areadia 63	7	your Armour	Foster 1	(11)	Liberty Hall	25	Received to	9 -
Confidence	35	Kingsbridge .	46	Savoy	32	Awake, my Soul 26:	2	bright 227	Georgetown	78	Lingham	66	Reckingmon .	54

METRICAL INDEX.

Salvation 83 Mount Zion 11	New Wales 140	78 & Gs, (Peculiar.)	6s.7.8s.	Woodland 92	Hs & 7.	Ruler's daught'r 203
Sartinia 91 Newburg 116		Time is wing-	Princeton 169		Heavenly Union195	Solicitude 200
Sherbarn 81 O'd Lasbon 12		ing us away 178	Youngstown . 170	8,1.8,8,1.	Heavenry Onton 100	St. Dennis 201
Sovereign Bilm 266 Silver Screet., 11		Zoplion 178	roung stown	There's nothing	8s & 9s.	Thou sweet glid-
Saffield 104 Stafford 11		Zopu-m 178	6s & 7s.		Saint's Rest 191	ing Kedron, 202
Sallon 81 Venns 12	0.0			if tie, &c 245	Baille S Hest 151	
Tribulation 85 Webster 10	How caim, exc. 194	7,6,7,6,7,8,7,6.	Joshua 171		hs & 8s.	1 Is & 8s.
Turner 61 Wilmington 11	Let songs, &c. 161	l'enitence 179	6,6,9.	8s & 1s.	Fatherland, the 196	Davis 215
Victory 80	Mount Olivet., 163			Bentley 159	There is a place 195	Pilgrim's Re-
Virginia 92 L. M. 6 lines.	Royalty 159	7,6,7,6,7,7,7,6.	Bethphage 173	Camden 150	There is a place 100	pose 213
Walsal 79 Greenfield 12	Stepney 160		Howard 173	Celoma 149	5s & 11.	Samantha 212
Waverly 77 Liberty 12	2	Wateriold 180	Paradise 172	Fairland 289	St. Moifod 208	
Westminster , 101 Livonia 12				Feed my Lambs 242	Unitia 209	11,9,6.
Windsor 58 Vernon 12		7s & 8s.	6,8,1.	Female Pilgrim 232		Boyd's 218
Windall 59		Beulah 181	Brownsville 174	Lithuania 151	10s.	Campbell's Re-
A'oodland 92 L. P. M.	75.			Lochleven 151	Bahel 206	quest 220
P*: -1 10		7s & 8s, (Peculiar.)	8s.	Lyttleton 153	Melodia 290	
S. 31. Kirby 12		Protection 182	Aurora 183		Symphony 207	11s & 10s.
America 119 C. P. M.	Fineral Hymn 145	Troccotion 102			3 1 . 3 .	Hail the blest
Baron 109	Haven 142 Lovest thou me 142	No State on Co	Lambeth 185		10,10,11,11.	Morn 215
Bowmanville . 118 Eleon 13	11	5s & 11s, or 6s & 12s.		Rome 152	Devonshire 210	Hail the blest
Brownsville 174 Harmony 13			Savannah 183	Shields 149	Leeds 211	Morn, 2d 216
Compassion 123 Kingwood 13		Lucas 165			Epton 211	Star in the East 214
Concord 110 Love Divine. 13			8s & 3s	88,78 & 4.	-	
Congreve 110 Redemption, 2d 29	Rosefield 144	Gs & 4s.	Proclamation . 188	Calentta 156	IIs.	11,11,12,11.
Dauphin 122	Urania 144	America 166		Ephraim 155	Bazetta 205	Cowpens 217
Erasmus 108 S. P. M.	347 145	Serug 166	8,3,6.	Highton 158	Bower of Pray'r 197	
Evening Hymn 122 Amity 13	·		Ere I sleep 194	Kingston 157	Christ in the	12s.
Evening Shade 118 Lamar 13		6,5,1,7.		Moulton 158	Garden 240	Destruction of
Florida 121 Zadok 13			89 & 48.	7	Come, Saints,	Senuacherib 216
Hope	Carmel 287	Rock of Salva-	Gospel Trumpet 189	8,8,7.	and adore him 222	Voice of Free
How beauteous H. M.	Ceylon 176	tion 167		Edinburgh 192	Hnger 198	Grace 221
are their feet 297 Burnham 26		Welton 247	8s & 6. 8s & 6.	Lena '91	Imandra 199	
Humility i13 Carmarthen 13		Wittenburg 168	Mount Calvary 190		London 200	12s & 11s.
Idnmea 121 Delight 13		Co & Se (Downline)	20000	8,7,8.7, & 8s.	Martyr's Song 201	Land of the blest292
Lasbon 120 Joy 13			8,6,8,9,6		Redemption 198	Old Fashioned
Lonsdale 111 Murray 14	Webb 177	Unity 267	Peaceful Rest. 228	Italian Air, 193	Richland 204	Bible 223

1		
	•	





MOORE, WILSTACH & MOORE,

PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, PAGED BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Medical, Theological, Religious, Classical, School, Music and Miscellancous Books,

Music for Churches, Sunday Schools, etc., the best and cheapest, by Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. Bradbury, etc. Now ready, one of the best collections of Sacred Music, for the use of Choirs, Musical Associations, etc., ever compiled by Dr. Mason, and at a price SUITED TO THE TIMES. The book will meet the views of that very large and growing portion of the people who prefer CONGREGATIONAL SINGING; and is published under the title of

THE HARP: A COLLECTION OF CHOICE SACRED MUSIC. Derived from the Compositions of cminent German, Italian, French, English and other European Musicians, also, original Tunes by Americans and others, composed expressly for this work. By Lowell Mason and T. B. Mason. 352 pages, price \$1.00. Per dozen, \$10.08.

**Division Teachers, etc., may have copies for examination sent by mail for ninety cents.

NEARLY 20,000 Copies of Mr. Bradbury's Complete Hymn and Tune Book for Sunday Schools have been called for within six months!

- ORIGIDA, Contains one-third more matter than any of his former books at the same price, and is really cheaper than any book before the public. 256 pages, 16mo., price 60 cents. Superintendents and all interested in Sabbath Schools should give it an early examination. It contains some 200 tunes, one-fourth of which were never before published, and over 300 choice hymns. Sent by mail for 20 letter stamps.
- THE YOUTH'S MUSIC LAMP, and American School Song Rook; on Pease's Improved German Method of Teaching Music in a Practical and Scientific way. By E. Pease, author of "American School Singer."

This book is now ready, and will prove to School Teachers the possibility of teaching music in Common Schools, without the aid of what is termed a "Music Teacher."

The system has been thoroughly tested, and at the same time that it is scientific, it is so simple and easy of comprehension, that children can be taught to sing by note with one-fourth the labor necessary by the usual method. Sixty cents remitted in postage stamps will secure a copy sent by mail, post paid.

- THE SCHOOL VOCALIST; containing a Thorough System of Elementary Instruction in Vocal Music, with Practical Exercises, Songs, Hymns, Chants, etc., adapted to the use of Schools and Academies. By E. Loekk and S. Nourse, Teachers of Music, Cincinnati.

 Used in the Cincinnati Public Schools and elsewhere, with eminent success, for several years past.
- THE PRAIRIE VOCALIST; A Collection of Church Music, comprising a choice variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Choruses, Sentences, Chants, etc., for Choirs, Congregations, Singing Schools, and Musical Associations. By John Girson and L. G. Fessenden.
- THE SACRED MELODEON; Containing a great variety of the most approved Church Music, selected chiefly from the old standard authors, with many original compositions. On a new System of Notation. Designed for the use of Churches, Singing Societies and Academies. By A. S. HAYDEN.

This work is so favorably known, and is meeting with so rapid and extended a circulation, that no special commendation is necessary. The system of Notation is the same as that used in the "Christian Ministrel," which work is kept constantly for sale by the dozen or hundred.

THE MISSOURI HARMONY; or a Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes and Authenis, from eminent authors, etc. By Allen D. Canden. Revised, corrected and newly stereotyped in Patent Notes, and printed in the neatest manner.