#### THE

# SOUTHERN HARMONY, AND MUSICAL COMPANION:

CONTAINING & CHOILE COLLEGTION OF

# TUNES, HYMNS, PSALMS, ODES, AND ANTHEMS;

SELECTED FROM THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORS IN THE UNITED STATES:

TOGETHER WITH

## NEARLY ONE HUNDRED NEW TUNES, WHICH HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN PUBLISHED;

SUITED TO MOST OF THE METRES CONTAINED IN WATTS'S HYMNS AND PSALMS, MERCER'S CLUSTER, DOSSEY'S CHOICE, DOVER SELECTION, METHODIST HYMN BOOK, AND BAPTIST HARMONY;

AND WELL ADAPTED TO

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF EVERY DENOMINATION, S<sup>1</sup> dNG SCHOOLS, AND PRIVATE SOCIETIES: ALSO, AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSIC, THE RUDIATION OF MUSIC, AND PLAIN RULES FOR BEGINNERS

# BY WILLIAM WALKER

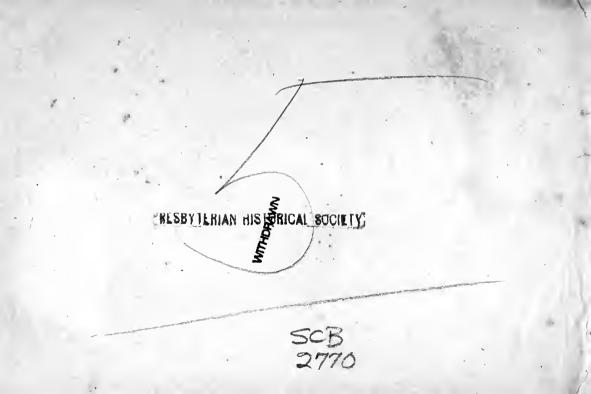
Sing unto God, ye kingdoma of the earth : O sing pretire ento the Lord - Davin. Specking to yourselves in posime, and hymne, and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your bearts to the Lord.-Pave.

NEW EDITION, THOLOUGHLY REVISED AND MUCH ENLARGED.

PHILSDELLAT

PUBLISHED BY E. W. MILLER, 1102 AND 1104 SANSOM STREET,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., AND BOOKSELLERS, GENERALLY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

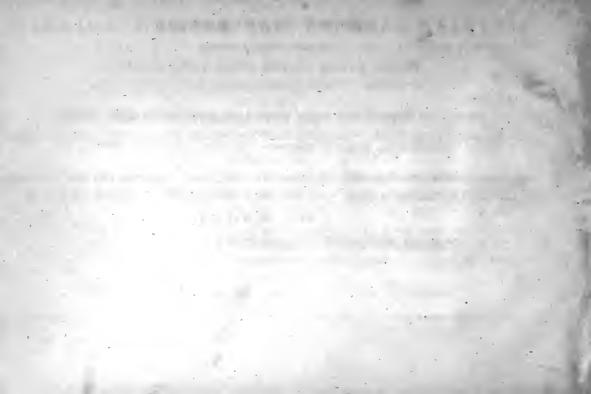


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# BY WILLIAM WALKER.

Sing unto God, ye kingdoms of the earth : O sing praises unto the Lord.-DAVID. Speaking to yourselves in psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs, singing and making metody in your hearts to the Lord.-Patta

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# PREFACE TO NEW EDITION.

THE Autnor, feeling grateful to a generous public for the very liberal patronage which they have given the former editions of the SOUTHERN HARMONY, has endeavoured to remedy the only deficiency which he has heard mentioned, by adding a large number of good tunes for church use, together with several excellent new pieces never before published, which has enlarged the work about forty pages, and makes it one of the largest Music Books ever offered at the same price. Therefore he hopes to secure that continued and increased patronage which it may merit from those who love the Songs of Zion.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., January, 1847.

WILLIAM WALKER.

# PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION.

SINCE the SOUTHERN HARMONY was first published, many of the tunes having gone out of use, the Author determined to revise the work, and leave out those pieces, and supply their places with good new tunes, which have been selected for their intrinsic worth, and great popularity, and highly devotional character. He has also enlarged the work with thirty-two pages of excellent music, many of the tunes being suitable for revival occasions. All of which he hopes will be found entirely satisfactory to the many friends and patrons of the Southern Harmony.

The Author now tenders his grateful thanks to a generous and enlightened public for the very flattering manner in which the former editions of this work have been received, and hopes that this revised edition may be duly appreciated, and the demand for it increase as its merits may deserve.

WILLIAM WALKER.

SPARTANBURO, S. C., July, 1854.

Entered, according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1847, by WILLIAM WALKES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Peursplyania.

# PREFACE TO FORMER EDITION.

THE compiler of this work, having been solicited for several years by his brother teachers, pupils, and other friends, to publish a work of this kind, has consented to yield to their solicitations.

In treating upon the rudiments of Music, I have endeavoured to lead the pupil on step by step, from A, B, C, in the gamut, to the more abstruse parts of this delightful science, having inserted the gamut as it should be learned, in a pleasing conversation between the pupil and his teacher.

In selecting the Tunes, Hymns, and Anthems, I have endeavoured to gratify the taste of all, and supply the churches with a number of good, plain tunes, suited to the various metres contained in their different Hymn Books.

While those that are fond of fuged tunes have not been neglected, I have endeavoured to make this book a complete Musical Companion for the aged as well as the youth. Those that are partial to ancient music, will here find some good old acquaintances which will cause them to remember with pleasure the scenes of life that are past and gone; while my youthful companions, who are more fond of modern music, I hope will find a sufficient number of new tunes to satisfy them, as I have spared no pains in trying to select such tunes as would meet the wishes of the public.

I have also selected a number of excellent new Songs, and printed them under the tunes, which I hope will be found satisfactory.

Some object to new publications of music, because the compilers alter the tunes. I have endeavoured to select the tunes from original authors. Where this could not be done, and the tune having six or seven basses and trebles, I have selected those I thought most consistent with the rules of composition.

I have composed the parts to a great many good airs, (which I could not find in any publication, nor in manuscript,) and assigned my name as the author. I have also composed several tunes wholly, and inserted them in this work, which also bear my name.

The compiler now commends this work to the public, praying God that it may be a means of advancing this important and delightful science, and of cheering the weary pilgrim on his way to the celestial city above.

WILLIAM WALKER

Sparianhuig. S. C., September 1835

#### PART FIRST.

#### OF MUSIC.

PUPIL. What is Music ?

TEACHER. Music is a succession of pleasing sounds.

P. On what is music written ?

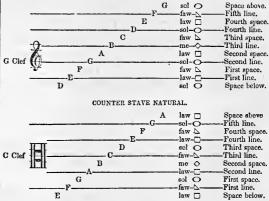
T. On five parallel lines including the spaces between them, which is called a stave; and inese lines and spaces are represented by the first soven letters in the alphabet, A, B, C, D, C, F, and G. These letters olse represent the soven sounds that belong to each key-note in music: when eight letters are used, the first is repeated.

P. How many parts are there used in vocal music ?

 Commenty only four; viz. Bass, Tener, Counter, and Treble; and the lettere are placed on the stares for the several parts in the following order, commencing at the space below the first line in each stave.



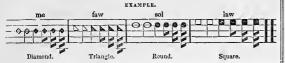
#### TENOR OR TREBLE STAVE NATURAL.



You may observe that the letters are named or called by the names of the four notes used in music. You see in the above staves that F is named faw, C sol, A law, B me, C faw, D sol, E law, and F faw again; every eighth letter being the first repeated, which is an octave; for every eighth is an octave.

P. How many notes are there used in music, what are their names, and how are they made 1

T All holes of nusse when represent sounds are called by four names, and each sote is known by its shape, viz.; the me is a diamond, faw is triangle, sol is round, and hw is square. See the example.



P. But in some music books the tunes are written in round notes entirely. How do we know by what names to call the notes in these books !\*

T. By first finding the me for me is the governing and leading note; and when that is found, the notes on the lines and spaces in regular succession are called, faw, sol, law, faw, sol, law, faw, sol, faw, daw, sol, faw, law, sol, faw, twice;) after which me will come again. Either way, see the following—

\* For singing Doe, Rae, See, seven syllables and nnmerals, see p. xxxi.



This is the rule for singing round notes. You must therefore observe that the natural place for the me in parts of music is on that line or space represented by B. But if B be fat here is on

t If B be flat, D me is on	• • • • • • • • Ei
B b and E b it is on	A
B b E b and A b it is on	D
B b E b A b and D b it is on	G
If F be sharp, # me is on	F
F # and C # it is on	C
F # C # and G # it is on	G
F # C # G # and D # it is on	D

As in the following example, viz. :

ME in its					ME, transposed by sharps.				
Tenor or treble MB.	B flat, me is in E.	B and E flat me is in A.	B, E, and A flat, me is in D.	B, E, A, and D flat, me is in G.	F sharp, me is in F.	F and C sharp, me is in C.	F, C, G, sharp, me is in G.	F, C, G, D, sharp, me is in D.	
			-b	-h	-#	#	-#	-#	
A	b	-b-o		-bb		#_0			
<u> </u>				Q			-#	#	
Counter ME.	МВ.	MB.	MB.	мв.	MB.	MB.	MB.	ME.	
			-b	-bb			*	-##	
	b	b	- <u>b</u> b			#	#	-47T	
Bass MB.	ME.	• MB.	ME.	MB.	MT.	MB.	MB.	ME.	
Q				1 0		H	H 0	-4#	
		 		<u>p</u> p	- <del>1</del> 7 - V		#		
		0.0			L		#		

T. There are six ki	ks of sound or kinds of notes are there us inds of notes used in music, which differ in tchet, quaver, semiquaver, and demisemiq	time. They are the	T. The ser and is the m	nibreve i neasure - <del>O</del> - i	s now the long note, and guide	est nose used th all the oth	it 15 white, w ers	athout a stam,	
	SCALE OF NOTES.		The minim The is but half the length of a semihreve, and las a stem to it.						
The following scale wi	ill show, at one view, the proportion one	note bears to another.							
One Semibreve	-	is equal in time .o	The crotche straight stem.		half the length	of the minin	n, and has a bl	lack head and	
Гто .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Minims,	one turn to th The semiqu	e 👉 stera, i	half the lengt sometimes one ut half the ler	way, and som	uetimes another		
Four		Crotchets,	The demise	miquaver	stem, which an is half the len also variously	gth of a semi		lack head, and	
Eight		Quavers,	a time as take	s are marks of s to sound th	f silence, which e notes they re s filling the bar	epresent, exce	pt the semibre	vo rest, which	
Sixteen	- COCOCOCOC	Semiquavers,	Semibreve.	Minim.	THE Crotchet.	RESTS. Quaver.	Semiquaver.	Demusemi- quaver.	
l'hirty	AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL POINT	Demi- semi- quavers.	Two	Bars.	Four	Bars.	Eight	Bare.	
Explain the ab-	we scale.								

-

V1

P. Explain the rests. T. The semibreve, or bar res, is a black square underneath the third line. The minum rest is the same mark above the third line. The crotchet rest is something like an inverted figure seven. The qoaver rest resembles a right figure of seven. The goinguaver rest resembles a right seven with an additional mark to the left. The demiseniquaver rest resembles the ligure seven with a third mark to the left. The two bar rest is a strong bar reaching only across the third space. The four bar rest is a strong bar crossing the second and third space and third line. The rest is two strong bars like the last described. Norx.—These notes are sounded sometimes quicker, and sometimes slower, according to the several moods of time. The notes of themselves always bear the same proportion to each other, whatever the mood of time may be.	The second mood is known by a C with a bar through it, has the same measure, sung in the time of three seconds—four reats in a bar, two down and two up. The third mood is known by a C inverted, some- times with a bar through it, has the same measure as the first two, suog in the time of two seconds- two beats in a bar. This mood is sometimes marked with the figure 4 above 4, thus, The fourth mood is known by a figure 2 over a The fourth mood is known by a figure 2 over a
OF THE SEVERAL MOODS OF TIME.	ngure 4, has a minim for a measure noie, sung m
P. Please tell me how many moods of time there are in music. T. There are nine moods of time used; four of common, three of triple, and two of compound.	the time of one second-two beats in a har, one down and the other up. NOODS OF TRIPLE TIME. du d u d u du
<ul> <li>P. Why are the first four moods called common time moods ?</li> <li>T. Because they are measured by even numbers, as 2, 4, 8, &amp;c.</li> <li>P. Why are the next three called triple moods ?</li> <li>T. Because they are measured by odd numbers, having either three minims, three crotchets, or three quavers, in each bar.</li> </ul>	The first mood of triple time is known by a figure 1 2 3 1 2 3 123 3 over a figure 2, has a pointed semibreve, or three minims in a measure, sung in the time of three seconds—three beats, two down and one up. d d u d d u ddu
<ul> <li>P. Why are the last two called compound time moods?</li> <li>T. Because they are compounded of common and triple; of common, as the bar is divided equal, the fall being equal to the rise in keeping time; and of triple, as each half of the bar is three fold; having either three crotchets, three quavers, or notes to that amount, to each beat.</li> <li>P. Please explain the several moods of time in their order.</li> </ul>	The second mood is known by a figure 3 over a 1, has a pointed minim or three crotchets in a measure, and sung in 2 seconds—three beats in a bar, two down and one up.
MOODS OF COMMON TIME	1 2 3 12 3 123
The first mood is known by a plain C, and has a semibreve or its quantity in a measure, sung in the ume of four seconds—four beats in a bar, two down and two up.	The third mood is known by the figure 3 above figure 8, has three quavers in a measure, and sung in the time of one second—three beats in a bar, two down and one up d d u 34 v ddu

vii

#### MOODS OF COMPOUND TIME

The first mood of compound time is known by the figure 6 above figure 4, has six crotchets in a measure, sung in the time of two seconds—two beats in a bar, one down and one up.

The second mode of compound time is gnown by the figure 6 above an 8, has six quavers in a measure, sung in the time of one second and a half—two beats in a bar, or down and one up.

P. What do the figures over the bar, and the letters d and u unde it, in the above examples of time, mean ?

T. The figures show how many beats there are in each bar and the letter a shows when the hand must go down, and the u when up.

P. What general rule is there for beating time !

T. That the hand fall at the beginning, and rise at the end of each bar, in all moods of time.

P. Do you suppose those moods, when expressed by figures, have any particular signification, more than being mere arbitrary characters ?

**7** I think they have this significant meaning, that the lower figure shows how many parts or kinds of notes the semibreve is divided into, and the upper figure signifies how many of such notes or parts will fill a bar-for example, the first mood of compound time, (6 above 4,) shows the semibreve is divided into four parts—*i.e.* into erutchets, (for four crotchets are equal to one semibreve;) and the upper figure 6 shows that six of these parts, viz, crotchets, fill a bar. So of any ether time expressed by figures.

P. How shall we with sufficient exactness ascertain the proper time of each beat in the different moods !

 For the first and third moods of common tune, the first of triple and first of compound, [all requiring second beats.].
 39 2-10 increases 39 2-10 increases 39 2-10 increases 20 2 1 10

 For the fourth of common
 22 1 10

 For the fourth of common
 12 4-10

 For the fourth of triple time.'
 5 1-21

Then for every swing or vibration of the ball, count one 4-cat, accompanying the motion with the hand, till something of a habit is formed, for the several moods of time, according to the different lengths of the cord, as expressed above.

Norz.—If teachers would fall upon this or some other method, for ascertamng and keeping the true time, there would not be so much difficulty among singers, taught at different schools, about timing music together; for it matters not how well individual singers may perform, if, when several of them perform together, they do nut keep time woll, they disgust, instead of pleasing their hearers.

#### OF ACCENT

P. What is meant by accent?

7: Accent is a particular empnasis or swell of voice on a certain part of the measure which is according to the subdivision of it, and is essential to a skillful performance of music, as the chief intention of accent is to mark emphatical words more sensibly, and express the passions more feelingly. If the poetry be good, and the music skillfully adapted, the important words will fall upon the accented parts of the bar. Should emphatical words, happer: on the unaccented part, the music should always bend to the words.

P. What part of the measure is acconted in the several moods of time ?

T. The first three moods of common time are accented on the first and third notes in the measure when the bar is divided into four equal parts; and the fourth mood is accented on the first part of the measure when only two notes are in a bar; if four, accent as in the first three. In triple time, when the measure is divided into three equal parts, the accent is on the first and third; if only two notes are in a bar; if accent is always on the longest note. In compound time the accent is on the first and fourth notes in the measure, when the bar is divided into six equal patts. Couplet accent is when two notes are accented together, as two quavers in the first three moods in common time, or two crotchets in the first mood of triple ture.  $\delta_{r}$ In keeping time the accent is always stongers with the down levas



2

viii

NAMES.

The F Clef

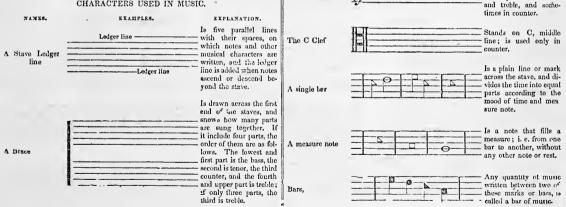
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#### DIRECTIONS FOR BEATING TIME

#### P. How must I beat time?

T. In the first two moods of common time, for the first beat, lightly strike the end of your finger on whatever you beat upon; second, bring down the heel of your hand : third, raise your hand a little and shut it partly up : fourth beat, raise it up even with your shoulder, and throw it open at the same time, which completes the bar. The third and fourth moods, for the first beat let the hand fall ; second, raise it up. The first two beats in triple time are the same as in the first of common time; third beat, raise the hand up. Compound time is beat in the same manner as in the third of common. Be careful that the motion of the hand should be always gentle, graceful, and regular, and never taise it much above a level with your shoulder.

#### CHARACTERS USED IN MUSIC.



# EXAMPLES

ix

EXPEANATION.

is placed on the fourth

tine of the stave, and

belongs to the bass or

lower part in music; it

is sometimes used in

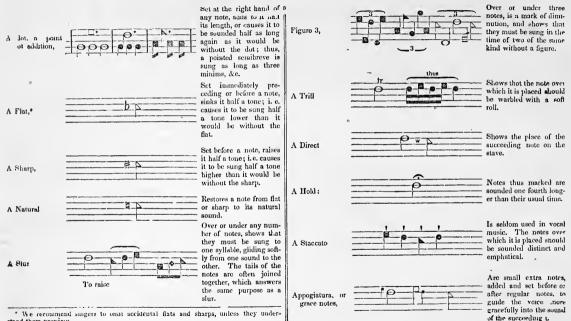
Stands on Gy second

line of the tenor or tre-

ble stave, and crosses

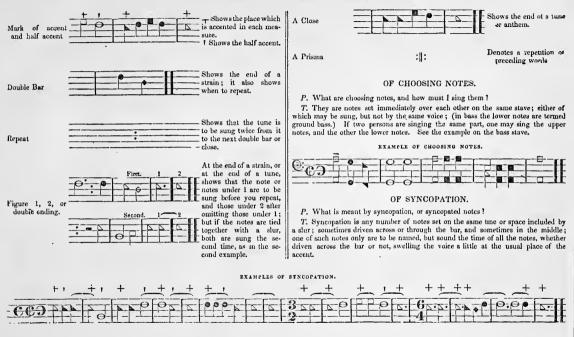
that line four times. It is always used in tenor

counter.



stand them property

X



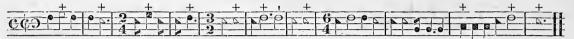
#### OF SYNCOPE OR SYNCOPEED NOTES.

P. What is meant by syncope, or syncopeed notes !

T. It is when a note is set out of its usual order, requiring the accent to be || quavers, &cc.

upon it, as though it were in the usual place of the accent, as in common time having half the time of the measure in the middle; as a minim between  $tw_2$ crotchets, or a crotchet preceding a pointed minim, or a crotchet between two quavers, &cc.

#### EXAMPLES OF SYNCOPEED NOTES.



#### OF THE KEYS OR KEY NOTES.

P. What is meant by the keys in music, how many are there, and how are they known ?

T: The key note of every correct piece of music is the leading note of the tune, by which all the other sounds throughout the tune are compared, and is always the last note in the bass, and generally in the tenor. If the last note in the bass he faw immediately above me, the tune is on a sharp or major key; but if law immediately below me, it is a flat or minor key.

There are but two natural places for the keys, A and C. A is the natural place of the flat key, and C the natural place of the sharp key. Without the aid of the flats and sharps at the beginning of the stave, no tune can rightly be set to any other than these two natural keys; but by the help of these, me, the centre, leading and governing note, and of course the keys, are removed at pleasure, and form what are called artificial keys, producing the same effect as the two natural keys; i.e. by fixing the two semi or half tones equally distant from the key notes. The difference between the major and minor keys is as follows; the major key net has its 3d, 6tb, and 7th intervals, ascending half a tone higher than the same intervals ascending from the minor key note; and this is the reason some tunes are on a sharp key, and others on a flat key. This also is the reason why music set to the major or flat key is penerve and melancholy. Sharp key tunes unit to sing hymns and pealma of praise and hanksgiving, and flat key tunes the sing hymns and pealma of praise and hanksgiving, and flat key tunes the of prayer and supplication.

#### OF TONES AND SEMITONES.

P What is meant by tones and semi or half tones ?

T. There are said to be but seven sounds belonging to every key note in music, every eighth being the same, and is called an octave. Therefore these sounds are represented by only seven letters. These sounds in music are called tones; five of them are called whole tones, and two of them semitones or half tones. The natural places for the semitones are between B and C, and between E and F, and they are always between me and faw, and law and faw, find them where you may.

P. Are the semitones always between the same letters in every tune !

T. No; although the natural situation of semitones are between B C and E F yet their situations, as well as the two keys, are very often altered by flats and sharps set at the beginning of the tune. You therefore remember that the natural place for the me is on B, but if B be flat, me is on E, &c.; and if F be sharp, me is on F, &c. Of course, if the me is removed, the semitones are as the semitones are alwaya, between me and faw, and law end faw.

P. Well, my good teacher, I am very much obliged to you for this explanation for I have studied a great deal about them, but it is now plain to me.

T Well, my atudious pupil, as you understand these rules pretty well, you av now proceed to singurg

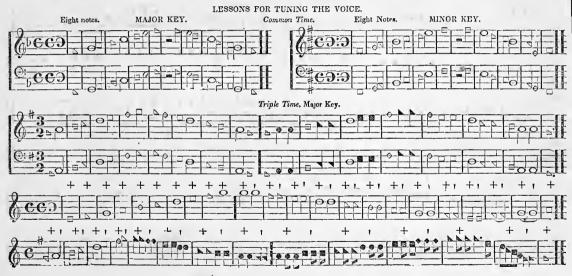
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#### OF SOUNDING THE EIGHT NOTES.

P. Please tell me how to sound the eight notes, and where I must commence ?

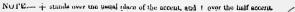
T. Commence first on faw, the major or sharp key note on the tenor and treble stare; then ascend softly from one sound to another till you sing the eighth note on the fifth line, which is an octave; then descend, falling softly from one sound to use other till you end at the close. Then commence on law, the minor or flat key note, ascend and descend in the same manner till you come to the close. By this you learn the difference between the major and minor moods or keys.

After having sounded the eight notes several times, you may go on to sing the other lessons for tuning the voice, and then some plain tunes.



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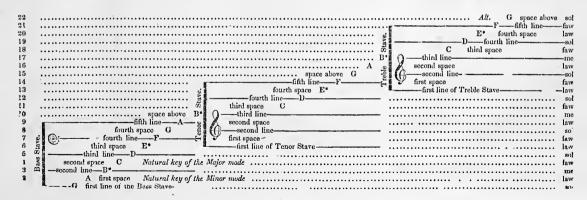
# PART SECOND.

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL SCALE, AND RULES FOR PITCHING OR KEYING MUSIC.

**THE** following is a representation of the general scale, showing the connexion of the parts, and also what sound of the general scale each letter, line, or space in either of the octaves represents: for instance, A the minor key, occupies the 24, 9th, and 16th sounds of the general scale: C, the natural major key, the 4th, 11th, and 18th. Thus, it will appear that every octave being unison, are considered one and the same sound. Although the last in the basis is the key note, and in case the me is not

transposed, will either be on the 2d and 4th degrees as above stated, yet with the same propriety we may suppose them on the 9th, 11th. &c. degrees; for when we refer to a pitchpipe for the sound of either of the foregoing keys, if it be proprely constructed, it will exactly correspond to the 9th, 11th, &c. sounds of the general scale. Then by descending the octave, we get the sound of the natural key; then by ascending a 3d, 4th, or 5th, as the tune may require, we readily discover whether the piece be properly keyed. If we find, after descending the octave, we can ascend to the highest note in the tenor ar troble, and can pronounce them with eass and freedom, the piece may be said to be properly keyed; but if, on the contrary, after descending, we find it difficult to ascend as above, the piece is improperly keyed, and should be set lower.

Nork.--This method of proving the keys is infallible to individuals, and will hold good in choirs, when we suppose the teacher or leader capable of judging for the commonality of voices.



The foregoing scale comprises three octaves, or twenty-two sounds.

The F clef, used on the fourth line in the bass, shows that that line is the 7th sound in the general scale.

used on the second line in the tenor and treble, shows that that line, If in the tenor, is the eighth sound in the general scale, and in the tre-The G clef, the treble, as well as the tenor, were performed entirely by men, the general scale would comprise only fifteen sounds ; hence, the treble stave is only raised an octave above that of tenor, in consequence that female voices are naturally an octave above men's, and to females the treble is usually assigned.

The stars (\*) show the natural places of the semitones.

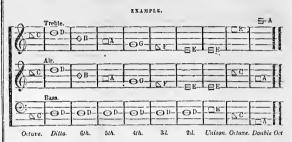
When the C clef  $\square$  is used, (though it has now become very common to write counter on either the G or F clefs.) the middle line in the counter is in unisen with the third space in tenor, (C,) and a seventh above the middle line in the bass, &c.

Three octaves being more than any common voice can perform, the bass is assigned to the gravest of men's voices, the tenor to the highest of men's, and the treble to the female voices : the counter (when used) to boys, and the gravest of the female voices.

Two sounds coually high, or equally low, however unequal in their force, are said to be in unison, one with the other. Consequently, E on the lower line in the treble stave, is in unison with E on the fourth space in the tenor ; and E on the third space in bass, is in unison with E on the first line of the tenor, and an octave below E, the lower line in the treble. TT See the General Scale. From any one letter in the general scale, to another of the same name, the interval is an octave-as from B to B. D to D. &c.

Agreeably to the F and G clefs used in the general scale, a note on any line or space in the bass, is a sixth below a note on a corresponding line or space in the wher, and a thirteenth below a note in the treble occopying the same line or space, when the troble is performed by females.) (T See the General Scale. Suppose we

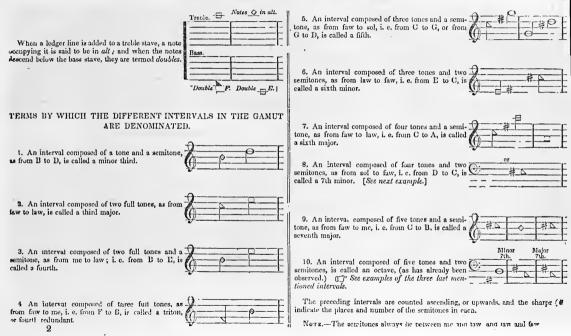
place a note on D, middle line of the pass, another on B, the middle line of the tenor or treble, the interval will appear as just stated ; and to find any other interval, count either ascending or descending, is the case may be.



In counting intervals, remember to include both notes or letters-thus, in counting a sixth in the above example, D is one, E is two, F is three, G is four, A five. and B siz.

In the above example, the notes in the treble and air are placed in unison with each other. But assigning the trelde to female voices, and the air to men's voices, (as is customary.) an octave must be added to the notes in the treble, (as previously observed of a woman's voice being an octave more acute than a man's,) the interval then being the bass and treble-in the first bar, would be a fiftcenth or double octave . in the third bar, the note on B in the treble, a thirteenth above D in the bass, &c. Observe that an octave and a second make a ninth; an octave and a third make a tenth; an octave and a fourth make an eleventh; an octave and a fifth make a twelfth; an octave and a sixtli, a thirteenth ; an octave and a seventh, a fourteenth two octaves, a fifteenth, &c. always including both the first and last note.

XVI



xvii

#### OF HARMONY AND COMPOSITION

Having given an explanation of the different intervals contained in the octave, and the mannet in which the parts of music are connected, I proceed to show how they may be used in composition to produce harmony.

Harmony consists in the proportion of the distance of two, three, or four sounds, performed at the same time, and mingling in a most pleasing manner to the ear.

The notes which produce harmony, when sounded together, are called concords, and their intervals, consonant intervals. The notes which, when sounded together, produce a disagreeable sound to the ear, are called discords, and their intervals, dissonant intervals. There are but four concerds in music—viz: unison, third, ffth, and sight, (their eighths er octaves are also meant.) The unison is called a perfect chord, and commonly the fifth is so called; if the composer please, however, he may make the fifth imperfect, when composing more than two parts. The third and sixth are called imperfect, their chords being not so full, nor so agreeable to the ear, as the perfect : but in four parts the sixth is often used instead of the fifth so in effect there are but three concords, employed together, in composition.

N B. The meaning of imperfect, signifies that it wants a semitone of its perfections, to what it does when it is perfect: for as the lesser or imperfect third includes but three half tones, the greater or major third includes four, kee. The discords are a second, a fourth, a seventh, and their octaves; though the greater fourth sometimes ownes very near to the sound of an imperfect chord, it being the same in ratio as the minor fifth. Indeed some composers (the writer of these extracts is one of them) seem very partial to the greater fourth, and frequently admit it in composition. The following is an example of the several concords and discords, and their octaves under them :

	CONCORDS.				miscorns.			
Single Chords.	1	3	5	6	2	4	7	
(	8	10	12	13	9	11	14	
Their Octaves. <	15	17	19	20	16	18	21	
(	22	24	25	27	23	25	28	

Nowithstanding the 2d, 4th, 7th, 6cc, are properly discords, yet a skillul composes may use them to some advantage, provided a full chord of slt the parts immediately follow: they will then answer a similar purpose to acid, which being tasted immediately previous to sweet gives the latter a more pleasing flavour. Although the 4th is really a discord, yet it is very often used in composition. The rough sound of the 4th may be so mollified by the sweetness of the 5th and 8th as to harmonize almost us well as any three sounds in nature; and it would be reasonable to suppose that where we have two perfect chords, a discord may be introduced with very little violation to the laws of harmony; but as it is the most difficult part of composition to use a discord in such a manner and place as to show more fully the power and beauty of missic, we think composers should only use them sparingly, (as it is much better to have all sweet than to have too much sour or bitter,) and always let them be followed by a perfect chord.

#### ON THE TRANSPOSITION OF KEYS.

The reason why the two natural keys are transposed by flats and sharps at the beginning of the stave, is to bring them within the stave, and to bring the music within the compass of the voice. The key notes or places of the keys are always found in the last note of the bass of a correct tune, and is either faw immediately above me the sharp key-or law immediately below me the flat key. The reason why one tut.e is on a sharp, lively key, and another on a flat, melancholy key, is, that every third, sixth and seventh, ascending from the sharp key, are half a tone higher than the same intervals ascending from the flat key note. For instance, a third ascending from the sharp key note faw, (being a major third,) is very different from a third ascending from law the flat key note, (a minor third,) and so of other intervals. Any persen may be convinced of this by hearing a tune sung first in a flat and afterwards in a sharp key; when if the parts are correctly earried on, the choids will be entirely changed, and the tune as first sung, will scarcely be recognised or thought to be tue same; we will give one example. Let Windham tune be sung on its proper flat key, and then on a sharp key, and the intervals will be entirely changed, and so with any nther tune. (See the example.)

# EXAMPLE .

WINDHAM-on the flat key law, its proper key.



WINDHAM-on the sharp key faw.



#### EXAMPLES OF THE KEYS.

In the Major key, from law to faw, its third, the interval is two tones, [a Major third]—from faw to jaw, its sixth, the interval is four tones and a semitrne, [a Major sixth]—and from faw to me, its seventh, the interval is five tones and a semitone, [a Major seventh.]

In the Minor key, from law to faw, its third, the interval is one tone and a semitone, [Minor third] from law to faw, its sixth, the interval is three tones and two semitones, [a Minor sixth] and from law to sol, its seventh, the interval is four tones and two semitones, [a Minor seventh.]

To prove the utility of removing the key, I will produce two examples. First, Let the tane "Suffield" be written on key note A, (natural flat key,) instead of E, its proper key—and, besides the inconvenience of multiplying ledger lines, few voices would be able to perform it—the treble in particular.

SUFFIELD-on E, its proper key, from the repeat.



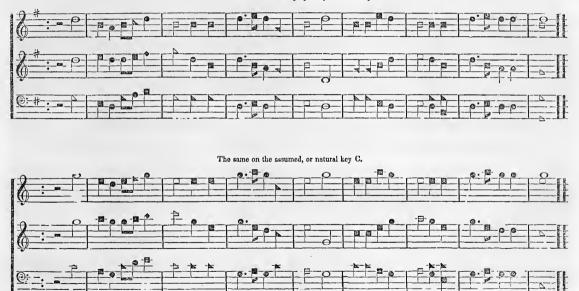




Second, Let "Complainer" be written on key note G, (natural sharp key,) instead of G, its proper key, and there are but few that could perform it,—the toner in particular.

The same on A, the assumed, or natural key A.

COMPLAINER-on G, its proper key, from the repeat.



XX

The me, and consequently the keys, is removed either by sharping its fifth or a datting its fourth thus :

. 1	(1. A fifth from B me, its natural place, will bring us toF
SHARP5.	2. A fifth from F me, will bring us toC
2	3. A fifth from C me, will bring us toG
÷Ξλ	4. A fifth from G me, will bring us to D
$\mathbf{z}$	5. A fifth from D me, will bring us to A
$\geq$	6. A fifth from A me, will bring us toE
a l	6. A fifth from A me, will bring us to
	(1. A fourth from B me, will bring us toE
FLATS.	2. A fourth from E me, will bring us toA
<ul><li></li></ul>	3. A fourth from A me, will bring us toD
E⊀	4. A fourth from D me, will bring us toG
	5. A fourth from G me, will bring us toC
ВΥ	6. A fourth from C me, will bring us to F
	7 A fourth from F me will bring us home to

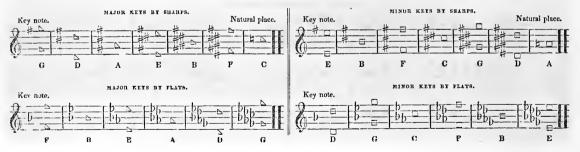
7. A fourth from F me, will bring us home to .....

The natural place for me isB	
If B is b, me is onE	
If B and E is b, me is onA	
If B, E, and A is b, me is onD	,
If B, E, A, and D is b, me is on(4	ł
If B, E, A, D, and G is b, me is onC	ł
If B, E, A, D, G, and C is b, me is onF	i
If F be ≇, me is on	•
If F and C be #, me is onC	;
If F, C, and G be #, me is onG	ŕ
If F. C. G. and D be #, me is onD	,
If F, C, G, D, and A is #, me is onA	
If F, C, G, D, A, and E is #, me is on E	l
" By fate the me is driven round	

This accounts for the customary rules of transposition, viz.

flats the me is driven round, Till forced on B to stand its ground; By sharps the me's led through the keys, Till brought to B its native place."

A SCALE, SHOWING THE SITUATION OF BOTH KEYS IN EVERY TRANSPOSITION OF THE ME BY SHARPS AND FLATS.



XXU

#### A SCALE, SHOWING THE SITUATION OF THE SEMITONES IN EVERY TRANSPOSITION OF THE ME BY FLATS AND SHARPS



B 7th Q 2d

G 5th O 7th

F 4th 6th

E 3d m 5th

D 2d O 4th

C 1st A 3d

] Ist

R Q 2d

Ā

Observe that, by six flats or six sharps, (including the natural place,) both of [ the keys are placed on every letter in the stave, and by the same number of either character, (including the natural place,) the whole octave is divided into semitones; and it is impossible to use another flat or sharp in transposition, for seven flats or sharps would only put them in their natural places. You may also observe, that one flat, or six sharps, places the keys and semitones precisely in the same situation ; and that one snarp, or six flats, has the same effect, and two flats or five sharps, and 'two sharps or five flats, &c.; and with six flats, or one sharp, one of the semitones is in its natural place; i.e. between B and C. Also with six sharps, or one flat, one of the semitones is in its natural place, i. e. hetween E and F, as the natural places of the semitones are between B and C, and E and F; and we suppose the reason why both of these characters are used in transposing music, is to save the trouble and time of making so many of either character; for a person can make one flat much quicker than six sharps, or one sharp que ker than six flats, &c.

Thus I think I have showed satisfactorily how the keys are removed, and how the octave is divided into semitones ov flats and snarps, and why both characters are ward in transposition.

#### SCALE OF KEYS

C 8th or 1st 3d The figures at the left hand of the column of notes shows the degrees of the sharp key, those at the right hand show the degrees of the flat key. This scale shows that the Q is between A 6th 78th or 1st the two keys, and that the first degree of the sharp key is the first note above the O, and that the first degree of the flat key is the first note below the Q

Every sharp key has its relative flat key a tord below; and every flat key has its relative sharp key a third above

These admit of an easy and natural transition from one to the 0"h2".

Every sharp at the beginning of a tune takes the place of me, the fourth degree from the sharp key, and raises that note half a tone, and removes the me and the key to the fifth above or to the fourth below

Every flat at the beginning of a tune takes the place of the me, sinks that note nelf a tone, and removes the mc and the key to the fourth above, or to the fifth below.

The seven sounds have also distinct names from their situation and effect in the ale. The key nore is called the tonic; the next above, or its second, the superonic—its third, the mediant—its fourth, the subdominant—its fifth, the dominant its sixth, the submediant—its seventh, the leading note.



Tonie, Supertonic, Mediant, Subdominant, Dominant, Submediant, L. note.

The torac is so called from its being the principal or pitch of the tune.

The supertonic is so called from its being the note above the tonic.

The mediant is so called from its being in the middle way between the tonic and dominant,

The subdominant is so called from its being the fifth below the tonic, as the dominant is the fifth above.

The dominant is so called from its being a principal note, and requires the tonic generally to be heard after it, especially at a close, and is therefore said to govern it.

The submediant is so called from its being in the middle way between the tonic and its fifth below.

The leading note is so called from its leading to the tonic, and is the sharp seventh of the scale, and therefore in the minor mode is necessarily sharpened in ascending.

There are also fourteen intervals in the scale bearing distinct names, viz.; Unison, Minor second, Major second, Minor third, Major third, Perfect fifth, Minor sixth, Major sixth, Minor seventh, Major seventh, Octave.





As the scale admits of only twelve semitones, so an octave although by counting the first and last note, which are octaves to each other, and really one and the same sound in effect; it contains thirteren sounds, yet it has but twelve intervals, because the unison cannot properly be called an interval; and the sharp fourth and flat fifth, although necessarily distinguished in harmony, are performed on keyed instruments with the same keys, and make but one interval.

#### ON THE MODULATION OF KEY.

The modulation or changing of the key note from one letter or given tone to another, being so frequent in every regular composition, particularly Anthems, that the performers will be very often embarrassed, unless they endeavour to sequire a knowledge or habit of discerning those changes.

The transition from one letter or key is sometimes effected by gradual preparation, as by accidental flats, sharps, or naturals. When the change is gradual, the new key is announced by flats, sharps, or naturals. When the change is sudden, the usual signs or signature at the beginning of the stave are either altered or removed as in the tune called the Christian's Song, or the Judgment Anthem.

XXIV

.



XXV



I'o aid those who wish further information with respect to the best method of modulation by retaining the sol fawing system, the following observations are added.

In order to do this, the syllables "inst follow into the "new key and take the sameplace there which they held in the original key; i.e. faw must be the new key note, so it is dominant or fifth, and me its leading note, if changing from the minor to the major mode or key. If changing from major to minor, law must be the new key, and law mediant to the major key its dominant, and me also its leading note.

There are four different pitches which the composer may consistently change to form any given pitch; viz, the fifth of the given pitch may be changed to the key note by adding such flats, sharps, or naturals, as will place the semitones in their regular degrees in the diatonic scale, (the scale in common use,) to the fourth, observing the same order of semitones, or to the sixth, its relative minor key, or change itself into a minor key if previously major, (see the example.) from C major to C minor, In order to modulate into the fourth of the key, the major 7th is made flat. For example, in the key of C major, by flatting B. F becomes the key note. To apply the syllables in this case, let C immediately preceding the flat be called sol, preserving the tone of faw, its former name, then by falling a whole tone to B, calling it faw, you come into the key of F. In modulating into the fifth of the key, the fourth is made sharp, and becomes the leading note or sharp seventh of the new key. Example :- In the key of C major by sharping F you make G the key note. In order to apply the syllables in this case, let G immediately preceding the sharp be called faw, preserving the tone which it held as sol, then by falling half a tone, and calling F me, you arrive at the key of G.

This is the method most common to be used in psalmody in modulating from one key to another.

Having gone thus far with our subject, we feel willing to close by making a few observations on the ornamental part of singing, or what are generally termed graces. This is the name generally given to those occasional embellishments which a performer or composer introduces to heighten the effect of a composition. It consists not only n giving due place to the apogintura turn, shake, or trill, and other decorative adtitions, but in that easy, smooth, and natural expression of the passages which best conveys the native beauties and elegancies of the composition, and forms one of the fast attributes of a cultivated and relined performer

A person or persons may be well acquainted with all the various characters in psalmody, (or unsic;) they may also be able to sing their part in true time, and yet their performance be far from pleasing; if it is devoid of necessary embellishments, their manner and bad expression may conspire to render it disagreeable. A few plain hints, and also a few general and finally observations, we have will tend to correct these wrows in unsettiene of social inuste.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. CARE should be taken that all the parts (when singing together) begin upon their proper pitch. If they are too high, difficulty and perhaps discords will be the consequence; if too low, dulness and languor. If the parts are not united by their corresponding degrees, the whole piece may be run into confusion and jargon before it ends; and perhaps the whole occasioned by an error in the pitch of one or more of the parts of only one semitone.

2. It is by no means necessary to constitute good singers that they should sing very loud. Each one should sing so soft as not to drown the teacher's voice, and each part so soft as will admit the other parts to be distinctly heard. If the teacher's voice cannot be heard it cannot be imitated, (as that is the best way to modulate the voice and make it harmonious.) and if the singers of any one are so loud that they cannot hear the other parts because of their own noise, the parts are surely not rightly proportioned, and or ght to be altered.

3 When singing in concert the bass should be sounded full, bold, and majestic, bu. not harsh; the tenor regular, firm, and distinct; the counter clear and plain, and bac troble soft and mild, but not famt. The tenor and troble may consider the German flute; the sound of which they may endeavour to imitate, if they wish to improve the voice.

4. Flat keyed tunes should be sung softer than sharp keyed ones, and may be proportioned with a lighter bass; but for sharp keyed tones let the bass be full and strong, but never harsh.

5. The high notes, quick notes, and slored notes, of each part, should be sung softer than the low notes, long notes, and single notes, of the same parts. All the notes included by one slur should be sung at one breath if possible.

6. Learners should sing all parts of music somewhat softer than their leaders do, as it tends to cultivate the voice and give them an opportunity of following in a piece with which they are not well acquainted; but a good voice may be soon much injured by singing too loud.

When notes of the tenor fall below those of the bass, the tenor should be sounded strong, and the bass soft.

8. While first learning a tune it may be sung somewhat slower than the true time or mood of time requires, until the notes can be named and truly sounded without looking on the book.

9. Learners are apt to give the first note where a fuge begins nearly double the time it ought to have, sounding a crotchet almost as long as a minim in any other part of the tune, which puts the parts in confusion by losing time; whereas the faces ough to be moved off lively, the time decreasing (or this notes sturg quicker) and the source of the engaged part or parts increasing in sound as the others fall in. All solos or [] teacher know a flat keyed tune from a sharp keyed one, what part of the anthem, due fuges should be sung somewhat faster than when all the parts are moving together.

10. There are but few long notes in any tune but what might be swelled with proprety. The swell is one of the greatest ornaments to yocal music if rightly performed. All long notes of the bass should be swelled if the other parts are singing short or quick notes at the same time. The swell should be struck plain upon the first part of the note, increase to the middle, and then decrease softly like an echo, or die away like the sound of a bell.

11. All notes (except some in syncopation) should be called plain by their proper names, and fairly articulated; and in applying the words great care should be taken that they be properly pronounced and not torn to pieces between the teeth, nor forced through the nose. Let the mouth be freely opened, but not too wide, the teeth a little asunder, and let the sound come from the lungs and be entirely formed where they should be only distinguished, viz. on the end of the tongue. The superiority of vocal to instrumental music, is that while one only pleases the ear, the other informs the understanding.

12. When notes occur one directly above another, (cailed choosing notes,) and there are several singers on the part where they are, let two sing the lower note while one does the upper note, and in the same proportion to any other number.

13. Your singers should not join in concert until each class can sing their own part correctly.

14. Learners should beat time by a pendulum, or with their teacher, until they can beat regular time, before they attempt to beat and sing both at once, because it perplexes them to heat, name time, and sound the notes at the same time, until they have acquired a knowledge of each by itself.

15. Too long singing at a time injures the lungs."

16. Some teachers are in the habit of singing too long at a time with their pupils. It is better to sing but only eight or ten tunes at a lesson, or at one time, and inform the learners the nature of the pieces and the manner in which they should be performed, and continue at them until they are understood, than to shun over forty or fifty in one evening, and at the end of a quarter of schooling perhaps few beside the

\* A cold or cough, all kind of spirituous liquors, violent exercise, too much bile on the stomach, long fasting, the venus overcharged with impure blood, &c. &c. are destructive to the voice of one who is much in the habit of singing. An excessive use of ardent spirits will speedily ruin the best voice. A frequent use of some acid drink, such as purified cider, vinegar, and water mixed and sweetened a little with honey, or sugar with a uttle black or cayenne resper, wine, and loaf sugar, &c. if used spariogly, are very music ouly. Harmony is the pleasing union of several sounds, or the performance of the strengthening to the lungs

requires emphasis, or how to give the pitch of any tune which they have been learning unless some one inform them. It is easy to name the notes of a tune, but it requires attention and practice to sing them correctly.

17. Learners should not be confined too long to the parts that suit their voices best, but should try occasionally the different parts, as it tends greatly to improve the voice and give them a knowledge of the connexion of the parts and of harmony as well as mejody." The gentlemen can change from bass to tenor, or from tenor to bass, and the ladies from treble to tenor. &c.

18. Learners should understand the tunes well by note before they attempt to sing them to verses of poetry.

19. If different verses are applied to a piece of music while learning, it will give the learners a more complete knowledge of the tune than they can have by confining it always to the same words. Likewise applying different tunes to the same words will have a great tendency to remove the embarrassment created by considering every short tune as a set piece to certain words or hymns.

20. When the key is transposed, there are flats or sharps placed on the stave, and when the mood of time is changed, the requisite characters are placed upon the stave.

21. There should not be any noise indulged while singing, (except the music,) as a destroys entirely the beauty of harmony, and renders the performance very difficult. (especially to new beginners;) and if it is designedly promoted is nothing less than a proof of disrespect in the singers to the exercise, to themselves who occasion it, and to the Author of our existence.

22. The apogiatura is placed in some tuncs which may be used with propriety by a good voice; also the trill over some notes; but neither should be attempted by any one until he can perform the tune well by plain notes, (as they add nothing to the time.) Indeed no one can add much to the beauty of a piece by using what are generally termed graces, unless they are in a manner natural to their voice.

23. When learning to sing, we should endeavour to cultivate the voice so as to make it soft, smooth, and round, so that when numbers are performing in concert, there may on each part (as near as possible) appear to be but one uniform voice. Then, instead of confused jargon, it will be more like the smooth vibrations of the violin, or the soft breathings of the German flute. Yet how hard it is to make some be-

\* Melody is the agreeable effect which arises from the performance of a single part of i several parts of music togetper.

xxviii

seve soft singing is the most melodious, when at the same time loud singing is more like the hootings of the midnight bird than refined music.

24. The most important ornament in singing is strict decorum, with a heart deeply impressed with the great truth we utter while singing the lines, aiming at the glory of God and the editection of one another.

25. All affectation should be banished, for it is disgusting in the performance of eacred music, and contrary to that solemnity which should accompany an exercise so near akin to that which will through all eternity engage the attention of those who walk in climes of bliss.

26. The nearest perfection in singing we arrive at, is to pronounce the words\* and

 In singing there are a few words which should vary a little from common promunciation, such as end in i and y; and these should vary two ways. The following method has aeen generally recommended: In singing it is right to pronounce majesty, mighty, lofty, k somethang like majeste, mighte, loftee, &c.; but the sense of some other words will

make the sounds as feeling as if the sentiments and sounds were our own. If singerwhen performing a piece of music could be as much captivated with the words and sounds as the author of the music is when composing it, the foregoing directions would be almost useless; they would pronounce, accent, swell, sing loud and soft where the words require it, make suitable gastures, and add every other necessary grace.

27. The great Jehovah, who implanted in our nature the noble faculty of vocal performance, is jealous of the use to which we apply our talents in that particular, lest we use them in a way which does not tend to glorify his name. We should therefore endeavour to improve the talent given us, and try to sing with the spirit and with the understandings, making melody in our hearts to the Lord.

be destroyed by this mode of expressing them; such as sanctify, justify, glorify, &c. These should partake of the vowel 0, rather than EE, and be sounded semewhat like sanctifay, justifay, glorifay, &c. It would indeed be difficult to describe this exactly; however, the extreme should be avoided on both sides.

# INTRODUCTORY REMARKS,

#### FROM THE COLUMBIAN HARMONY.

There is a charm, a power, that sways the breast, Bids every passion revel or be still; Inspires with rage, or all your cares dissolves; Can southe distraction, and almost despair: That power is music.

Armstrong.

We great is the empire of music over all the faculties of human nature, and so load nave been the iogenious in celebrating its power and praises, that they have left nothing in heaven, not at all in the air, sea, or on the earth, but what in excess of fancy or meni they have subjected to its dominion for the better. Its harmony ravishes the so- and earries it eoyond itself; helps, elevates, and extends it. It exterminates fear an ury, whates cruely, alleviates sorrow and heaviness, and utterly destroys spicen at atred. In short, music cores disease, sweetens the labourer's toil, ard adds new "oc.age to the soldier."

Divise music must be allowed by all who practise it to be an emanation from the

Dety; it is admirably calculated to raise the mind above the sublumary enjoyments of this life, in gratitude to our beneficient Benefactor and Creator. When I consider upon the divine nature and power of music on the affections, I am wrapped up in admiration, love, and praise, and cannot but adore the Almighty Giver of so good, and glorious a gift; and that it has pleased him to bestow upon me and my fellow beings faculties to sing his praise. It is in the performance of sacred music that we assimilato ourselves to the angelic choirs of glory, more nearly than in any other employment upon earth besides. Most of the arts and employments of this life will accompany us no farther than the grave; but this will continue an employment with the redeemed of God while eternal ages roll. It had its origin in God, and from God it was communicated to angels and men. Long before this world's foundations were haid, angels and archangels sang their grateful praises to the eternal Jehovah, encircling his throno and infinitely exulting. When God had erecated this lower world and all its appendages, the angelic hosts and serphin above, like bright morning stars shining with the usost screne brillancey, sang togelher; and the archangels, he chief creation ac

### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

heaven, and sons of God, should for joy, to behold the new creation so well accomplished.

Since then the cherubim and scraphim of heaven sing their ceaseless lays to the'r Urcator, and consider music as one of the most noble and grand vehicles for conveying their love to him, shall man, mortal man, presume to look with haughty scorn, derision, and contempt upon that science which dignifies those exalted beings above ? Ungrateful to God, and unmindful of his transcendent privilege, must he be that is possessed of the voice of melody, who delights not to celebrate the praises of the Most High, by singing hymns and anthems to his name. When amazing pity had seized the compassionate breast of our Redcemer ; when it had prevailed upon him to resign his royal diadem of glory and robes of light into the hands of his eternal Father, with filial submission and humility ; when he condescended to leave the throngs of adoring angels who cluster around the throne of God; and when he voluntarily left the realms of bliss that he might veil his divinity in humble clay, and become the sufferer for all sin against an incensed God, to appease his flaming wrath for a wretched world of men; I say well might shining legions of angels descend through the portals of the skies at his nativity, at so amazing condescension, and proclaim the joyful news to man, that a God on earth was born, and sing while hovering over the Redeemer'a humble manger, and around the vigilant shepherd, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good will towards men." Before his unparalleled sufferings, while in humble state, he rode upon the foal of an ass towards Jerusalem, well might his followers strew the way with their clothes and branches of palm trees, and shout, "Hosanna! blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord ! Hosanna in the highest !" After he had administered his memorable supper to his disciples he sang with them a hymn, as the last consolation to them till he should have passed through the gloomy vale of death and all its horrors.

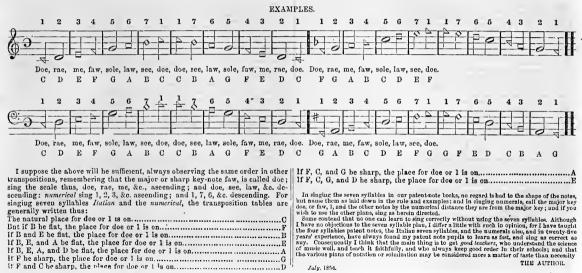
Soon after his agonizing passion, while the infernal powers roared their level acclamations through the gloom of hell, and black despart triumplaing at the bloody horrid deed, he breaks the bands of death asunder, and rose triumphant, and was escorted by myriads of hymning angels to the bosom of his l'ather God, from wnows paternah hands he again received his duedem of glory and robes of eternal efflugence:

there to be our Advocate, Mediator, and Redeemer, until he shall come the second time from heaven, not as before in humility, but with all the grandeur of heaven. with the shout of the archangel and with the trump of God, to judge the world ; and till then, and eternally after, the choirs of glory will ever worship him with songs of endless praises, and sing, " Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, and he shall reign for ever and ever. King of kings and Lord of lords ! Hallelujah !" "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain," shall the saints of glory for ever sing, "and nath reducemed us to God by his blood, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing. Blessing, and honour, glory, and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throng, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever ! Amen." No art in nature is better calculated to interest the feelings and command the passions of the soul than sacred music when well performed. It raises within the soul a kind of scraphic pathos, and almost transports the soul to the paradise of God, far, far beyond the contaminations of this gross sphere of nature, to a sphere of elevated glory. Wore the soul to expand her wings, and take her flight to the realms of bliss. what would she behold among those celestial choirs less than ten thousand times ten thousand saints and angels, clad in robes of purest white, and interstreaked with shining gold, and exulting in the all-glorious praises of God. What would be her raptures to hear the chief cherubim of heaven sweeping the cerulean strings of their golden lyres symphoniously, and then the whole chorus of heaven, both vocal and instrumental, to fall in with them in one full burst of heavenly harmony ! she would not behold a single being in so august a throng as millions, indifferent in the praises of God, nor hear one languid tone from the meanest scraph's tongue; if such be the harmony of heaven, let it raise the flame of emulation in every bosom to imitate the blest above. Let each singer perform in church properly, enchoired, and in the manner that it ought to be done, and grand effects will be the unavoidable result, if the music itself be good. By hearing good music well performed, we are ready to say, "O ! ye enchanting, cestatic, and delightful sons and daughters of harmony ! O ! that I could take the wings of the morning, and soar aloft with your sublime strains to the mansions of glory."

XXX

#### ON THE DIFFERENT PLANS OF NOTATION.

Inere are seven plans of notation used now in various parts of the world, which 1 5, 6, 7. Spanish, perhaps, faw, sole, law, bae, doe, naw, me :-- All repeating the are to some extent national. The English, faw, sole, law, faw, sole, law, me. first name, to make the eighth or octave sound. A very respectable number of my Italian. doe, rae, me. faw, sole, law, see. French, ut, rae, me, faw, sole, law, patrous being rather partial to the Italian, and also to the numerical system of see. Sweeds and Danes. Dac. rac. nac. faw, sole, law, tee. In Germany, (among seven syllables, I introduce a few examples, to make them plain to those who the peasantry.) and in some parts of the United States, the numerical 1, 2, 3, 4, may wish to use them in learning to sing,



**XXX**i

### DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Alugio, very slow, the first mood in common time C. Allegro, lively, quick, the third mood in common time C. Accent, a stress of the voice on a particular note or syllable. Acrostic, a poem, the first letters of the lines of which form a name. Air, the tenor part, the inclination of a piece of music. 41, high above the stave. Alle, or Allus, high counter. Appetone, between a tone and semitone. Affet/11030, tender, affecting, mournful, plaintive. Andunte, moderate. Bass, the lowest part of music, grave, solemn. Bassoon, a kind of wind instrument for bass. Bass l'iol, a large or bass fiddle. Breve, an ancient note II, equal to two semibreves. Blank verse, a poem without rhyine. Canticles, divine or pious poems, songs. Chant, to sing praises. Concorous, loud and harmonious. Chord, a sound, a concord, proportional vibrations. Chorus, all the parts together. Charles, an the pairs organism articular sounds or degrees. Commu, a small part, as 14, 1-5th, &c. of a tone. Cressendo, increasing in sounds, &c. Compose, to make tunes or set notes for music. Concert, many singers or instruments together. Counter, is high treble performed in a female voice, Diagram, the gamut or rudiments of nusic. Diagram an octave, an eighth degree. Dissona .ee, discord, disagreement. Drana, a tragical piece for the stage to be acted. Intel, two parts only moving together. Diminuendo, diminishing in sound, becoming louder. Forle, or For, full, loud, or strong. s'uge, or Fugha, the parts of music following eacl; other in succession. Gamul, the scale or rudiments of music. Grand, full, great, complete, pleasing. Grave, slow, solemn, mournful, most slow. Guilo, a direct. Harmony, a yleasing union of sounds. Harmonist, a writer of harmony, a musician. Herameter, having six F.a.s to a verse. Hauther, or Hoboy, a k.t.d of wind instrument,

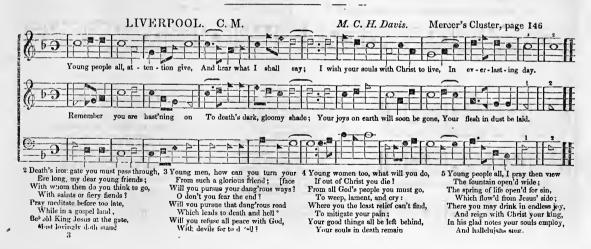
Inno, a hymn of song. Intonation, giving the pitch or key of a tune. Interval, the distance between two degrees or sounds. Ionic, light and soft. Kens, pieces of silver, ivory, &c. for the fingent, on an instrument. Key note, the principal or leading note of cach octave. Largo, one degree quicker than the second mood in common time. Lima, the difference between major and minor. Linto, slow. Major mood, the sharp key, the great third, high, cheerful. Major chord, an interval having more semitones than a minor chord of the same degrees. Medius, is low treble performed in a man's voice. Moods, certain proportions of time, &c. Modulate, to regulate sounds, to sing in a pleasing manner. Musica, the art of music, the study or science of music. Music, a succession of pleasing sounds, one of the liberal sciences. Necessario, continuing like thorough-bass. Notes, seven characters representing the degrees or sounds of music The syllables applied by the Italians are as follows, viz. Ut Re Mi Faw Sol La Si  $\{$  But this plan has not been finally adopted for the C D E F G A B  $\{$  English music. Oclave, an eighth degree, six tones and two semitones. Ode, a poem. Organ, the largest of all musical instruments. Pastoral, rural, a shepherd's song, something pertaining to a shepherd. Piana, or Pia, directs the performer to sing soft, a kind of instrument. Pentemeter, five lines to each verse. Pitchpipe, a small instrument for proving sounds. Settire, a poem written to expose vice and folly. Sclab, a note often used in the Psalms of David, the true import of which is unknown perhaps it may be a musical character requiring attention, or signifying nmen. Screnade, a night song, music played in the evening to entertain a litend or lover Solo, one part alone. Symphony, a piece of music without words, which the instrument plays while us voices rest. Suncope, cut off, disjointed, out of the usual order Syncopulion, notes joined in the same degree in one position. Trill, or Tr., a tune like a shake or roll. Transposition, the changing the place of the key note. Trio, a tune in three parts. Folonetllo, a tenor viol, 1-Sth above a bass viol

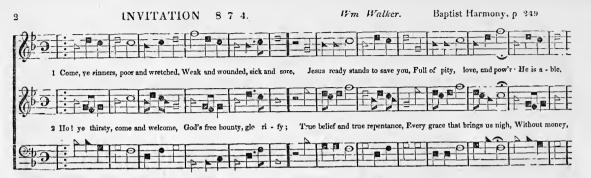
XXXII

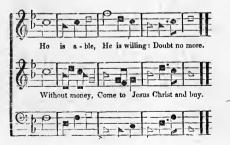
## PART I.

#### **JUNTAINING**

# MOST OF THE PLAIN AND EASY TUNES COMMONLY USED IN TIME OF DIVINE WORSHIP.





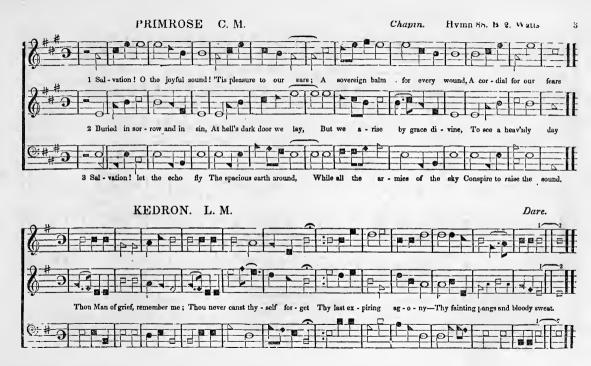


- Let not conscience make you linger. Nor of fitness fondly dream,
   All the fitness he requireth,
   Is to feel your need of him;
   This he gives you;
   'Tis the Spirit's rising beam.
- 4 Come, ye weary, hcavy laden, Lost and ruin'd by the fall; If you tarry till yon're better, You will never come at all : Not the righteous, Sinners Jesus came to call.
- 5 View him prostrate in the garden, On the ground your Saviour lies On the broody tree behold him

Hear him cry before he dies-"It is finish'd !" Sinners, will not this suffice !

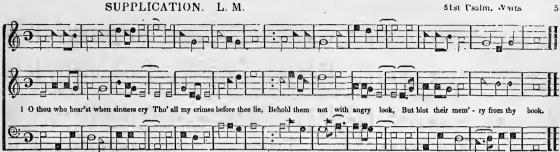
- 6 Lo ! th' incarnate God ascending, Pleads the merit of his blood ; Venture on him, venture wholly, Let no other trust intruds : None but Jesus Can do helpless sinners good.
- 7 Saints and angels, join'd in concert, Sing the praises of the Lamb; While the blieful scats of heaven Sweetly echo with his name Hallelujab ! Sinners here may eing the same

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MEDITATION. L. M





RESTORATION. 8. 7.



MARYSVILLE. L. M



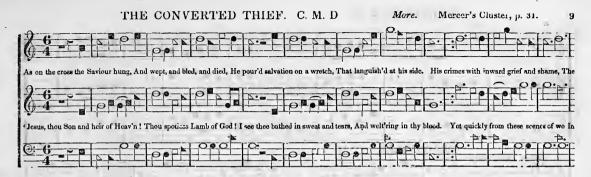
KING OF PEACE. 7s.

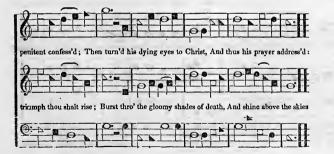


F. Price.





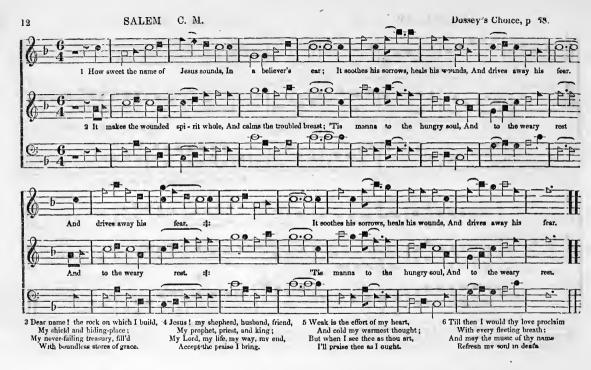




\*Amid the glories of that world, Dear Saviour, think on me, And in the victories of thy death, Let me a sharer be." His prayer the dying Jesus hears, And instantly replies. To-day thy parting sous shall be With me in Paradise.' WEBSTER. S. M.







DUBLIN. C. M

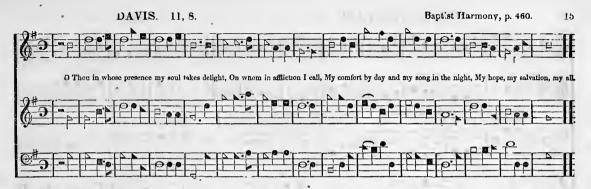




2 Yet do I find my heart inclined To do ny work below: When Christ doth call, I trust I shall Be ready then to go. I leave you all, both great and small, In Christ's encircling arras, Who can you save from the cold grave, Ano shield you from alt narm. 3 I trust you'll pray, both night and day, And keep your garments white, For you and me, that we may be The children of the light. If you die first, anon you must, The will of God be done I hope the Lord will you reward, With an inmortal crown 4 If I'm call'd home whilst I am gone, Indulge no tears for me;

I hope to sing and praise my King, To all cornity.

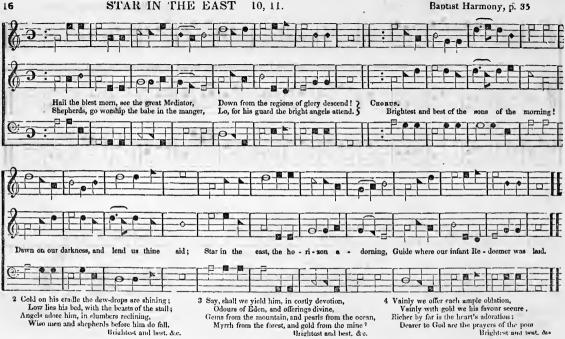
Millions of years over the spheres Shall pass in sweet repose, While beauty bright unto my sight Thy sacred sweets disclose. 5 I long to go, then farewelt wo, My soul will be at rest; No more shall I complain or sigh, But taste the heavenly feast. O may we meet, and be complete, And long together dwell, And serve the Lord with "me accord And so, dear friends. farewell.

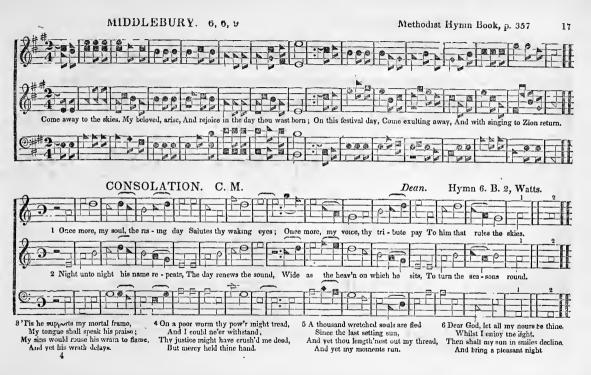


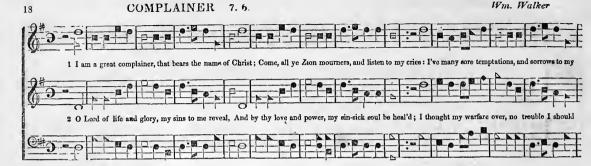
- 2 Where dost thou at noontide resort with thy sheep, To feed on the pasture of love ? For why in the valley of death should I weep— Alone in the wilderness rove ?
- 3 O why should I wander an alien from thee, Or cry in the desert for bread ? My foes would reioice when my sorrows they see, And smile at the tears I have shed,
- Ye daughters of Zion, declare, have you seen The Star that on Israel shone;
   Say if in your tonts my Beloved hath been
   Aud where with hus flock he hath cone.

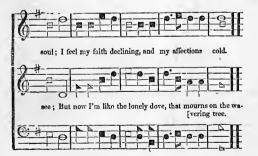
- 5 This is my Beloved, his form is divine, His vestments shed odours around; The locks on his head are as grapes on tho vine, When autumn with plenty is crown'd.
- 6 The roses of Sharon, the lites that grow In vales on the banks of the streams; His checks in the beauty of excellence blow, His eye all invitingly beams.
- 7 His voice, as the sound of a duleimer sweet, Is heard through the shadow of death, The cedars of Lebanon bow at his feet, The air is perfumed with his breath.

- B His lips as a fountain of righteousness flow, That waters the garden of grace,
   From which their salvation the genules shall know And bask in the smilles of his face.
- 9 Love sits on his eyelid and scatters delight, Through all the bright mansions on high ; Their faces the cherubim weil in his sight, And tremble with fulness of joy.
- 10 He looks, and ten thousands of angets rejoica, And myriads wait for his word; He speaks, and eternity, fill'd with his voice. Re-echees the traise of her Lord









- 3 I wish it was with me now, as in the days of old, When the glorious light of Jesus was flowing in my soul; But now I am distressed, and no relief can find, With a hard deceitful heart, and a wretched wandering mind.
- 4 It is great pride and passion, beset me on my way, So I am fill'd with folly, and so neglect to pray; While others run rejoicing, and seem to lose no time, I am so weak I stumble, and so I'm left behind.
- 5 I read that peace and happiness meet Christians in their way. That bear their cross with meekness, and don't neglect to pray But I, a thousand objects beset me in my way So I am fill'd with folly, and so neglect to pray.

HICKS' FAREWELL. C. M

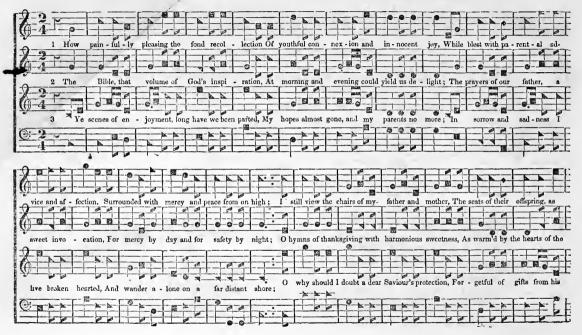


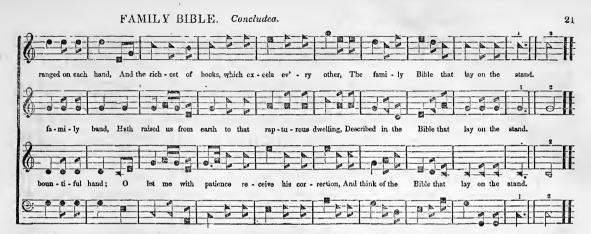
Wm Walker

19

\* This song was composed by the Rov. B. Hicks, (a Baptist minister of South Catolina,) and sent to his wife while he was confined in Tennessee by a few of which as afterwards recovered

THE FAMILY BIBLE. 12, 11.

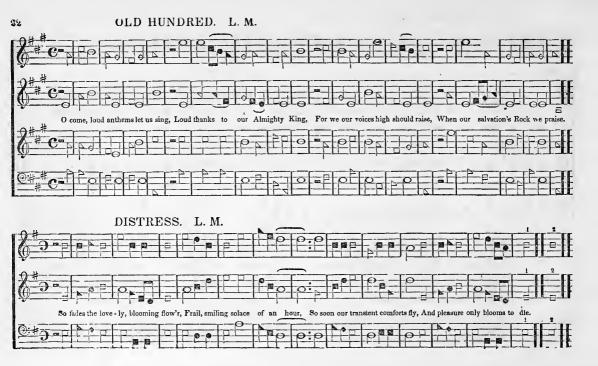




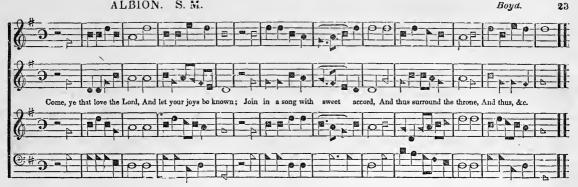
- 4 Blest Bible 1 the light and the guide of the stranger, With it I seem circled with parents and friends; Thy kind admonition shall guide me from danger; On thee my last lingering hope then depends. Hope wakens to vigour and rises to glory; I'll hasten and flee to the promised land, And for refuge lay hold on the hope set before me, Reveal? in the Bible that lay on the stand.
- 5 Hail, rising the brightest and best of the morning, The star which has guided my parents safe home; The beam of thy glory, my pathway adorning, Shall scatter the darkness and brighten the gloom.

As the old Eastern sages to worship the stranger Did hasten with cectasy to Canaan's land, I'll bow to adore him, not in a low manger.— He's seen in the Bible that lay on the stand.

6 Though age and misfortune press hard on my feelinge, I'll flee to the Bible, and trust in the Lord; Though darkness should cover his merciful dealinge, My soul is still cheer'd by his heavenly word. And now from things earthly my soul is removing I soon shall glory with heaven's bright bands, And in rapture of joy be forever adoring The God of the Bible that hay on the stand.



ALBION. S. M.



CHARLESTOWN. 8, 7.





CRUCIFIXION. 7's, S.

Friendship shall unite our souls,

And in fancy's wide domain.

Of aball we all meet again.



Thinn'd by many a toil-spont day, When around the youthful pine Moss shall creep and ivy twine; Long may the loved bow'r remain, Ere we all shall meet again. When the dreams of life are fled, When its wasted lamps are dead, When in cold oblivion's shade, Beauty, fame, and wealth are laid, Where immortal spirits regn. There may we all most again.





TENNESSEE. C. M.

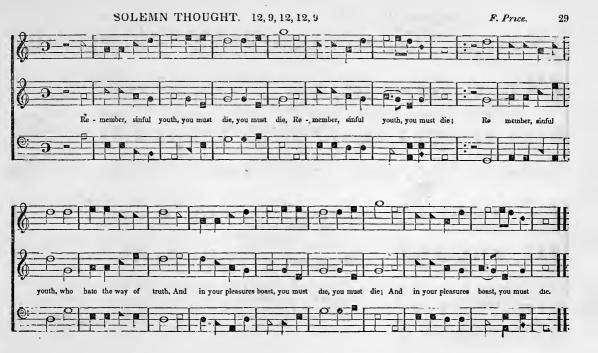


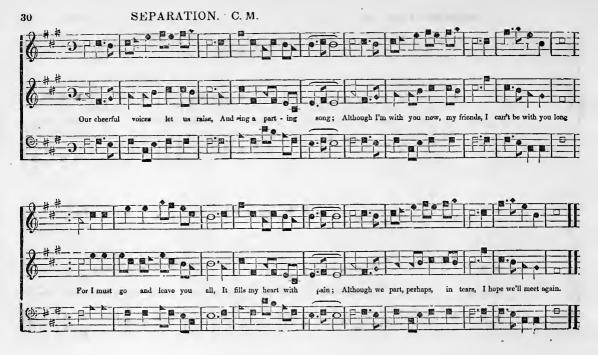




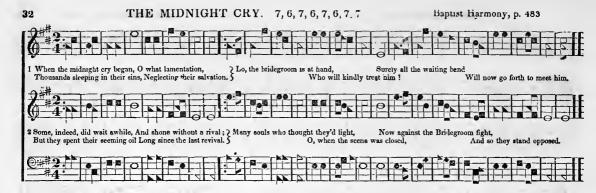
- 3 What have I gain'd by sin, he said, But hunger, shame, and fear ? My father's house abounds with bread, Whilst I am starving here.
- 4 I'll go and tell him all I've done, Fall down before his face, Not worthy to be called his son, I'll ook a servant's place.
- 5 He saw his son returning back, He look'd, he ran, he smiled, And threw his arms around the neck Of his rebellious child.

- 6 Father, I've sinn'd, but U forgive. And thus the father said; Rejoice, my house! my son's alive, For whom I mourn'd as dead.
- 7 Now let the 'sted calf be slain, Go sp eul the news abroad, My son was dead, but lives again, Was lost, but now is found.
- 8 "Tis thus the Lord himself reveals, To call poor sinners home, More than the father's love 't' foels, And bids the sinner come









 While the wise are passing by, With all their lamps prepared, Give us of your oil, they cry, If any can be spared.
 Others triam'd their former snuff, O, is it not amazing !
 Those conclude they've light enough, And think their lamps are blazing.

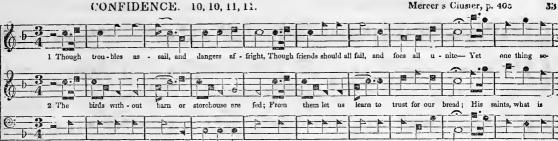
4 Foolish virgins ! do you think Our Bridegroom's a deceiver ! Then may you pass your lives away, And think to sleep for ever; But we by faith do see his face, On whom we have believed; U there's deception in the case, The you that see docestred. 5 And now the door is open 'ide, And Caristians are invited, And virgins wise compass the bride, March to the place appointed. Who do you think is now a guest ? Yea, listen, carnal lovers, 'Tis those in wedding garments dress'd; They cease from sin for ever.

6 The door is shut, and they within, They're freed from every danger; They reign with Christ, for sinners slain, Who once lay in a manger; They join with saints and angels too In songs of love and favour; Glory, honour, praise and power, T, God and Lamb for ever.

7 The foolish virgins are without; The sentence, Go ye cursed— For want of oil they're out—away From Christ they then are forced. No more on earth with saints to join In sharing of my favour; Although you did my children blind, Mourn with the dami'd for ever.

8 Virgina wise, I pray draw near, And listen to your Saviour; He is your friend, you need not fear, O, why not seek his favour ? He speaks to you in whispers sweet, In words of consolation? By grace in him you stand complete, He is your great salvation. 9 Dying anners, will you come, The Saviour now invites you; His bleeding wounds proclaim there's Let nothing then affright you— [rown, Room for you, and room for me, And room for coming sinners: Salvation pours a living stream For you and all believers.

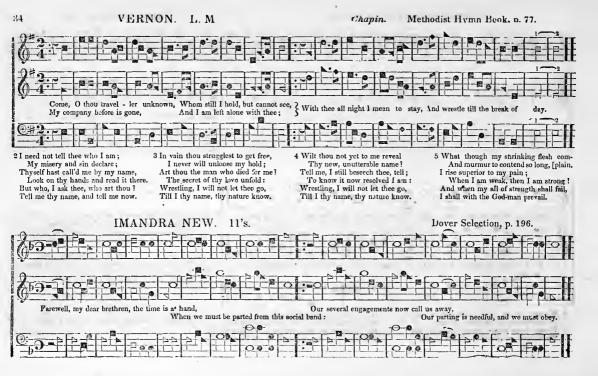
10 When earth and see shall be no more, And all their glory perish, When sun and moon shall cease to shine. And stars at midnight languish ' When Gabriel's turmp shall sound aloud, To call the slumb'ring nations, Then, Christians, we shall see our God The God of cur saivanton CONFIDENCE. 10, 10, 11, 11.





- 3 We may, like the ships, by tempests be toss'd On perilous deeps, but cannot be lost : Though Satan enrages the wind and the tide. The promise engages the Lord will provide 5
- 4 His call we obey, like Abram of old, Not knowing our way, but faith makes us bold ; For though we are strangers, we have a good guide, And trust, in all dangers, the Lord will provide.

- 5 When Satan appears to stop up our path, And fill us with fears, we triumph by faith ; He cannot take from us, though oft he has tried, This heart-cheering promise, the Lord will provide
- 6 He tells us we're weak, our hope is in vain ; The good that we seek we ne'er shall obtain ; But when such suggestions our spirits have plied, This answers all questions, the Lord will provide.
- 7 No strength of our own, or goodness we claim ; Yet since we have known the Saviour's great name. In this our strong tow'r for safety we hide; The Lord is our pow'r, the Lord will provide.
- 8 When life sinks apace, and death is in view, This word of his grace shall comfort us through : No fearing or doubting with Christ on our side, We hope to die shouting, the Lord will provide



CROSS OF CHRIST. C. M. D.



This is my dear de - lightful theme, That Je-sus died for me







THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE. 12. 11. 11. 11. 12. 11.



And help me my enemies all to subdue ; If thou, gracious Lord, will only be with me. To aid and direct me, then all will be right: Apoliyon, with all his powerful forces,

In thy name and thy strength I shall soon but to flight.

Where, Christians, I hope I shall there meet with you. That rest into which my soul shall then enter,

Is perfectly glorious, and never shall end-A rest of exemption from warfare and labour,

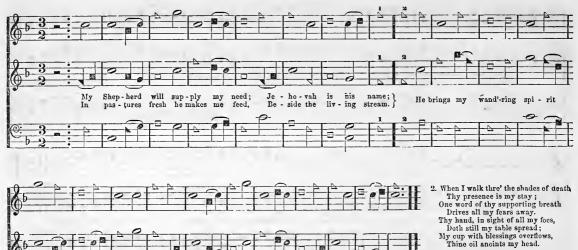
A rest in the bosom of lesus, my friend.

A portion of bliss he has promised to give me,

And true to that promise he surcly will be. Yes, I shall receive and always inherit

A happy reception and truly divine. For which all the praises and glory, my Saviour Are due unto thee, and shall ever no thuse.

RESIGNATION. C. M.



for - sake his ways, And leads me, for his mer - cy's sake, In paths of truth and grace.

back, When

I

 3. The sure provisions of my God Attend me all my days;
 O may thy house be mine abode, And all my work be praisel
 There would I find a settled rest, (While others ge and come.)
 No more a stranger, nor a guest; But like a child at home. BOZRAH 8 lines "'s

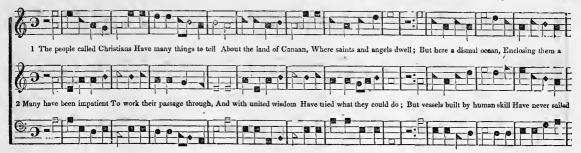


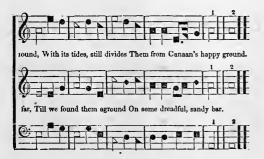


4 Hast thou a lamb in all thy flock, I would disdam to feed ? Hast thou a foe before whose face I fear thy cause to plead ? 5 Would not my ardent spirit vie, With angels round thy throne, To execute thy sacred will, And make thy glory known ? 6 Would not my heart pour forth its blood In honour of thy name, And challenge the cold hand of death To damp th' immortal flame ! 7 Thou know'st I love thee, dearest Lord -But, O ! I long to soar, Far from the sphere of mortal joya, And learn to love thee more.



THE SPIRITUAL SAILOR. 7, 6. *i. Neighbours.* Pover Selection, p. 133.



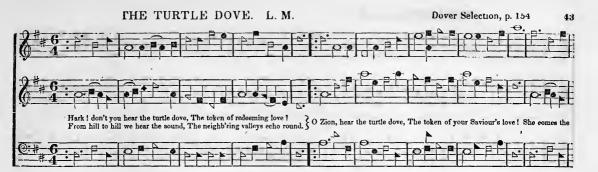


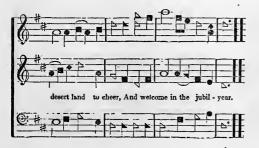
- 3 The eventasting gospel Hath launch'd the deep at last Behold the sails expanded Around the tow'ring mast ! Along the deck in order, The joyful sailors stand, Crying, "Ho!-here we go To Immanuel's happ land
- 4 We're now on the wide ocean We bid the world farewell ; And though where we oshall anchor No human tongue can tell ; About our future destiny There need be no debate, While we ride on the tide, With our Captain and his Mata.
- 5 To those who are spectators What anguish must ensue, To hear their old companions Bid them a last adieu ! The pleasures of your paralise No more our hearts invite; We will sail—you may rail, We shall soon be out of sight.

41

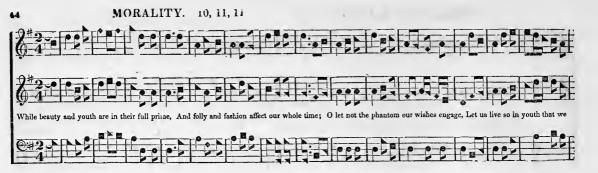
6 The passengers united In order, peace, and love ;--The wind is in our favour, How swiftly do we move! Though tempests may assail us, And raging billows roar, We will sweep through the deep, Till we reach fair Canan's abore. JEFFERSON. 8.7.







- 2 The winter's past, the rain is o'er, We feel the chilling winds no more; The spring is come; how sweet the view, All things appear divinely new. On Zion's mount the watchmen cry, "The resurrection's drawing nigh?" Behold, the nations from abroad, Are flocking to the mount of God.
- 3 The trumpet sounds, both far and nigh; O sinners, turn ! why will ye die ! How can you spurn the gospel charms <sup>4</sup> Enlist with Christ, gird on your arms. These are the days that were forctold, In ancient times, by prophets old : They long'd to see this glorious light, But all bave died without the aicht.
- 4 The latter days on us have come, And fugitives are flocking home; Behold them crowd the gospel road, All pressing to the mount of God. O yes! and I will join that band, Now hore's my heart, and here's my hand With Satan's hend no more I'll be, But fight for Christ and liberty.
- 5 His banner soon will be unfurl'd, And he will come to judge the world; On Zion's mountain we shall stand, In Canaan's fair, cciestial land. When sun and moon shall darken'd be, And fiames consume the land and sea. When worlds on worlds together blaze, We'll shout, and low hosennar rase.





- 2 The vain and the young may attend us a while, But let not their flatt'ry our prudence beguile; Let us covet those charms that shall never docay Nor listen to all that deceivers can say.
- 3 I sigh not for beauty, nor languish for wealth, But grant me, kind Providence, virtue and health; Then richer than kings, and far happier than they, My days shall pass swiftly and sweetly away.
- 4 For when age ateals on me, and youth is no more, And the moralist time shakes his glass at my-door.

What pleasure in beauty or wealth can I find ? My beauty, my wealth, is a aweet peace of mind.

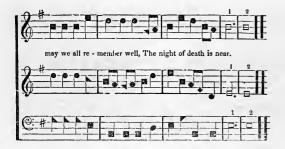
- 5 That peace ! I'll preserve it as pure as 'twas given Shall last in my bosom an earnest of heaven ; For virtue and wisdom can warm the cold scene, And sixty can flourish as gay as sixteen.
- 6 And when 1 the burden of life shall have borne, And death with his sickle shall cut the ripe corn, Reascend to my God without nurmur or eigh, Pill bless the kind summons, and lie dows and die.





- 3 Are there no focs for me to face 1 Must I not stem the flood ? Is this vile world a friend to grace, To help me on to God ?
- 4 Sure I must fight if I would reign ;— Increase my courage, Lord ; I'll bear the toil, endure the pain, Supported by thy word.
- 5 Thy saints, in all this glorious war, Shall conquer though they die; They see the triumph from afar, And scize it with their eye.
- 6 When that illustrious day shall rise, And all thine armies shine In robes of vict'ry through the skics, The glory skall be thine



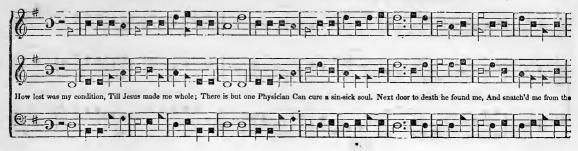


- We lay our garments by, Upon our beds to rest;
  So death will soon disrobe us all, Of what we here possess.
- 3 Lord, keep us safe this night, Secure from all our fears:
   May angels guard us while we sleep, Till morning light appears.
- 4 And when we early rise, And view th' unwearied sun, May we set out to win the prize, And after glory run.
- 5 And wher, our days are past, And we from time remove, O may we in thy bosom rest, The bosom of thy love.









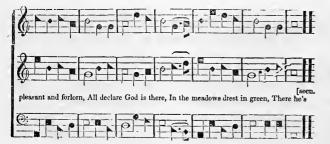


- 3 'The worst of all diseases Is light compared with sin; On every part it seizes, But rages most within: 'Tis palsy, plague, and fever, And madness, all combin'd; And none but a believer The least relief can find.
- 3 From men great skill professing, I though a cure to gain; But this proved more distressing, And added to my pain; Some said that nothing ail'd me, Some gave me up for lost; Thus evory refuge fail'd me, And al my house wore cross'd.

4 At length this great Physician. (How matchloss is his grace.) Accepted my petition, And undertook my case; First gave me sight to view hum,-For sin my eyes had seal'd; Then bid me look unto him— I look'd, and I was heal'd. 49

5 A dying, risen Jesus. Seen by the eye of faith, At onee from anguish frees us, And saves the sonl from desth ; Come, then, to this Physician, His help he'll freery give ; He makes no hard coulding, "Tis cuty Look and ive-





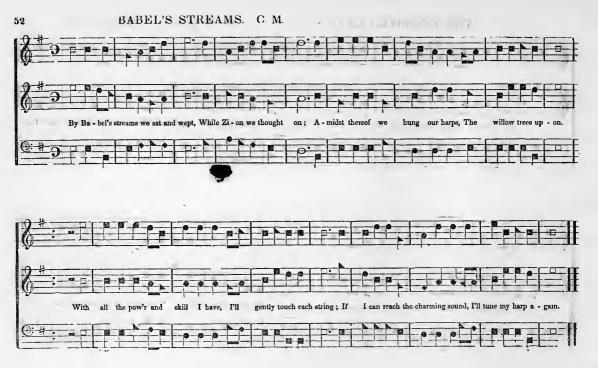
- 2 See springs of water rise, Fountains flow, rivers run; The mist below the skies Hildes the sun; Then down the rain dout pour The ocean it doth rear, And dash against the shore, All to proise, in their lays, That God that ne'er declines His designs.
- 3 The sun, to my surprise, Speaks of God as he flies; The comets in their blaze Give him praise; The shining of the stars.

The moon as it appears, His sacred name declares; See them shine, all divine ! The shades in silence prove God's above.

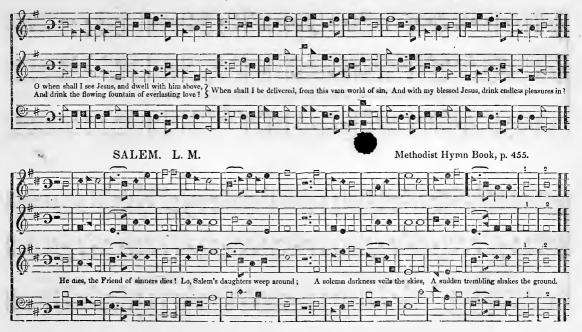
t Then let my station be Here on earth, as I see The sacred One in Three All agree ; Through all the world is wade, The forest and the glade ; Nor let me be sfraid. Though I dwell on the nill, Since nature's works declare God is there







MUTUAL LOVE. 7,6









3 Once I could joy the saints to meet, To me they were most dear;

- I then could stoop to wash their feet, and shed a joyful tea
- I t now I meet them as the rest, Ind with them joyless stay;
- M. / conversation's spiritless, Or else l've naught to say.

4 I once could mourn o'er dying men, And long d their souls to win t I travail for their poor children, And warn'd them of their sin : But now my heart's so careless grown, Although they're drown'd in vice, My howels o'er them cease to yearn—

My tears have left mine eyes

51 forward go in duty's way, But can't perceive him there; Then backwards on the road I stray, But cannot find him there: On the left hand, where he doth work, Among the wicked crcw, And on the right, I find him not, Among the favour'd few.

6 What shall I do?—shall I lie down, And sink in deep despair ? Will lie for ever wear a frown, Nor hear my feeble pray'r ? Nor he will put his strength in mo, He knows the way I've strol? 4 And when I'm tried sufficiently. I shall come forth as gold. 56

REDEEMING GRACE. 9. 8



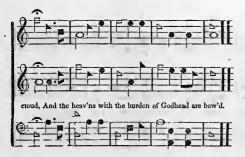


2 I late estranged from Jesus wander'd, An• thought esch dang'rous poison good, But h in mercy long pursued me, Wi cries of his redeeming blood. Thoug a like Bartimeus I was blindes, In nature's darkest night conceal'd, But Jesus' love removed my blindness, And he his pardoning grace reveal'd.

3 Now I will praise him, he spares me, And with his people sing aloud, Though opposed, and sinners mock me, In repturous songs I'll praise my God. By faith I view the heavenly concert, They sing high strains of Jesus' love O! with desire my soul is longing, And fain would be with Christ above.

4 That blessed day is fast approaching, When Christ in giorious clouds will come, With sounding trumps and shouts of angels. To call each faithful spirit home. There's Abruham, Isaac, holy prophets, And all the saints at God's right hand, There hosts of angels join in concert, Shout as they reach the promised land.





c

- 2 The glory ! the glory ! around him we pour'd
- Mighty hosts of the angels that wait on the Lord;
- And the glorified saints and the martyrs are there,
- And there all who the palm wreaths of victory wear.
- 3 The trumpet! the trumpet! the dead have all heard,
- Lo! the depths of the stone-cover'd charnel are stirr'd ;
- From the sea, from the earth, from the south, from the north,
- And the vast generations of man are come forth.

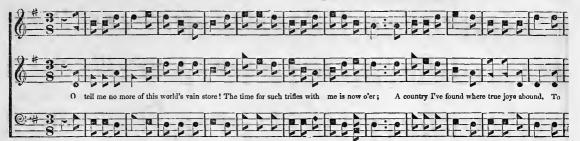
- 4 The judgment ! the judgment ! the thronce are all set,
  - Where the Lamb and the white-vested elders are met;
  - There all flesh is at once in the sight of the Lord,
  - And the doom of eternity hangs on his word.
- 5 O mercy ! O mercy ! look down from above.
  - Great Creator, on us, thy sad children, with love ;
  - When beneath to their darkness the wicked are driv'n,
  - May our justified souls find a welcome us heav'n.





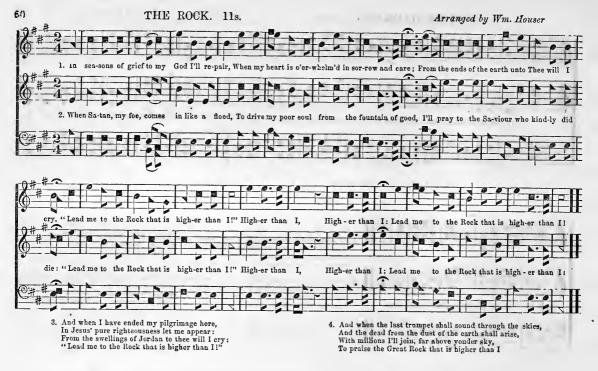
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SWEET HARMONY. 10's

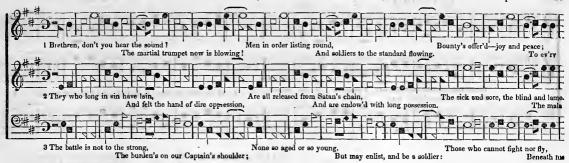


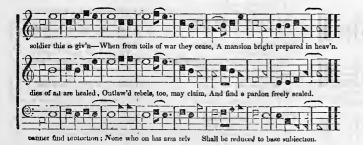


- 2 No mortal doth know what Christ will bestow, What life, strength and comfort ! go after him, go ! Lo, onward I move, to see Christ above. None guesses how wondrous my journey will prove.
- 3 Great spoils I shall win, from death, hell, and sin; Midst outward affliction shall feel Christ within ; And still, which is best, I in his dear breast, As at the beginning, find pardon and rest.
- 4 When I am to die, receive me, I'll cry, For Jesus has lov'd me, I cannot tell why ; But this I do find, we two are so join'd, He'll not live in glory and leave me behind.
- 5 This blessing is mine, through favour divine, And O, my dear Jesus, the praise shall be thines. In heaven we'll meet in harmony aweet, And, glory to Jesus ! we'll then be complete.



THE MARTIAL TRUMPET. 7, 9. Rev. J. G. Landrum & W. Walker Dover Sel. p. 137. 61





4 You need not fear ;—the cause is good ; Come ! who will to the crown aspire ? In this cause the martyrs bled, Or shouted victry in the fire; In this cause let's follow on, And soon we'll tell the pleasing story, How by faith we gain'd the crown. And fought our way to life and glory.

5 The battle, brethren, is begun, Behold the armics now in motion ! Some, by faith, behold the crown, And almost grasp their future portion. Hark! I he victory's sounding loud ! Immanuel's clariot wheels are rumbling Mourners weeping through the crowd, And Satan's kingdom down is tumbling



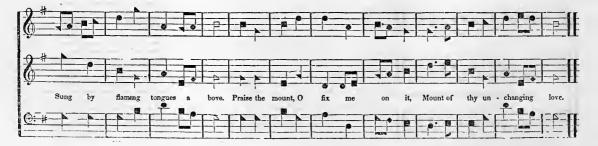


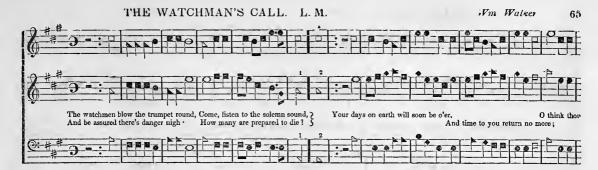
- 2 A little faith does mighty deeds, Quite past all my recounting; Faith, like a little mustard seed, Can move a lofty mountain.
  - A little charity and zeal, A little tribulation.
- A little patience makes us feel Great peace and consolation.
- 3 A little cross with cheerfulness, A little self-denial,
   Will serve to make our troubles less. And bear the greatest trial.
   The Spirit like a little dove On Jesus once descended;
   To show his meekness and his love The emblem was intended.
- 4 The title of the little Lamb Unto our Lord was given; Such was cur Saviour's little name, The Lord of earth and heaven.

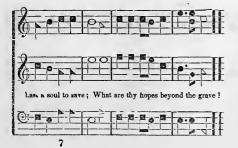
- A little voice that's small and still Can rule the whole creation; A little stone the carth shall fill,
- And humble every nation.
- 5 A little zeal supplies the soul, It doth the heart inspire;
- A little spark lights up the whole, And sets the crowd on fire.
- A little union serves to hold The good and tender-hearted; It's stronger than a chain of gold And never can be parted.
- 6 Come, let us labour here below, And who can be the straitest; For in God's kingdom, all must know The least shall be the greatest. O give us, Lord, a little drop Of heavenly love a.d union O may we never, rever stop Short of a full communon











- 2 Come, old and young; come, rich and poor; You'll all be call'd to stand before The God that made the earth and sea, And there proclaim his majesty. Will you remain quite unconcern'd, While for your souls the watchmen mourn ! They weep to think how you will stand With frightful ghosts at God's left hand.
- 3 O mortals ! view the dream of life, And see how thousands end the strife, Who, though convinced, do still delay, Till death ensues and drags away; Will you for fancide earthly toys Deprive yourselves of heav'nly joys ? And will the calls you have to-day Use slighted still and pass away ?

- 4 The trying scene will shortly come, When you must hear your certain doom; And if you then go unprepared, You'll bear in mind the truths you're heard, Your sparkling eyes will then roll round, While death will bring you to the ground The coffin, grave, and winding sheet, Will hold your lifeless frame complete.
- 5 Your friends will then pass by your tomb, And view the grass around it grown, And heave a sigh to think you're gone To the land where there's no return. O mortals ! now .mprove your time, And while the gospel sun doth shine Fly swift to Christ, he is your friend, And then in heav'n your souls will "add.



- 3 Religion should our thoughts engage Amidst our youthful bloom; 'Twill fit us for declining age, And for the awful tomb.
- 4 O, may my heart, iy 5 Be my Redcemer's thron And be my stubborn will subdued, His government to own

- 5 Let deep repentance, faith, and lovo Be join'd with godly fear; And all my conversation prove My heart to be sincere.
- 6 Preserve me from the snares of sin Through my remaining days, And in me let each virtue shine To my Redeemer's praise.

7 Let lively hope my soul inspire, Let warm affections rise, And may I wait, with strong desire To mount above the skies. WASHINGTON. L. M.

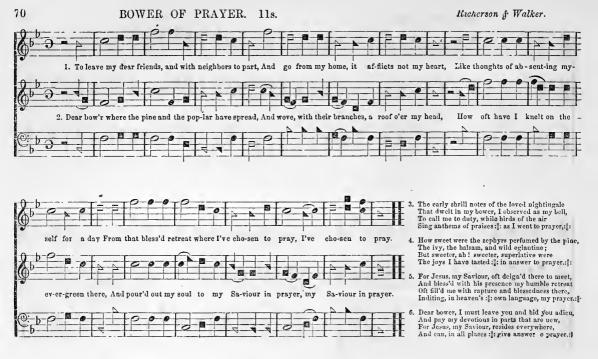


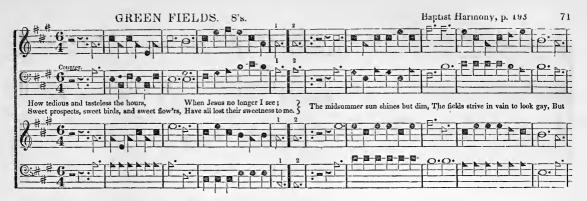
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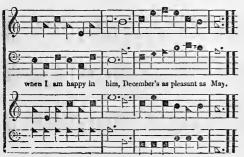
Munday.











2 His name yields the ricnest perfume, And sweeter than music his voice; His presence disperses my guom, And makes all within me rejoice; I shoul, were he always thus nigh, Have nothing to wish or to fear; No mortal so happy as I, My summer would last all fne year.

3 Content with beholding his face, My all to his pleasure resign'd; No changes of season or place, Would make any change in my mind While bless d with a sense of his love, A palace a toy would appear, And prisons would palaces prove, If Jesus would dwell with me there.

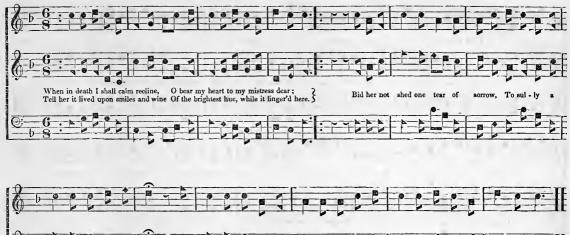
 4 Dear Lord, if indeed I am thine, If thou art my sun and my song, Say, why do I ianguish and pine, And why are my winters so long !
 O, drive these dark clouds from my sky

O, drive these dark clouds from my sky Thy soul-cheering J resence restore • Or take me unto thee on high.

Where winter and clouds are no more



LEGACY. 8, 10







MILLENNIUM. 12, 12, 12, 13



76

## NEW ORLEANS. C. M

Boyd.



LENOX. P. M







2 To Abraham the promise came, and to his seed for ever, A fight to shine in Isaac's line, by Scripture we discover; Hail, promised morn ! the Saviour's born, the glorious Mediator— God's blossed Word made flesh and blood, assumed the human nature.

- 3 His parents poor in earthly store, to entertain the strange. They found no bed to lay his head, but in the ox's manger: No royal things, as used by kings, were seen by those that found him, But in the hay the stranger lay, with swaddling bands around him
- 4 On the same night a glorious light to shepherds there appeared, Bright angels came in slining flame, they saw and greatly feared The angels 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 moru a Saviour's born, for him God hath 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 made a glorious sound from heaven Each flaming tongue an anthem sung, "To men a Saviour's given, In Jesus' name, the glorious theme, we clevate our voices, At Jesus' birth he peace on carth, meanwhile all heaven rejoices."
- 7 Then with delight they took their flight, and wing'd their way to glory, The shepherds gazed and were amazed, to hear the pleasing story; To Bethlehem they quickly cane, the glorious news to carry, And in the stall they found them all, Joseph, the Bahe, and Mary
- 8 The shepherds then return'd again to their own habitation, With joy of heart they did depart, now they have found salvation Glory, they ery, to God on high, who sent his Son to save us This glorious morn the Saviour's norm, his manne it is Christ Jerns

THE TRAVELLER. 7, 6.



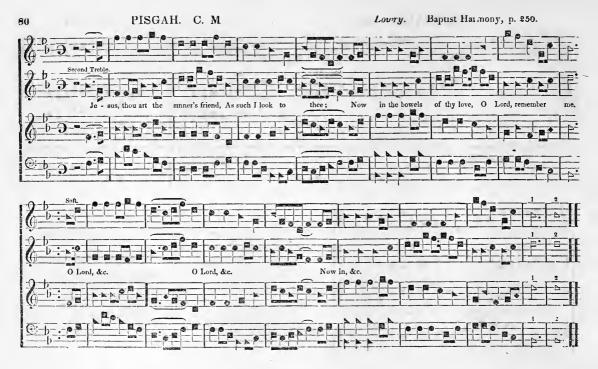


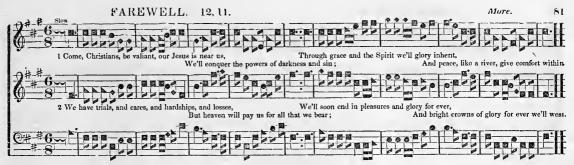
2 At inst when Jesus found us, He call'd us unto him, And pointed out the danger Of falling into sin; The world, the flesh, and Satan, Will prove a fatal snare, Unless we do resist them, By faith and fervent prayer.

3 But by our disobedience, With sorrow we confess, We've had too long to wander In a dark wilderness Where we might soon have fainted, In that enchanted ground, But Jesus interposed, And pleasant fruits were found.

L. C. Lowry

4 Gracious foretastes of heaven Give life, and heath, and peace, Revive our drooping sprits, And faith and love increase; Confessing Christ, our master, Obeying his command, We hasten on our journey, Unto the promised land





3 Young converts, be humble, the prospect is blooming, The wings of kind angels around you are spread;
While some are oppressed with sin and are mourning, The spirit of joy upon you is shed.
4 Live near to our Captain, and always obey him, This world, flesh, and Satam must all be denied;

Both care and diligence, and prayer without ceasing, Will safe land young converts to riches on high.

 Come, all ye young people of every relation, Come listen awhile, and to you I will tell How I was first called to seek for salvation, Redemption in Jesus who saved me from hell.
 I was not yet sixteen when Jesus first call'd me, To think of my soul, and the state I was in;
 I as my self standing a distance from Jesus, Between me and bin was a mountain of sin.

3 The devil perceived that I was convinced, He strove to persnade me that I was too young, That I would get weary before my ascension,

And wish that I had not so early begun.

5 O mourners, God bless you, don't faint in the spirit, Believe, and the Spirit our parden he'll give; He's now interceding and pleading his merit, Give up, and your souls he will quickly receivo. 6 If truly a mounter, he's promised you comfort,

His good promises stand in his sacred word; O hearken and hear them, all glory, all glory,

The mourners are fill'd with the presence of God.

M. C. H. DAVIS' EXPERIENCE.

4 Sometimes he'd persuado me that Jesus was partial, When he was a setting of poor sinners free, That I was forsaken, and quite reprobated, And there was no mercy at all for poor me. 5 But glory to Jesus, his love's not confined To princes, nor men of a nobler degree; His love it flows bouncous to all human creatures, He aied for poor sinners, when nail'd to the tree. 6 And when I was groaning in sad lamentation, My soul overwhelm d in serior and in sin.

He drew near me in mercy, and look'd on me with pity, He pardon'd my sins, and he gave me relief

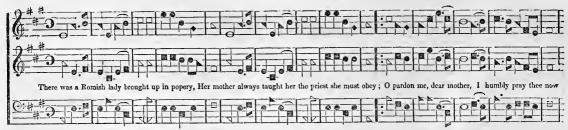
7 O sinners, my bowels do move with desire; Why stand you gazing on the works of the Lord ? O fly from the flames of devouring fire,

And wash your pollution in Jesus's blood 8 Brethren, in sweet gales we are all breezing,

My soul feels the mighty, the heavenly flame; I'm now on my journoy, my faith is increasing, All glory and praise to God and the Lamb.

7 And now I've found favour in Jesus my Savour, And all his commandments I'm bound to obey ;
I trust he will keep me from all Satan's power, Till he shall think proper to call me away.
8 So farewell, young people, if I can't persuade you To leave off your folies and go with a friend, I'll follow my Saviour, in whom I've found favour My days to his glory I'm bound for to spend.

## THE ROMISH LADY. 7, 6.





2 Assisted by her handmaid, a Bible she conceal'd, And there she gain'd instruction, till God his love reveal'd;

No more she prostrates herself to pictures deck'd with golo,

But soon she was betray d, and her Bible from her

3 I'll bow to my dear Jesus, I'll worship God unseen, I'll live by faith for ever, the works of men are vain; I cannot worship angels, nor pictures made by men;

 Dear mother, use your pleasure, but pardon if you can.
 With grief and great vexation, her mother straight did go

T' inform the Roman clergy the cause of all her wo: The priests were soon assembled, and for the maid did

call, And forced her in the dungeon, to fright her soul withal.

5 The more they strovo to fright her, the more she did endure,

Although her age was tender, her faith was strong and sure.

The chains of gold so costly they from this lady took, And she with all her spirits, the pride of life forsook.

6 Before the pope they brought her, in hopes of her return,

And there she was condemned in horrid flames to burn.

Before the place of torment they brought her speedily, With lifted hands to heaven, she then agreed to die. 7 There being many ladies assembled at the place,

She raised her yes to heaven, and begg'd supplying

Weep not, ye tender ladies, shed not a tear for me-While my poor body's burning, my soul the Lord shall see.

8 Yourselves you need to pity, and Zion's deep decay; Dear ladies, turn to Jesus, no longer make delay. In comes her raving mother, her daughter to behold, And in her hand she brought her pictures deck'd with gold.

9 O take from mc these idols, remove them from my sight;

Restore to me my Bible, wherein I take delight. Alas, my aged mother, why on my ruin bent?

"I was you that did betray me, but I am innocent.

10 Tormentors, use your pleasure, and do as you think best-

I hope my blessed Jesus will take my soul to rest.

Soon as these words were spoken, up steps the man of death,

And kindled up the fire to stop her mortal breath.

11 Instead of golden bracelets, with chains they bound her fast;

She cried, "My God give power now must I die at last?

With Jesus and his angets for ever I shall dwell, God pardon priest and copple, and so I bid farewell?"

THORNY DESERT. 8, 7.





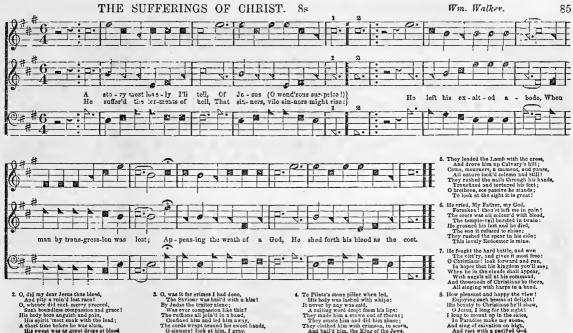
- 2 O, young soldiers, are you weary Of the troubles of the way? Does your strength begin to fail you, And your vigoar to decay? Jesus, Jesus, will go with you. He will lead you to his throne; He who dyed his garments for you, And the wine-press tood alone.
- 3 He whose thunder shakes creation, He who bids the planets roll; He who rides upon the tempest, And whose scoptre sways the whole. Round him are ten thousand angels, Ready to obey command; They are slways hovering, round you,

Till you reach the heav'nly land.

- 4 There, on flowery hills of pleasure, In the fields of endless rest, Love, and joy, and peace shall ever Reign and triumph in your breas Who can pant those scenes of glory, Where the ransom'd dwell on high ? Where the golden harps for ever Sound redemption through the sky ?
- 5 Millions there of flaming seraphs Fly across the heavenly plain; There they sing immortal praises— Glory! glory! is their strain: But methinks a sweeter concert Makes the heavenly arches ring. And a song is heard in Zion Which the ancels cannot sinc.
- 6 See the heavenly host, in raputo, Gaze upon this shning band; Wondering at their costly garmente, And the laurels in their hand! There, upon the golden pavement, See the ranson'd march along, While the splendid courts of glory Sweetly och to their song.
- 7 O their crowns, how bright they sparkle? Such as monarchs never wear; They are gone to heav'nly pastures— Jesus is their Shepherd there. Hail, ye happy, happy spirits ! Welcome to the blissful plain !— Glory, honour, and salvation ! Reign, sweet Shepherd, ever reize



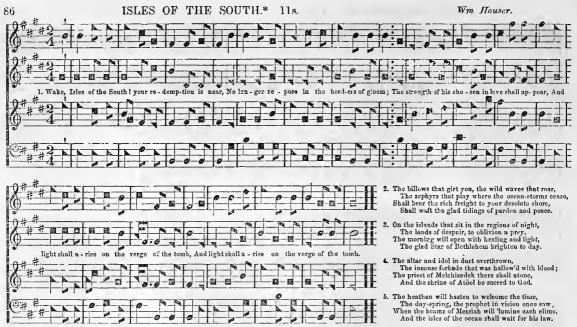




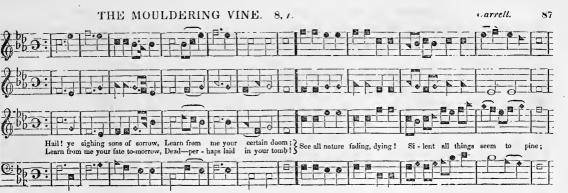
His ewent was as great drops of blood

The cords wrapt around his eweet hands. O sinnere! look at him, I pray.

They clothed him with crimeon, in scorn, And hail'd him, the King of the Jews.



The words of this piece were "composed by Wm. B. Tappan, Eq., and sung on the wharf at New Haven, at the emlarkation of the missionaries for the Sandwich Islands, in 1822." O what hatb God we ought in those islands since that time! "The parched ground has beenne a pool"—"The shrines of Alicel" have, indeed, become "screet to God." The largest church on earth is there; these proc beathers have been given to desure for as "inheritance" — "the shrines have for his beathers have been given to desure for as "inheritance". B





2 See! in yonder forest standing, Lofty cedars, how they nod! Scenes of nature how surprising, Read in nature nature's God. Whilst the annual frosts are cropping, Leaves and tendrils from the trees, So our friends are early drooping, We are like to one of these.

3 Hollow winds about me roarng, Noisy waters round me rise; Whilst I ait my fate deploring. Tears fast streaming from my eyes What to me is autumn's treasure Since I know no earthly joy, Long I ve lost-all yoothful pleasure, Thue must youth and health destroy





- 2 We have laid up our love And our treasure above, Though our bodies continue below, The redeem'd of the Lord Will remember his word, And with singing to paradise go.
- 3 Now with singing and praise, Let us spend all the daya, Ily our heavenly Father Lestow'd, While his grace we receive From his bounty, and live To the honour and glory of God.

4 For the glory we were First created to share, Both the nature and kingdom divine ! Now created again That our souls may remain, Throughout time and eterrity thme

- 5 We with thanks do approve, The design of that love Which hath join'd us to Jesus's name; So united in heart, Let us never more part, Till we meet at the feast of the Lamb.
- 6 There, O! there at his feet, We shall all likewise meet, And be parted in body no more; We shall sing to our lyres, With the heavenly choirs,

And our Saviour in glory adore.

 7 Hallelujah we sing, To our Father and King, And his rapturous praises repeat:
 To the Lamb that was slain, Hallelujah again, Sing, all heaven and fall at his fee.



GARDEN HYMN. 8, 8, 6





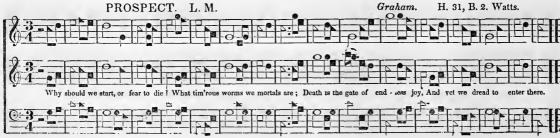
CHEERFUL. 11 s











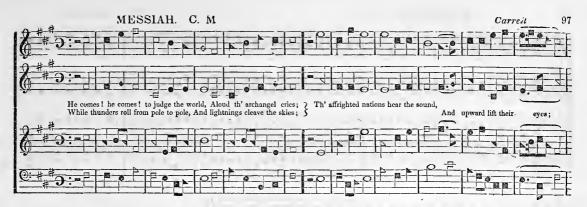


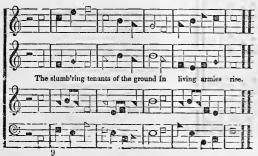


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- 2 Amid the shotts of numerous friends, Of hosts divinely bright; The Judge in solemn pomp descends, Array'd in robes of light; His head and hair are white as snow, His eyes a facy flame, A radiant crown adorns nts brow, And Jesus is his name.
- 3 Writ on his thigh his name appears, And scars his victories tell; Lo ! in his hand the conqueror bears The keys of death and hell : So he ascends the judgment-scat, And at his dread command, Myriads of creatures round his feet In solemn silence stand.
- 4 Princes and peasants here expect Their last, their rightcous doom; The men who dared his grace reject, And they who dared presume. "Depart, ye sons of vice and sin," The injured Jesus cries, While the long kindling wrath within Flashes from both his eyes.
- 5 And now in words divinely sweet, With rapture in his face, Aloud his sacred lips repeat The sentence of his grace :
  "Well done, my good and fitthful sons, The children of my love, Receive the sectures, crowns are thronce

Prepared for you above."

KINGWOOD 8, 8, 6.





2 The grave is uear, the cradle seen, How swift the moments pass between. And whisper as they fly ; Unthinking man, remember this, Though fond of sublunary bliss, That you must groan and die.

3 My soul, attend the solemn call, Thine earthly tent must snortly fall And thou must take tay flight Beyond the vast expansive blue, To sing above as angels do. Or sink in endless night.





- 2. No human power can stop the hour, wherein a mortal dies; A Cœsar may be great to-day, yet death will close his eyes: Though some do strive and do arrive to riches and renowu. Enjoying health and swim in wealth, yet death will bring them down.
- 3. Though beauty grace your comely face, with roses white and red,

A dying fall will spoil it all, for Absalom is dead: Though you acquire the best attire, appearing fine and fair. Yet death will come into the room, and strip you naked there.

4. The princes high and beggars die, and mungle with the dust, The rich, the brave, the negro slave, the wicked and the just: Therefore prepare to meet thy God, before it be too late. Or else you'll weep, lament and ery, lost un a ruin'd state





- 2 Floods of everlasting light Freey flash lefore him; Myriads, with sopremo delight, Instantly sdore him : Angel trumps resound his fame, Lutes of lucid gold proclaim All the music of his name, Heavin echoing with the theme.
- 3 Four-and-twenty elders rise From their princely station : Shout his glorious victories, Sunz the great substition ;

- Cast their crowns before his throne, Cry in reverential tone, Glory give to God alone; 'Holy, holy, holy One !'
- 4 Hark ! the thrilling symphonics Sector, methinks, to seize us Join we too their holy lays, Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, ! Sweetest sound in scraphs' soug-Sweetest notes on mortal trugge Sweetest rate even sungfestos, lesus, roll along

SINCERITY, 11's





- 2 In every condition—in sickness and health, In poverty's vale, or abounding in wealth; At home and abroad, on the land, on the sea, As thy days may demand, shall thy strength ever be.
- 3 "Fear not, I am with thee, O be not dismay'd ! I, I am thy God, and will still give thee aid; I'll strengthen thee, help thee, and cause 'nee to stand, Upheld by my righteous, omnipotent hand.
- 4 "When through the deep waters I call thee to go, The rivers of water shall not overflow; For i will be with thee thy troubles to bless And sanctify to thee thy deepest distress.

- 5 "When through fiery trials thy pathway shall he, My grace, all-sufficient, shall be thy supply; The flame shall not hurt thee; I only design Thy dross to consume, and thy gold to refine.
- 6 "E'en down to old age, all my people shall prove My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love : And when hoary hairs shall their temples adorn, Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be borne.
- 7 "The soul that on Jesus hath lean'd for repose, I will not, I will not, desert to his foes; That soul, though all hell shculd endeavou; to chains 'll never, no never, no never forsaise "



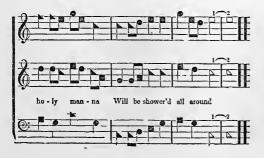


2 Other anowledge I disdain, "Tis all but vanity: Christ, the Lamb of God, was slain, He tasted death for me ! Me to save from endless wo, The sin-atoning victim died ! Only Jerus will I know, And Jesus crucified !

3 I fere will I set up my rest; My fluctuating heart From the haven of his breast Shall never more depart: Whither should a sinner go 1 His wounds for me stand open wide; Only Jesus will I know And Jesus erucified 4 Him to know is life and peace, And pleasure without end; This is all my happiness, On Jesus to depend; Daily in his grace to grow, And ever in his faith abide, Only Jesus will know, And Jesus crucified!

5 O that I could all invite, This saving truth to prove: Show the length, the breadth, the heigh And depth of Jesns' love! Farn I would to sinners show The blood hy faith alone applied ! Only Jesns will I know And Jesns cruationd





- Brethren, see poor sinners round you, Trembling on the brink of wo;
   Death is coming, hell is moving;
   Can you bear to let them go?
   See our fathers—see our mothers,
   And our children sinking down;
   Brethren, pray, and holy manna
   Will be shower? all around.
- 3 Sisters, will you join and help us? Moses' sisters aided him; Will you help the trembling mourners, Who are struggling hard with sin ? Tell them all about the Saviour, Tell them that he will be found; Sisters, pray, and holy manna Will be shower'd all around.
- 4 Is there here a trembling jailer, Seeking grace, and fill'd with fears. Is there here a weeping Mary, Pouring forth a flood of tears? Brethren, join your cries to help them Sisters, let your prayers abound; Pray, O! pray, that holy manna May be scatter'd all around.
- 5 Let us love our God supremely, Let us love each other too; Let us love and pray for sinners, Till our God makes all things new Then he'll call us home to heaven. At his table we'll sit down. Christ will gird himself, and serve up With sweet manna all around





- 2 Should earth against my soul engage, And fiery Barts be hurl'd, Then I can smile at Satan's rage, And face a frowning world.
- 3 Let cares like a wild deluge come. Let storms of sorrow fall, So I but safely reach my home My God, my heaven, my all.
- 4 There I shall bathe my weary soul In seas of heavenly rest; And not a wave of trouble roll Across my peaceful breast.

Wm. Walker. 10a COME AND TASTE WITH ME. 7,7,7,7,7,7,9,6. run-ning free, Con - so - la - tion running free, And I will give him glo - ry. Come and taste, a - long with me, Con - so - la - tion Soon it will land our souls up yon-der; Glo-ry, hal-le - lu - jah! hal - le - lu - jah! 'Tis rs - li gion we be-lieve, 0. glo - rv.

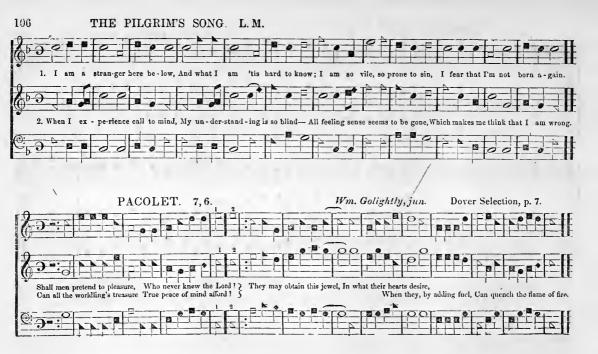
- 2. From our Father's wealthy throne, Sweeter than the honey-comb. # And I will give, &c.
- 3. Wherefore should I feast alone? Two are better far than one. :: And I will give, &c.
- All that come with free good-will, Make the banquet sweeter still. :: And I will give, &c.
- 5. Now 1 go to mercy s door, Asking for a little more. # And I will give, &c.

- 6. Jesus gives a double share, Calling me his chosen heir. #: And I will give, &c.
- Goodness, running like a stream Through the New Jerusalem,: And I will give, &c.
- 8. By a constant breaking forth, Sweetens earth and heaven both. #: And I will give, &c.
- Saints and angels sing alond, To behold the shining crowd, :: And I will give, &c.

- 10. Coming in at mercy's door, Making still the number more. :: And I will give, &c.
- 11. Heaven's here, and heaven's there, Comfort flowing everywhere, ::: And I will give, &c.
- And I boldly do profess That my soul hath got a taste. And I will give, &c.
- 13. Now I'll go rejoicing home From the banquet of perfume. : And 1 will give, &a.

- 14. Finding manna on the road, Dropping from the throne of God. # And I will give, &c.
- 15. O, return, ye sons ot grace, Turn and see God's smillog face.: And I will give, &c.
- Hark! he calls backsliders home, Then from him no longer roam. : And 1 will give, &c.

e









WELCH. 8, 4.





2 Blessed Jesus ! wouldst thou know him. O, how he loves ! Give thyself e'en this day to him. O, how he loves! Is it sin that pains and grieves thee ? Unbelief and trials tease thee ? Jesus can from all release thee. O, how he loves ! 3 Love this friend who longs to save thee, O, how he loves ! Dost thou love ? He will not leave thee O, how he loves! Think no more then of to-morrow. Take his easy yoke and follow, Jesus carries all thy sorrow, O, how he loves ! 4 All thy sins shall be forgiven, O, how he loves ! Backward all thy foes be driven,

4

O, how he loves

Best of blessings he'll provide thee, Naught but good shall e'er betide thee, Safe to glory he will guide thee, O, how he loves ! 109

5 Pause, my soul! adore and wonder. O, how he loves ! Naught can cleave this love asunder. O, how he loves! Neither trial, nor temptation, Doubt, nor fear, nor tribulation, Can bereave us of salvation ; O, how he loves! 6 Let us still this love be viewing : O, how he loves ! And, though faint, keep on pursuing O, how he loves! He will strengthen each endeavour, And when pass'd o'er Jordan's river This shall be our song tor , ver O, how he loves

110

### WOODLAND. C. M. or 8, 6, 8, 8, 6

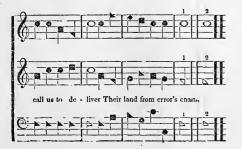




- 2 And he that walks life's thorny way, With feelings calm and evn, Whose path is lit from day to day With virtue's bright and steady ray, Hath something felt of heav'n.
- 3 He that the Christian's course has run, And all his foes forgiv'n, Who measures out life's little span In love to God and love to man, Ou earth hath 'sstei heav'n,

MISSIONARY HYMN. 7,6.





2 What though the spicy breeze Blow soft o'cr Ccylon's isle, Though every prospect pleases, And only man is vile; In vain, with lavish kindness, The gifts of God are strown; The heathen, in his blindness, Bows down to wood and stone.

3 Shall we, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high, Shall we, to men benighted, The lamp of life deny ? Salvation ! O salvation . The joyful sound proclaim, Till earth's remotest nation Has learn'd Messiah's name.

4 Waft, waft, ye winds, his storv, And you, ye waters, roll Till, like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to pole Till of er our ransorm d' nature. The Lamb for sinners slain, Redeemer, King, Creator In bliss returns to reign.

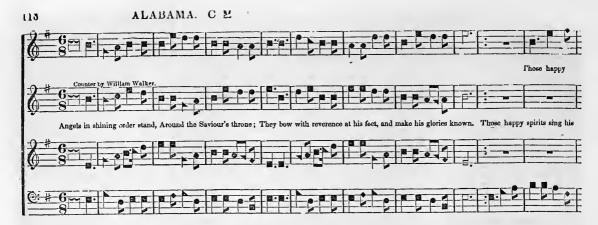
SOCIAL BAND. L.M.



5. These are the followers of the Lamb; From tribulation great they came; And on the hill of sweet repose They bid adie: to all their woes. Seen on the wings of love you'll fly, To join them in that world on high ;- O make it new your chiefest care The image of your Lord to bear

MORNING STAR. 8, 8, 7, 5, 8, 7, 7, 9, 8





1 The cross of Christ inspires my heart To sing redeeming grace; Awake, my soul, and bear a part In my Redeemer's praise. O ! what can be compar'd to him Who died upon the tree ! This is my dear, delightful theme That Jesus died for me.

 When at the table of the ford We humbly take our place,
 The death of Jesus we record,
 With love and thankfulness These emblems bring my Lord to view, Upon the bloody tree, My soul believes and feels it's true, That Jesus died for me.

3 His body broken, nail'd, and torn, And stain'd with streams of blood, His spotless soul was left forlorn, Forsaken of his God. 'Twas then his Father gavo the stroke That justice did decrec; All nature felt the dreadful stroke, When Jesus died for me. 4 Eli lama sabachthanı, My God, my God, he cried, Why hast thou thus forsaken me ! And thus my Saviour died. But why did God forsake his Son, When bleeding on the tree ? He died for sins, but not his own, For Jesus died for me

5 My guilt was on my Surety laid And therefore he must dia; His soul a sacrifice was viado. For such a worm as 1

Continued

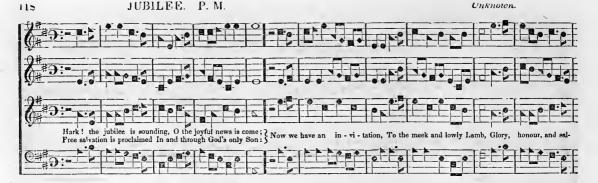


Was ever love so great as this? Was ever grace so free ? This is my glory, joy and bliss, 'That Jesus died for me,

6 He took his meritorious blood, And rose above the skies, And in the presence of his God, Presents his eacritice.
Uis intercession must prevail
With such a glorious piea

#### My cause can never, never fail, For Jesus died for me

7 Angels in shining order st Around my Saviour's throne; They bow with reverence at his feet And make his glories known. Those happy spirits sing his praise To all eternity; But I can sing redeeming grace For Jesus died for me. 9 O ! had I but an angel's voice To bear my heart along, My flowing numbers soon would rateo To an immortal song. I'd charm their harps and golden lyres In sweetest harmony, And tell to all the heavenly choirs That Jesus diad for me.





- 2 Come, dear friends, and don't neglect it, Come to Jesus in your prime; Great salvation, don't reject it, O receive it, now's your time; Now the Saviour is beginning To revive his work again, Glovy, honour, &c.
- 3 Now let each one cease from sinning. Come and follow Christ the way; We shall all receive a blessing, If from him we do not stray; Golden moments we ve neglected, Yet the Lord invites again ! Glory, honour, &c

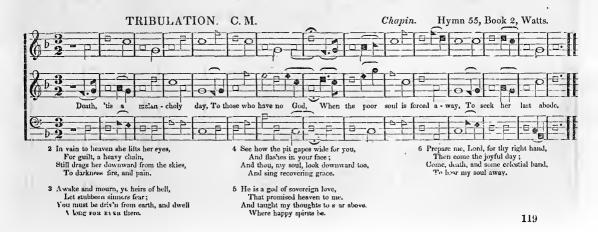
4 Come, let us run our race with patience, Looking unto Christ the Lord, Who doth live and reign for over, With his Father and our God; He is worthy to be praised, He is our exalted king, Giory, bonour, &c.

5 Come, doar children, praise your Jesus, Praise him, praise him evermore, May his great love now constrain us, His great name for to adore -O then let us join together, Crowns of glory to obtam l Glory. honour, doc.

# PART II.

#### CONTAINING

### SOME OF THE MORE LENGTHY AND ELEGANT PIECES, COMMONLY USED AT CONCERTS, OR SINGING SOCIETIES.



120

r LORIDA S. M.

Wilmore.



GREENFIELD. L.P.M.







- 2 But now I am a soldier, My Captain's gone before; He's given me my orders, And bids me ne'er give o'er; His promises are faithful— A righteous crown he'll give, And all his valiant soldiers Eternally shall live.
- 3 Phrough grace I am determined To conquer, though I die, And then away to Jesus, On wings of love I'll fly: Farewell to sin and sorraw, I bid them both adieu ! And O, my friends, prove faithful, And on vour way pursue
- 4 Whene'er you meet with troubles And trials on your way, Then cast your care on Jesus, And don't forget to pray, Gird on the gospel armour Of faith, and hope, and love, And when the combat's ended, He'll carry you above.
- 5 O do not be discouraged, For Jesus is your friend; And if you lack for knowledge, He'll not refuse to lend.-Neither will he upbraid you, Though often you request, He'll give you grace to conquer, And take you home to rest.
- 6 And when the last loud trampet Shall rend the vaulted skies, And bid th' entombed millions From their cold beds arise; Our ransom'd dust, revived, Bright beauties shall put on And soar to the blest mansions Where our Redeemer's gone.
- 7 Our eyes shall then with rapture, The Saviour's face behold; Our feet, on more diverted, Shall walk the streets of goth Our cars shall hear with transport The hosts celestial sung; Our tongues snall chant the graces Of our jamortal King.



Storing may howl, and clouds may gather, All must work for good to me.

Oh ! 'twere not ip joy to charm me. Were that joy unmix'd with thee.

Think that Jesus died to win thee; Child of heaven, canst thou repine? Soon shall pass thy pilgrim days; Hope shall change to glad fruition, Faith to sight, end prayer to ; raise.

\* This glorions hymn Is said to have been composed by a young English lady, a Methodist, who had suffered much afflictuor.

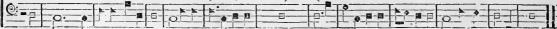


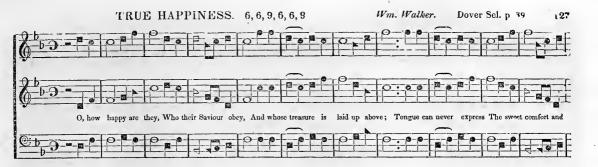
NEW JERUSALEM. S:













That comfort was mine. 2 When the favour divine. I first found in the blood of the Lamb; All sip and temptation, and pair . When my heart first believed, O! what joy I received ! What a heaven in Jesus's name .

2 "Twas a heaven below, The Redeemer to know, And the angels could do nothing more Nor envied Efijah his scat; Than to fall at his feet, And the story repeat, And the Saviour of sinners ad ....

4 Jesus, all the day long, Was my joy and my song; O! that all his salvation might see! He hath loved me. I cried. He hath suffer'd and died. To redeem such a rebel as me.

5 On the wings of his love, I was carried above I could not believe That I ever should grieve. That I ever should suffer again.

I rode on the sky, 6 Freely justified I. My soul mounted higher, In a chariot of fire, And the world was put under my fect

O. he capturous height

Of my Saviour possess'd,

Overwhelm'd with the fulness of God.

I was perfectly bless'd,

Of that holy delight Which I felt in the life-giving blood

7

What a merey is this ! What a heaven of bliss ! How unspeakably favour'd am I! Gather'd into the fold. With believers enroll'd. With believers to live and to die !

Now my remnant of days Would I spend to his praise, Who hath died my poor soul to redeem Whether many or few, All my years are his due; May they all be devoted to hirs



## CHRISTIAN SONG



### CHRISTIAN SONG, Continuea



THE CHRISTIAN'S CONFLICTS. 7,6.







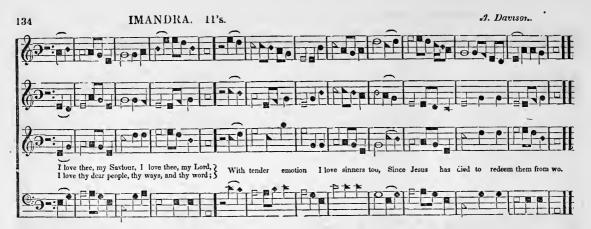
2 Who the cause of Christ would yield ! Who would leave the battle-field ! Who would east away his shield !— Let nim basely go : Who for Zion's King will stand ! Who will join the faithful band ? Uct him come with heart and hand, Let him face the foe.

3 By the mercies of our God, By Emmanuel's streaming blood, When alone for us he stood, Ne'er give up the strife: Ever .5 the latest breath, Hark to what your Captain saith ;---"Be thou faithful unto death ; Take the crown of life."

4 By the woes which rebels prove, By the bliss of holy tore, Sinners, seek the joys above, Sinners turn, and live! Here is freedom worth the name; Tyrant sin is put to shame; Grace inspires the hallow'd flame God the erown will give.



The first three verses of this song were taken almost verbatim, by a Missionary, from an Indian's experience, while he was relating it; the last two verses were composed by David Walkers the Author's brother-



- 2 O Jesus, my Saviour, I know thou art mine, For three all the pleasures of sin I resign; Of objects most pleasing, I love thee the best, Without thee I'm wretched, but with thee I'm blest.
- 2 Thy Spirit first taught mo to know I was blind, Then taught me the way of salvation to find : And when I was sinking in gloomy despair, Thy mercy relieved me, and bid me not fear.
- 3 In vain I attempt to describe what I feel, The language of mortals or angels would fail; My Jesus is precious, my soul's in a flame, Um raised to a rapture while orasising his name

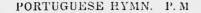
- 4 I find him in singing, I find him in prayer. In sweet meditation he always is near; My constant companion, O may we ue'er part ' All glory to Jesus, he dwells in my heart.
- 5 I love thee, my Saviour, &ce
- 6 My Jesus is precious—I cannot forbear, Though sinners despise me, his love to declaro; His love overwhelms me; had I wings I'd fly To praise him in mansions prepared in the sky.
- 7 Then millions of ages my soul would employ In praising my Jezus, my love and my joy Without interruption, when all the glad throng With pleasures unceasing unite a the song.

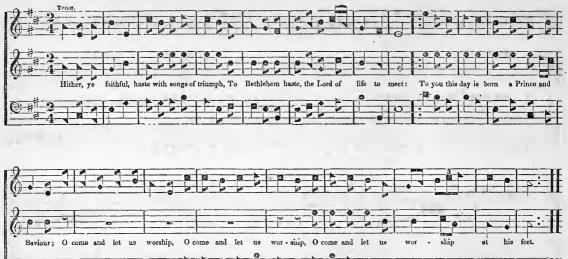
WHITESTOWN. L.M.



135

Ward





2 O Jesus, for such wondrous condescension, Our praises and reverence are an offering meet, Now is the Word made flesh and dwells among us O come and let us worship at his feet. 3 Shout his almighty name, ye choirs of angols, And let the celestial courts his praise repeat; Unto our God be glory in the highest, O come and let us worshin at his feet

SWEET PROSPECT. C.M.

Wm. Walker Dover Sel 5. 171 137







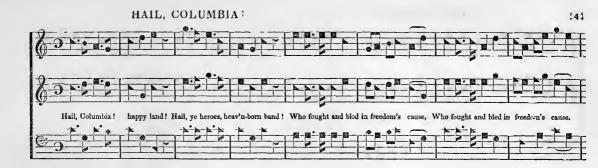






- 2 O! may the desert land rejoice, And mourners hear the Saviour's voice; While praise their every tongue employs, And all obtain immortal joys, And give to Jesus glory.
- \$ 0: may the samts of every name Unite to praise the blocding Lamb! May jars and discords cease to flame, And all the Saviour's love proclaim, And give to Jesus glory.
- (I long to see the Christians join In union sweet, and peace divine; When every church with grace shall shine, And grow in Christ the living vine, And give to Jesus glory.
- 5 Come, parents, children, bond, and free, Come, who will go along with me ? I'm bound fair Canaan's land to see, And shout with saints eternally. And give to Jesus glory

- 6 Those beauteous fields of living green, By faith my joyful eyes have seen; Though Jordan's billows roll between, We soon shall cross the narrow stream, And give to Jesus glory.
- 7 A few more days of pain and wo, A few more suffering scenes below, And then to Jesus we shall go, Where everlasting pleasures flow, And there we'll give him glory.
- 8 That awful trumpet soon will sound, And shake the vast creation round, And call the nations under ground, And all the saints shall then be crown'd, And give to Jesus glory.
- 9 Then shall our tears be wifed away, No more our feet shall ever stray; When we are freed from cumbrous clay We'll praise the Lord in endless das And give to besis glory





HAIL, COLUMBIA! Continued.





SALUTATION. 7, 6, 8, 7, 7, 0, 7, 6.

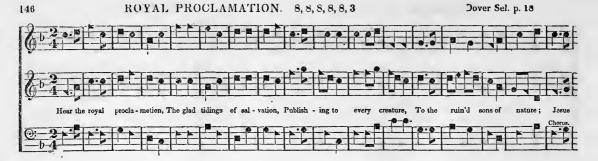




RHODE ISLAND. 88,6

Meth. Hymn Book, p. 107.







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- 2 See the royal banner flying, Hear the heralds loudly crying, "Rebel sinners, royal favour Now is offer'd by the Saviour." Jesus reigns, &c.
- 3 Hear, ye sons of wrath and ruin, Who have wrought your own undoing, Here is life and free salvation, Offer'd to the whole creation.

Jesus reigns, &cc.

4 Turn unto the Lord most holy, Shun the paths of vice and folly; Turn, or you are lost for ever, O I now turn to Ged the Saviour.

Jesus reigns, &ca.

PASTORAL ELEGY. 8's.



4 Sweet woodbunes will rise round his feet, And willows their sorrowing wave; Young hyacinths freshen and bloom, While hawthorns encircle his grave. Each more when the sun gilds the east, (The green grass bespangled with dew.) He'll cast his bright beams on the west, To charm the sad Carolone's view.

3 O Corydon ! hear the sad cries Of Caroline, plaintive and slow; O spirit! look down from the skies, And pity thy mourner below; 'Tis Caroline's voice in the grove, Which Philomel hears on the plain . Then striving the mourner to sootlee, With symoathy joins in her strain. 4 Ye shepherk's so blithesome and young, Reitic from your sports on the green, Since Corydon's deaf to my song. The wolves tear the lambs on the plain; Each swain round the forest will stray And sorrowing hang down his head, His pipe then in symphony play, Some durge to sweet Corydon's shade.

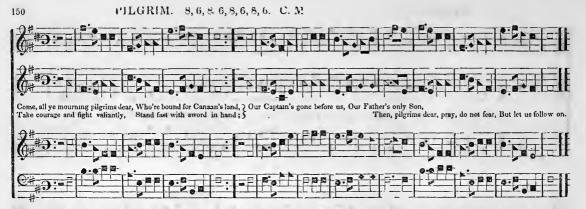
5 And when the still night has unfurl'd Her robes of er the hamlet around, Gray twillight rotires from the world, And darkness encumbers the ground, I'll leave my own gloomy abode, To Corydon's urn will law. There kneeling will bless the just Ged Who dyalle than anons on blab



The Christian fiild with rapturous joy, Midst flaming worlds he mounts on high. To meet the Saviour in the sky. And see the face of Jesus ; The soul and body rounits. And filld with glory infinite. Biessed day. Christians say ! Will you pray. That we may All join the happy company, To prase the name of Jesus ?

LENA. 8,7





2 We have a howling wilderness, To Canan's happy shore, A land of dearth, and pits, and snares, Where chilling winds do roar. But Jesus will be with us, And guard us by the way; Though enemics examize us, He'll teach us what to say

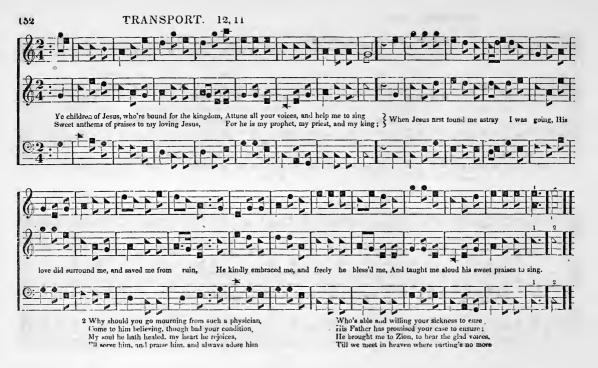
3 The pleasant fields of paraduse, So glorious to lehold, The valleys clad nu wring green, The mountains paved with gold: Che trees of life with heavenly fruit, Bethold how rich they etano Blow, gentle gales, and bear my soul To Canaan's happy land.

4 Sweet rivers of solvation all Through Canaan's land do roll, The beams of day bring glittering scenes Illuminate my soul; There's ponderous elouds of glory, All set in diamonds bright; And there's my smiling Jesus, Who is my heart's delight.

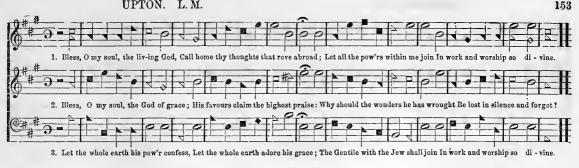
5 Already to my raptured sight, The blissful fields arise, And plenty spreads her smiling mores, Inviting to my eves. O sweet abode of endless rest, I soon shall travel there, Nor earth nor all her empty joys Shall long detain me here

6 Come, all you piigrim travellers, Fresh courage take by me; Meantime I'll tell you how I came, This happy land to see; Through faith the glorious telescope I view'd the worlds above. And God the Fatker reconciled. Which falls up heart with lowe REPOSE. 8 7



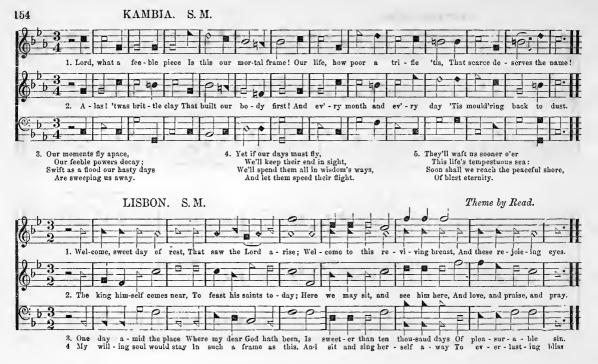


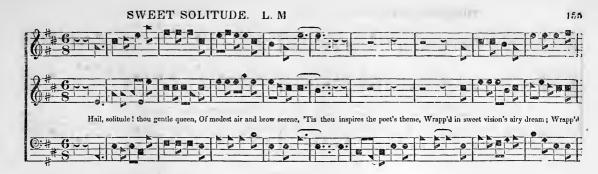
UPTON. L.M.





8 Then, 10 my tool, my heart and tongue, With all their pow'rs, shall raise the song: On earth thy glories I'll de-clare, Till heav'n th' immortal notes shall hear.







- 2 Parent of virtue, muse of thought, By thee are saints and patriots taught Wisdom to thee her treasures ewe, And in thy lap fair science grow.
- 3 Whate'er's in thee, refines and charms, Excites to thought, to virtue warms; Whate'er is perfect, firm and good, We owe to thee, sweet solitude.
- 4 With thee the charms of life shall last, E'en when the rosy bloom is past; When slowly pacing time shall spread Thy silver blossoms o'er my head.
- 5 No more with this vain world perplex'd, Thou shalt prepare me for the next The spring of life shall gently cease, And angels walt my soul to neace.





2 Our conflicts here, though great they be, Shall not prevent our victory, If we but watch, and strive, and pray, Like soldiers in the good old way.

enorus. And I'll sing hallelujah, And glory be to God on high ; And I'll sing hallelujah, There's gkory beaming from the sky.

3 O good old way, how sweet thou art ! May none of us from the depart, But may our actions always say, We're marching on the good old way. And l'll sing, &c.

4 Though Satan may his power employ, Our peace and comfort to destroy, Yet never fear, we'll gain the day. And triumph in the good old way And I'll sing, &. 5 And when on Pisgah's top we stand, And view by faith the promised land, Then we may sing, and shout, and pray And march along the good old way. And I'll sing, &c.

6 Ye valiant souls, for heaven contend; Remember glory's at the end; Our God will wipe all tears away, When we have run the good old way. And I'll sing, &c.

7 Then far beyond this mortal shore, We'll meet with those who're gone before, And him we'll praise in endless day, Who brought us on the good ald way And I'll sing, &c. WORCESTER. S. M.





Furthering the second s

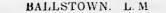
3 Farewell, &c. dear brethren in the Lord, To you I'm bound with cords of love But we believe his gracious word, We all cre long shall meet above, I'll march, &c. Farewell, &r 4 Farewell, &c. ye blooming sons of God, Sore conflicts yet remain for you; But dauntless keep the heavenly road Till Canaan's hnppy land you view I'll maren, &c. Farewall, farewell, my loving,





REPENTANCE. C.M.







NEW TOPIA. P.M.



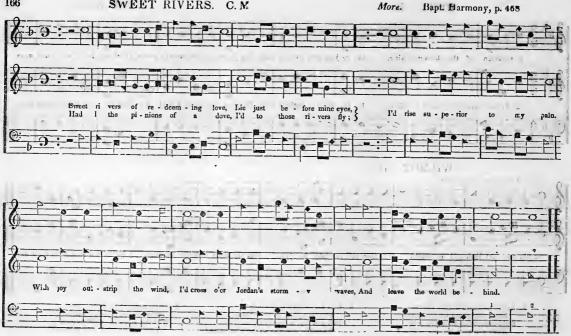
164

BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY. P.M.

Jure



IONIA. 7s. J W. Belcher. 165 1. Children of the heavenly King, ye jour-ney, sweetly sing: Sing your Saviour's worthy praise, Glorious in his works and ways. As In the way the fathers trod; They are hap-py now, and ye Soon their hap-pi-ness shall see. 2. Ye are travelling home to God, N. 1200 1000 WILMOT. 7s. Slow. With tenderness and delicacy. 1. Sin-ner, art thou still se - cure ? Wilt thou still re - fuse to pray? Can thy heart or hand endure. In the Lord's a - veng-ing day. 2. At his presence nature shakes, 3. Who his coming may abide ? ? 4. Lord, prepare us by thy grace, Earth affrighted hastes to flee : Yeu that glory in your shame, Soon we must resign our breath ; Solid mountains melt like wax, Will you find a place to hide And our souls be call'd to pass Through the iron gate of death. What will then become of thee? When the world is wrapp'd in flame?



166

SWEET RIVERS. C.M.

Bapt: Barmony, p. 468

DELIGHT. P. M

Coan, Gualford, Ct.





HUNTINGTON. L. M.



169

.

HUNTINGTON. Concluded

11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1



MONTGOMERY, Concluded.

. .







- 3. My crimes are great, but don't surpass O pity me, dear Saviour, The power and glory of thy grare; O pity me, dear Saviour, &c.
- Oreat God, thy nature hath no bound, O pity me, dear Saviour,
   So let thy pard'ning love be found, O pity me, dear Saviour, &c.
- Ol wash my soul from every sini
   O pity ma, dear Saviour,
   And make my guilty conscience cleani
   O pity me, dear Saviour, &c.
- Here on my heart the burden lies, O pity me, dear Saviour, And past offences pain my eyes, O pity me, dear Saviour, &c.
- My lips with shame my sins confess, O pity me, dear Saviour, Against thy law, against thy grace; O pity me, dear Saviour, &c.

- Lora, should thy judgments grow severe, O pity me, dear Saviour,
   I am condemn'd, but thou art clear, O pity me, dear Saviour, &c.
- Should sudden vengeance seize my breath, O pity me, dear Saviour,
   I must pronounce thee just in death O pity me, dear Saviour, éc.
- And if my soul were sent to hell, O pity me, dear Saviour, Thy righteous law approves it well, O pity me, dear Saviour, &c.
- Yet save a trembing sinner, Lord, O pity me, dear Saviour, Whose hope, still hov'ring round thy word, O pity me, dear Saviour, &c.
- Would light on some sweet promise there, O pity me, deer Saviour,
   Some sure support against despair, O pity me, deer Savid ag, &c.





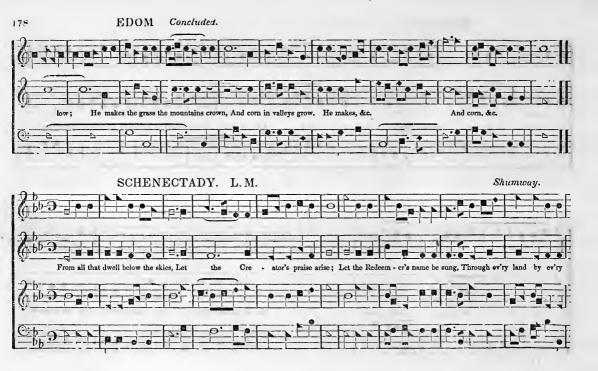




EDOM. C. M. Sharp Key on F







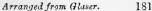
## SCHENECTADY. L. M. Continuea



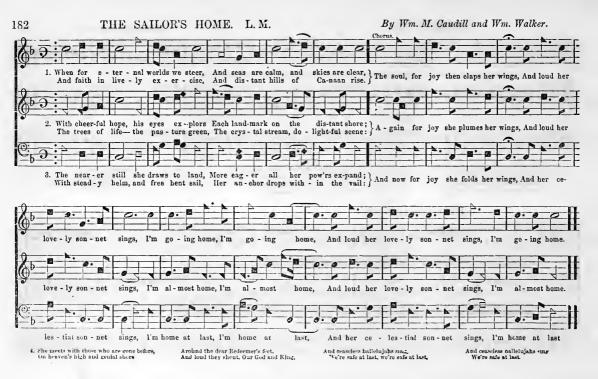
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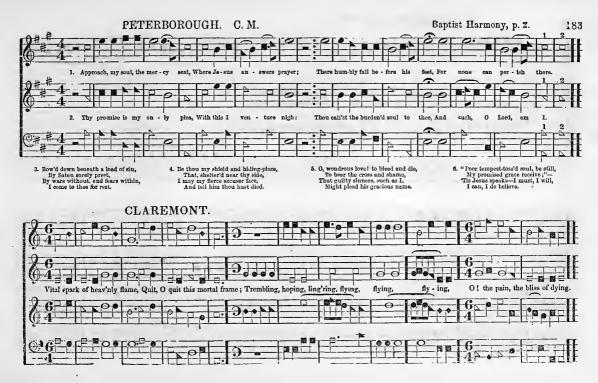


AZMON. C. M.















CLAREMONT. Concluded



FUNERAL ANTHEM. Concluses  $3^{\circ}$   $3^{\circ}$  3





EASTER ANTHEM

Young's Night Thoughts ; 4th Night. Billings. 189



#### EASTER ANTHEM. Continued



EASTER ANTHEM



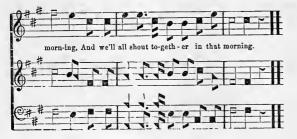


## EASTER ANTHEM, Concluded









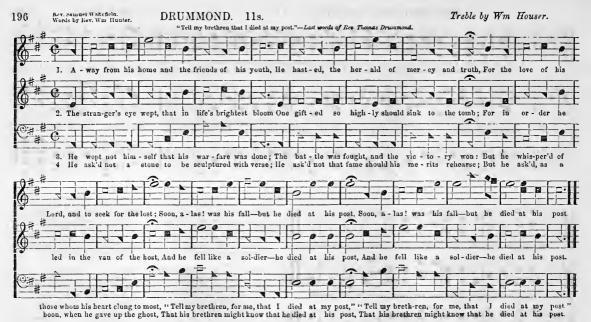
- The way the holy prophets went, And we'll all shout together, &c.
   The road that leads from banishmeet, And we'll all shout together, &c.
- The Klog's highway of hollness, And we'll all shout together, &c.
   I'll go, for all his paths are peace, And we'll all shout together, &c.
- This is the way I long have sought, And we'll all shont together. &c.
   And mourn'd because I found it not; And we'll all shout together, &c
- My grief a burden long has been, And we'll all shout together, &c. Because I was not saved from sin; And we'll all shout together, &c.
- The more I strove against its power, And we'll all shout together, &c.
   1 felt its weight and guilt the more;
- And we'll all shout together. &c.

- Till lats I heard my Savlour say, And we'll all shout together, &c.
   "Come hither, soul, I am the way," And we'll all shout together, &c.
- Lo! glad I come, and thou, blest Lamb, And we'll all shout together, &c.
   Shalt take me to thee, whose I am; And we'll all shout together, &c.
- Nothing but sin have I to give, And we'll all shout together, &c. Nothing but love shall 1 receive: And we'll all shout together, &c.
- Then will I tell to sinners round, And we'll all shout together, &c. What a dear Saviour I have found; And we'll all shout together, &c
- Fill point to thy redceming love, And we'll a'l shout together, &c. And say, "Behold the way to Goit And we'll all shout together, &a.



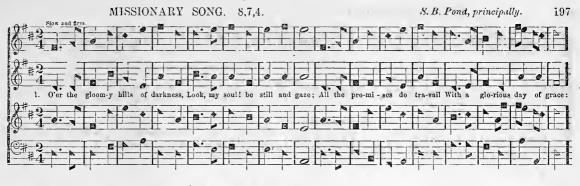


- Bat now I am a soldier, My Captain's gone before; He's given me my orders, And bids me ne'er give o'er; His promises are faithful— A righteous erown he'll give, And all his valiant soldiers Eternally shall live, Shout, &c.
- Through grace I feel determined To conquer, though I die, And then away to Jesus, On wings of love I'll fly: Earcwell to sin and sorrow, I bid them both adieu ! And O my friends, prove faithful, And on your way pursue, Shout, &c.
- Whenc'er you meet with troubles And trials on your way, Then cast your care on Jesus, And don't forget to pray. Gird on the gospel armour Of faith, and hope, and love, And when the combat's ended, IIe'll carry you above. Shout, &c.
- 5. Oh do not be discouraged, For Jesus is your friend; And if you lack for knowledge, He'll not refuse to lend. Neither will he upbraid you, Though often you request, Ile'll give you grace to conquer, And take you home to rest. Shout. &o



5. Victorious his fall—for he rose as he fell, With Jesus, his Master, in glory to dwell; He has passed o'er the stream, and has reached the bright coast, For us fell like a martyr—ho died at his post.

- 6. And can we the words of his exit forget?
  - Oh, no ! they are fresh in our memory yet :
- An example so brilliant shall never be kost
- We will fall in the work-we will die at our post





Let the Indian, let the Negro, Let the rude barbarian see That divine and glorious conquest Once obtain'd on Calvary; Let the gospel, Loud rescond from pole to pole.

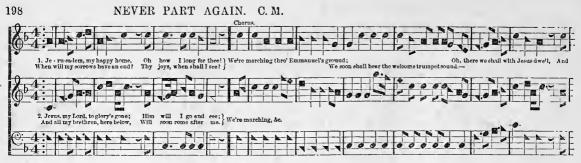
#### .

Kingdoms wide, that sit in darkness, Grant them, Lord, the glorious light, And from easteru coast to western May the morning chase the night: And redemption Freely purchased, win the day.

#### 4

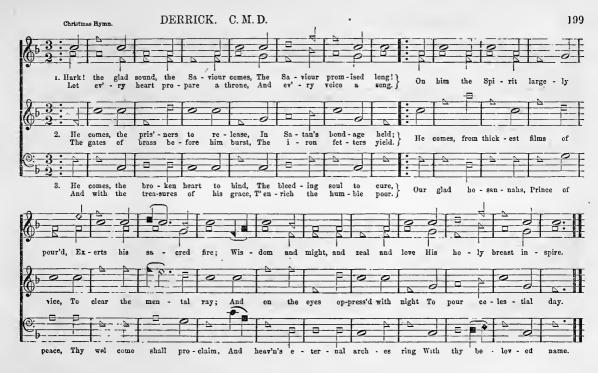
#### 5.

Fly abroad, thou mighty Gospel, Win and conquer, never cease; May thy lasting, wide dominions Multiply and still increase; Sway the scoptre, Saviour, all the world around



 Reach down, O Lord, thine arm of grace, And cause me to second Where congregations no'er break up, And Sab-baths never ond.







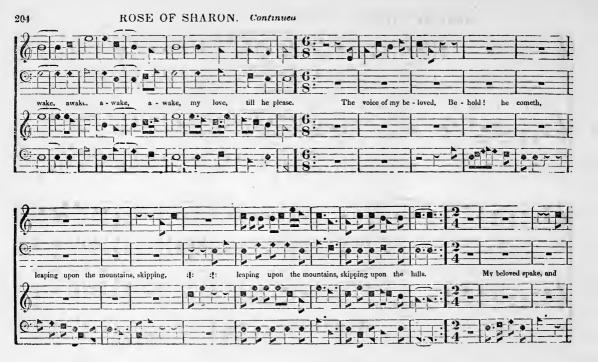
## ROSE OF SHARON. Continued





RUSE OF SHARON Continued

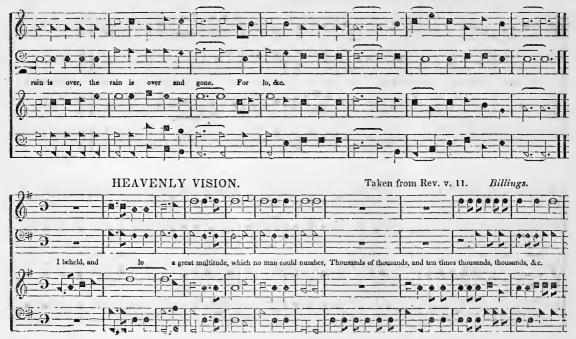




### ROSE OF SHARON., Continuea



## ROSE OF SHARON. Concuded.



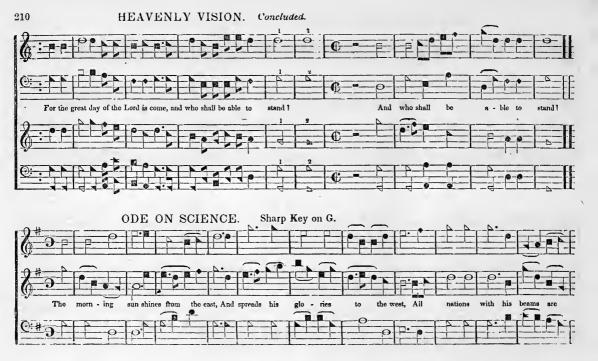
### HEAVENLY VISION. Continued





HEAVENLY VISION. Continued.

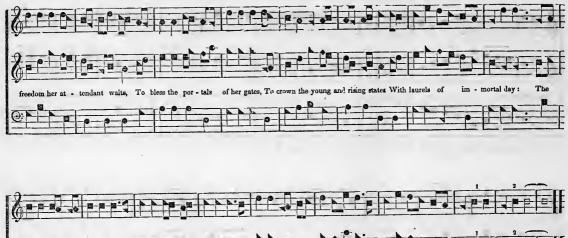




**UDE ON SCIENCE**. Continued.



#### ODE ON SCIENCE Concluded







DAVID'S LAMENTATICK.



FAREWELL ANTHEM.



## . AREWELL ANTHEM Continued



# Whole Number of Pages FAREWELL ANTHEM. Concluded

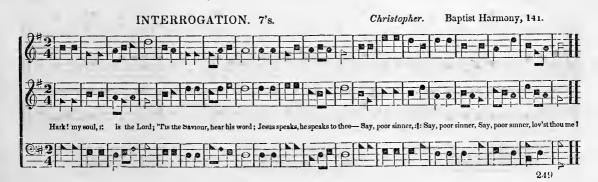
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# **APPENDIX:**

#### CONTAINING

# SEVERAL TUNES ENTIRELY NEW.





Then I can smile at Satan's rage,

And face a frowning world.

3 Let cares like a wild deluge come, And storms of sorrow fall; May I but safely reach my home My God, my heaven, my all. 4 There shall I bathe my weary soul In seas of heavenly rest. And not a wave of trouble roll Across my praceful breast. SWEET HOME. 11, 11, 11, 5, 11.

Home, home, sweet, sweet, home,

Receive me, dear Saviour, in glory, my home



3 Sweet bonds, that unite all the children of peace! And thrico precious Jesus, whose love cainot cense! Though off from thy presence in salness I rogm, I long to oetiold thee in giory, at home. Home, home, &ce. 3 I sigh from this body of sin to be free, Which hinders my joy and communion with thee; Though now my temptations like billows may foam, All, all will be peace, when I'm with thee at home. Home, home, &c.







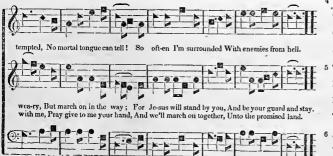
2 The new possessed like fading flowers, Soon loses is gay hue: The bubble now ra longer stays, The said wints conclusing new  Now could we call all Europe ours, With India and Peru;
 The mind would feel an aching void, And still want something new.

Before the great review;

And at his feet with rapture tall,

And Heaven brings something now





- Through troubles and distresses,
   Wc'll make our way to God;
   Though earth and hell oppose us, Wc'll keep the heavenly road.
   Our Jesus went before us, And many sorrows hore, And we who follow after, Can never meet with more.
   Thou dear to me, my brethren.
- 5 Hou dear to me, my brethren, Each one of you I find. My duty now compels me To leave you all behind: But while the parting grieves us, I humbly ask your prayers, To bear me up in trouble, And conquer all my fears.
- 6 And now, my loving brothers, I bid you all farewell! With you my loving sisters, I eau no longer dwell.

Farewell to every mourner ! I hope the Lord you'll find, To case you of your burden, And give you peace of mind

- 7 Farewell, poor careless sinners! I love you dearly well; I've labour'd much to bring you With Jesus Christ to dwell, I now am bound to leave you----O tell me, will you go ? But if you won't decide it, I'll bid you all adieu !
- 8 We'll hid farewell to sorrow, To sickness, eare, and pain, And nount aloft with Jesus For evermore to reigo; We'll join to sing his praises Above the ethereal hise. And then, poor careless summers What will beroom of a out



FUNERAL THOUGHT. 12, 11 On the Death of an Infant. By Caldwell. 257

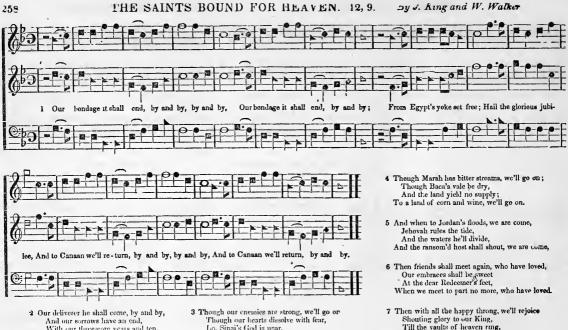




17

- 2 Thou art gone to the grave—we no longer behold thee, Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side, But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold theo And sinners may hope, since the Saviour hath died.
- 3 Thou art gone to the grave—and thy cradle's forsaken, With us thy fond spirit did not tarry long, But the sunshine of heaven beam'd bright on thy waking, And the sound thou didst hear was the seraphim's song.

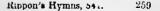
4 Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplete thee When God was thy ransom, and guaidian, and guide. He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore tree, Where death hat no sting, since the Saviour bath died



- With our threezeore years and ten, And vast glory crown the day, by and by
- Lo, Sinai's God is near, While the firry pillar moves, we'll go on.

And through all eternity we'll reporce

## SWEET AFFLICTION. 8,7







2 Thus the lion yields me honey From the eater food is given, Strengthen?d thus, I still press forward, Singing as I wale to heaven : Swoet affliction, sweet affliction, And my sins are all furgiven. Sweet. &c. 3 Mid the gloom the vivid lightning, With increasing brightness play Mid the thorn bright beauteous flowrets Look more beautiful and gay. Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, praise the Lord. Hallelujah, &c.

So in darkest dispensations Doth my faithful Lool appear, With lis richest consolations To reanimate and cheer. Sweet affliction, sweet affliction, Thus to bring my Saviour near. Sweet, &c.

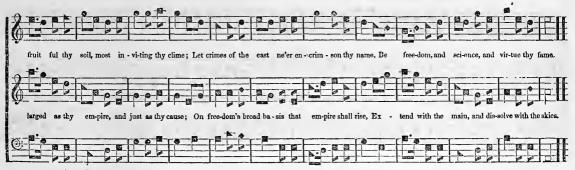
5 Floods of tribulations brighten, Billows still around me roar; Those that know not Christ ye frighten, But my soul defics your power. Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, praise the Lord. Hallelujah, &c. 6 In the sacred page recorded; Tbus the word securely stands. Pear not, I'm in trouble near thee, Nought shall pluck thee from my hands. Sweet affliction, sweet affliction, Every word my love demands. Sweet, &c.

7 All I meet I find assist me, In my path to heavenly joy; Where the trials now attend me, Trials never more annov. Hallelujah, Hallelujah, Hallelujah, praise the Lord. Hallelujah, &cc.

9 Wearing there a weight of glory, Still the path I'll near forget But exulting cry it led me To my blessed Saviour's feot. Sweet affliction, sweet afflictun, Which has brought to Jesus' feet. Sweet. Acc. STAR OF COLUMBIA. 11's. Miss M. T Durham. Words by Dr. Dwight

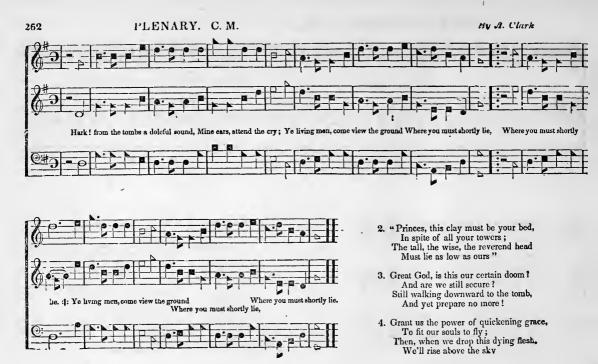


#### STAR OF COLUMBIA. Concuaea



- 3 Fair science her gate to thy sons shall unbar, And the east see thy morn hide the beams of her star ; New bards and new sages unrivall'd shall soar To fame unextinguish'd, when time is no more. To the last refuge of virtue design'd, Shall fly from all nations, the best of mankind, There, grateful to Heaven, with transport shall bring Their incense, more fragram than odours of spring.
- 4 Nor less shall thy fair ones to glory ascend, And genius and beauty in harmony blend; Their graces of form shall awake pure desire, And the charms of the soul still enliven the fire: Their sweetness unmingled, their manners refined, And virtue's bright image enstamp'd on the mind; With peace and sweet rapture shall teach life to glow And light up a smile in the aspect of wo

- 5 Thy fleets to all regions thy power shall display The nations admire, and the ocean obey; Each shore to thy glory its tribute unfold, And the cast and the south yield their spaces and gold, As the day-spring unbounded thy splendours shall flow, And earth's little kingdoms before thee shall bow, While the ensigns of union in triumph unfurfd, Hush anarby's swar, and give peace to the world.
- 6 Thus down a lone valley with colars o'erspread, From the noise of the town I pensively stray'd, The bloom from the face of fair heaven retired, The wind ceas'd to murmur, the thunders expired Perfumes, as of Eden, how'd sweetly along, And a voice, as of angels, enchanxingly sung, Columbia! Columbia! to glory arise, The queen of the world, and the child of the skies.

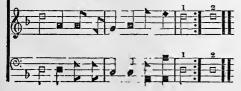


## OH! TURN, SINNER. L. M.





Oh! turn, sin - ncr, turn, why will you die ?



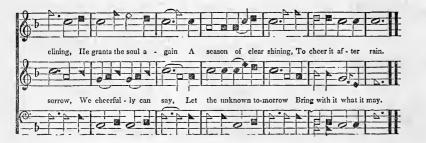
- 2. Say, will you be for ever blest, And with this glorious Jesus rest ? Will you be saved from guilt and pain ? Will you with Christ for ever reign ? Oh ? turn, sinner, &c.
- Make now your choice, and halt no more; He now is waiting for the poor: Say now, poor soals, what will you dρ? Say, will you have this Christ, or no? Oh! turn, sinner, &c.
- 4. Ye dear young men, for ruin bound, Amidst the Gospel's joyful sound, Come, go with us, and seek to prove The joys of Christ's redeeming love. Oh! turn, sinner, &c.
- 5. Your sports, and all your glittering toys, Compared with our celestial joys, Like momentary drcams appear :--Come, go with us-your souls are dear. Oh : urn. sinner &c.

- 6. Young women, now we look to you, Are you resolved to perish too ! To rush in carnal pleasures on, And sirk in flaming ruin down ! Oh! turn, sinner, &c.
- Then, dear young friends, a long farewelt, We're bound to heav'n, but you to hell.
   Still God-may hear us, while we pray, And change yon cre that burning day. Oh! turn, sinner, &c.
- Onco more I ask you, in his name; (I know his love renains the same) Say, will you to Mount Zion go ! Say, will you have this Christ, or no ? Oh ! turn, sinner, &c.
- Come, you that love th' incarnate God, And feel redemption in nis blood, Let's watch and pray, and onward move. Till we shall meet in realme above. Ob ! uurn sinner. &ce

### 264

THE SINGING CHRISTIAN. 7.6





- It can oring with it nothing But he will bear us through; Who gives the like solohing Will clothe his people too: Beneath the spreading heavens, No creature but is icd, And he who feeds the ravens Will give his children bread.
  - . Though vine nor fig-tree neither Its wonted fruit should bear, Though all the fields should wither, Nor flocks nor herds be there. Yet God, the same abiding. His praise shall tune my voice; For while in hum confuing I asynot but tepice

FRENCH BROAD. L. M.

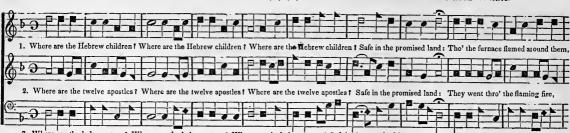




- 3. Although I walk the mountains high, Ere long my body low must lie, And in some lonesome place must rot, And by the living be forgot.
- 4. There it must lie till that great day, When Gabriel's awful trump shall say, Arise, the judgment day is come, When all must hear their final doom.
- If not prepared, then I must go Down to eternal pain and wo, With devils there I must remain, And never more return again.

- But if prepared, oh, blessed thought! I'll rise above the mountain's top, And there remain for evermore On Canaan's peaceful, happy shore.
- Oh! when I think of that blest world, Where all God's people dwell in love, I off-times long with them to be And dwell in heaven eternally.
- Then will I sing God's praises there, Who brought me through my troubles here I'll sing, and be forever blest, Find sweet and everlasting rest.

. I his song was composed by the A "THOR, in the fan of 1831, while travelling over the mountains, on French Broad River, in North Carolina and Tendessee.



3. Where are the holy martyrs ! Where are the holy martyrs ! Where are the holy martyrs ! Safe in the promised land : Those who wash'd their robes, and made them



HEBREW CHILDREN \* 7,6,8,8,8,6

266

4. Where are the holy Christiana? : Safe in the promised land: There our souls will join the chorus, Saints and aogels sing before us, While all heaven is beaming o'er us, Safe in the promised land.

David Walker

- 5. By and by we'll go and meet them, ‡ Safe in the promised land : There we'll sing and shout together, There we'll sing and shout togenter, There we'll sing and shout forever, Safe in the promised land.
- 6. Gloty to God Almighty, :): Who called us unto him, Who are hind by sinful nature, Who have sinned against our Maser, Who did send his son to save us, Safe in the promised land.
- 7. Where is our blessed Saviour ?-#: Safe in the promised land: He was scrurged and crucified He by Romans was derided. Thus the Lord of glory died. Thus the Lord of glory died. Th raise our souis above.

\* This tuce was set to music by DAVID WALKER, in 1841; also the last two verses of the song are his composition

BALLERMA. C. M.



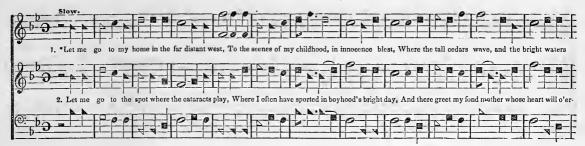
.





- a. Alas! I knew not what I did; But now my tears are vain: Where shall my trembling soul be hid ? For I the Lord have slain. A second look he gave, which said, "I freely all forgive; This blood is for thy ransom paid, I'll die that thou may'st live."
- 4. Thus, while his death my sin displays In all its blackest hue; (Such is the mystery of grace.) It seals my pardon too. With pleesing grief and mountul joy My spirit now is fill'd, That I should such a life destroy, Yet live by him I kill'd.

## THE INDIAN'S PETITION. 12,12,12,12,11



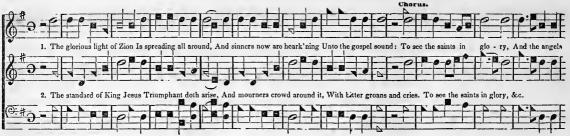
269



This song, it is said, was composed by the son of a chief of one of the western tribes, who was sen: to the tity of Washington to make a treaty with the United States, which treat v was senared for a whole by some unavoidable encomstances.

#### 270

### ZION'S LIGHT. 7,6.





Redeenting love have found

To see the saints in glory, &c.

To set the guilty free ;

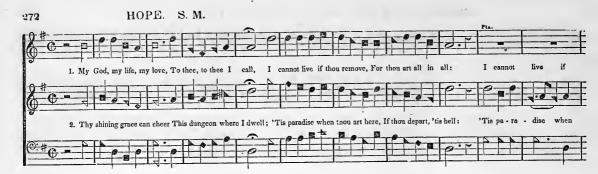
To see the south in glory, &c.

- 5. And of that favour'd number, I hope that I am one; And Christ, I trust, will finish The work he has begun; To see the saints in glory, &c.
- He'll perfect it in righteousness, And I shall ever be A monument of mercy, To sell eternity. To see the saints in glory. Acc.
- I am but a young convert, Who lately did enlist A soldier under Jesus, My Prophet, King, and Priest; To see the saints in glory. &c.
- I have received my bounty, Likewise my martial dress, A ring of love and favour, A robe of righteousness. To see the saints in glory, &c.
- Now down into the water Will we young converts go; There went our Lord and Master When he was here below; To see the saints in glory, &c.

- We lay our sinful bodies Beneath the yielding wave, An emblem of the Saviour, When he lay in the grave. To see the saints in glory, &c.
- 11. Poor sinners, think what Jesus Has done for you and me : Behold his mangled body Hung tortured on the tree ! To see the saints in glory, &c.
- 12. Ilis hands, his feet, his bleeding size To you he doth display ;---Oh 1 tell me, brother sinner, How can you stay away 7 To see the snints in glory, &c
- Come, all you elder brethren Ye soldiers of the cross:
   Who, for the sake of Jesus, Ilave counted oil things loss, -To see the saints in glory, &c
- Come ray for us, young converts. -That we may travel on, And meet you all in glory. Where our Redsemer's gone. To see the samts in glory, \$4

GOSPEL TRUMPET, (OR WOODSTOCK). C. M.



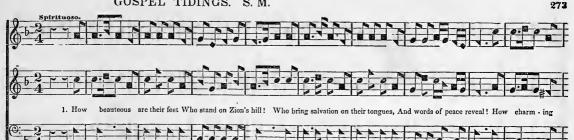




- The amilings of thy face, How aniable they are !
   'Tis heaven to rest in thine embrace, And no where else but there.
- To thee, and thee alone, The angels owe their bliss; They sit around thy gracious throne, And dwell where Jesus is.
- Not all the harps above Can make a heavenly place, If God his residence remove, Or but conceal his face.

- Nor earth, nor all the sky Can one delight afford, No, not a drop of real joy, Without thy presence, Lord.
- Theu art the sea of love, Where all my pleasures roll, The circle where my passions move, And centre of my soul.
- To thee my spirits fly With infinite desire, And yet how far from thee I lie ' Dear Jesus raise me higher.

GOSPEL TIDINGS. S. M.





- 2. How happy are our cars That hear this joyful sound Which kings and prophets waited for, And sought, but never found ! How blessed are our cyes That sec this heavenly light Prophets and kings desired it long, But died without the sight.
- 3. The watchmen join their voice, And tuneful notes employ ; Jerusalem breaks forth in songs And deserts learn the joy. The Lord makes bare his arm Through all the earth abroad Let every nation now benom Their Saviour and their God.

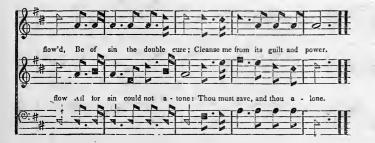




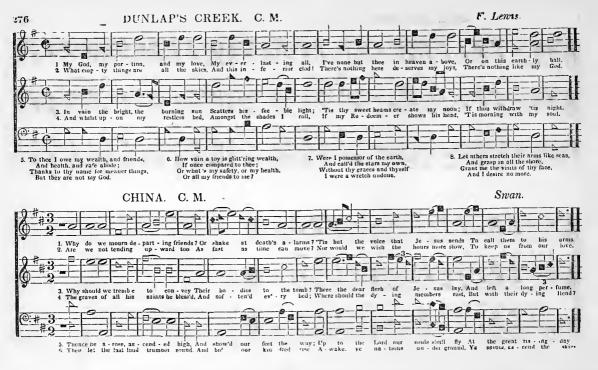
- If so poor a worm as I May to thy great glory live, All my actions sanctify, All my words and thoughts receive; Claim me for thy service, claim All I have, and all I am.
- 4. Take my soul and body's powers, Take my memory. mind, and will: All my goods, and all my hours, All I know, and all I feel; All I think, or speak, or do; Take my heart, but make it new !
- New, my God, thine own I am, Now I give thee back thine own: Freedom, friends, and healty, and fame Consecrate to thee alone: Thine I live, thrice happy I! Happier still if thine I die.
- 6. Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, One in three, and three in one As by the celestial host, Let thy will on earth he done. Praise by all to thee be given, Ghrous Lerd of earth and heaven

#### ROCK OF AGES. 6 dnes, 7 s





- Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to thy cross I cling; Naked, come to thee for dress; Helpless, look to thee for graco: Black, I to the fountain fly, Wash me, Saviour, or I die.
- 4. While I draw this faceting breath, When my eye-strings break in death When I soar to worlds unknown. See thee on thy judgment throne. Rock of Ages, spetter me: I et me hide myself in them'



WILLOUGHBY, 8.8.6







ROCHESTER. C. M.

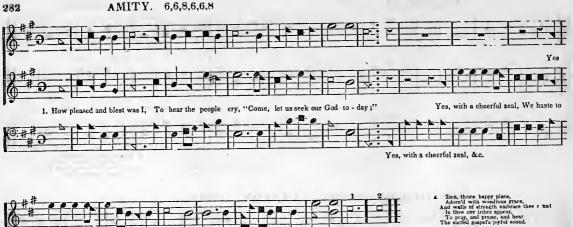


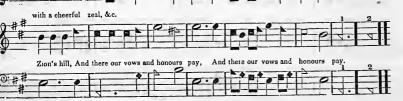


AYLESBURY. S. M



Chetham.





And there our vows. See

- There David's greater Son Has fix'd his royal throne: He sits for grace and judgment there He has the samt be glad, He makes the samer said, And humble souls require with fea.
- May pence attend thy gate, And joy within thee wait, To bless the soul of eviry guest; The man that seeks thy peace, And wishes thus marrase. A thousand blessings on tim reat I
- 5. My tongue repeats her vaws, "Peace to this sacred house !" For here my freends and kindred dwe't And since my giornous God Makes these his blest abade. My soul shall ever so these wall

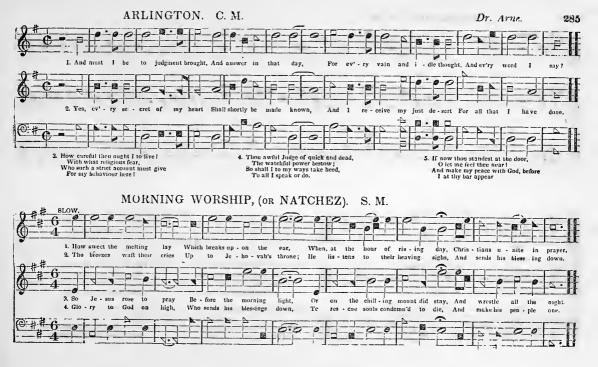
NORTHFIELD. C. M.















- The smilings of thy face, How annable they are !
   'Tis heaven to rest in thine embrace, And no where else but there.
- To thee, and thee alone, The angels owe their bliss; They sit around thy gracious throne, And dwell where Jesus is.
- 5. Not all the harps above Can make a hosvenly place, If God his residence remove, Or bat conceal his face.

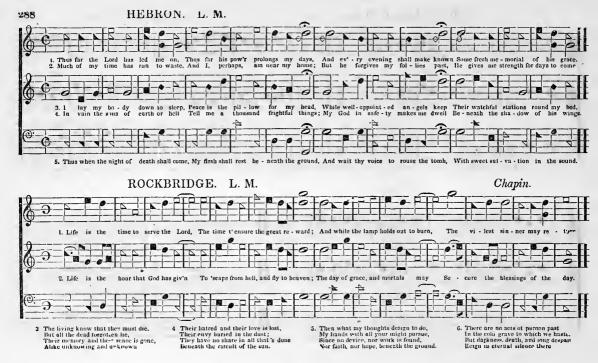
- Nor earth, nor all the sky Can one delight afford, No, not a drop of real joy, Without thy presence, Lord.
- Thou art the sea of love, Where all my pleasures roll, The circle where my passions move And centre of my soul.
- To thee my spirits fly With infinite desire, And yet how far from thee I lie Dear Jesus, raise a.e augher.

PORIUGAL. L. M





- 4. Blest are the saints who sit on high, Around thy throne of majesty; Thy brightest glaries shine above, And all their work is praise and love.
- Blest are the souls that find a place Within the temple of thy grace; There they behold thy gentler rays, And seek thy face, and learn thy praiso.
- Blest are the men whose hearts are set To find the way to Zion's gate; God is their strength, and through the roaw They lean upon their helper, God.
- 7. Cheerful they walk with growing strength, Till all shall meet in heaven at length, Till all before thy face appear, And join in nobler worship there







# 3.

That awful day will soon appear, When Gabriel's trumpet you shall hear Sound through the earth, yes down to hell, To call the nations great and small.

To see the earth in burning flames, The trumpet louder here proclaims, "The world shall hear and know her doom, The separation now is come."

#### 5.

Beheld the rightcous marching home, And all the angels bid them come; Whe'e Christ, the judge, with joy proclaims, "Here come my saints, I'll own their cames

# 6. "Ye evertasting donrs fly wide, Make ready to receive my bride; Ye trumps of heaven proclaim abroad, Here comes the purchase of my bload,"

# 7.

In graadeur see the royal line In glitt'ring robes the sun outshine; See saints and angels join in one And march in spiendour to the throne

# 1

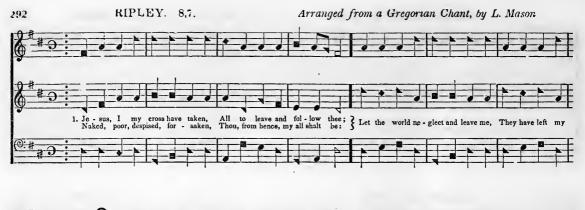
They stand and wonder, and look on-They join in one eternal song, Their great Redeemer to admire, While raptures set the souls on first



DUKE STREET. L. M.









2.

Perish earthly fame and treasure, Come disaster, scorn and pain, In thy service pain is pleasure, With thy favour loss is gain: Oh! 'tis not in grief to harm me, While thy bleeding 'ove I see : Oh! 'tis not in joy to charm me. When that love is hid from me



\* The stur is only used in sloging the chorus; in singing the verses, sing as if there was no stur.



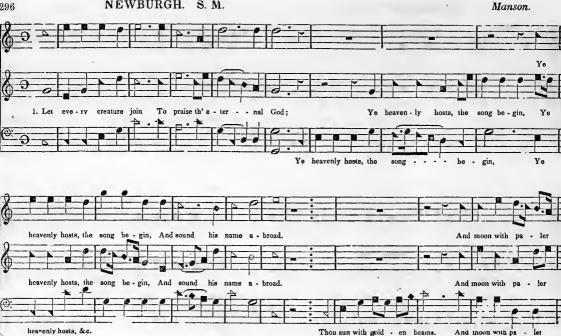
- Come to the feast of love ; come, ever knowing

Earth has no sorrow but heaven can remove

GLASGOW. L. M.







NEWBURGH. S. M.

NEWBURGH. (Concluded.)



- rays.
  - 2. He built those worlds above. And fix'd their wond'rous frame ; By his command they stand or move. And ever speak his name. Ye vapours, when ye rise, Or fall in showers or snow. Ye thunders murm'ring round the skies, His power and glory show.
  - 3. Wind, hail, and flashing fire, Agree to praise the Lord. When ye in dreadful storms conspire To execute his word. By all his works above His honours be exprest ; But saints that taste his saving love Should sing his praises best.

#### PAUSE 1.

4. Let earth and ocean know They owe their Msker praise: Praise him, ye watery worlds below. And monsters of the seas

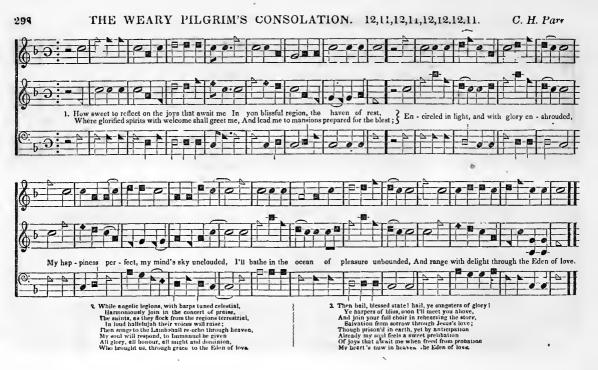
- From mountains near the sky Let his high praise resound, From humble shrubs and cedsrs high. And vales and fields around.
- 5. Ye lions of the wood, And tamer beasts that graze. Yc live upon his daily food. And he expects your praise. Ye birds of lofty wing. On high his praises bear; Or sit on flowery boughs, and sing Your Maker's glory there.
- 6. Ye creeping ants and worms. His various wisdom show. And flies, in all your shining swarms, Praise him that dress'd you so. By sll the earth-born race His honours be exprest: But saints that know his heavenly grace Should learn to praise him best.

# PAUSE II.

7. Monarchs of wide command. Praise ye th' eternal King ; Judges, adore that sovereign hand Whence all your honours spring. Let vigorous youth engage To sound his praises high: While growing babes, and withering age, Their feebler voices try.

297

8. United zeal be shown His wond'rous fame to raise : God is the Lord : his name alone Deserves our endless praise. Let nature join with srt, And all pronounce him blest ; But saints that dwell so near his heart Should sing his praises boat.

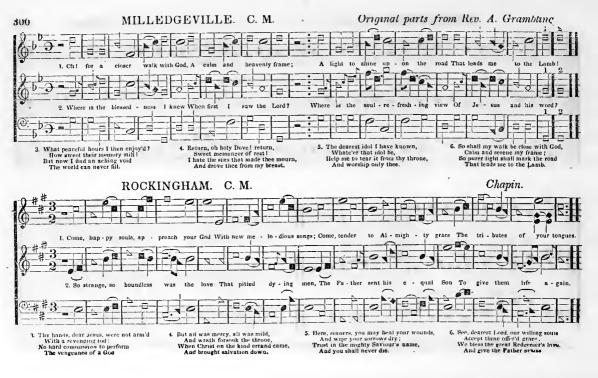


CORONATION.\* C. M.





• This tune was a great favourte with the late Dr. Dwight. It was often sung by the College Choir, while he, "catching, as it were, the inspiration of the beavenly world, would join show and lead them with the mass arisent devolution."-Incident in the Life of President Dirac k, p. 5



THE TRUMPETERS. C. M

"NELODY BY REV. MR. MCCLOVA.) PARTS BY WM. WALKER.

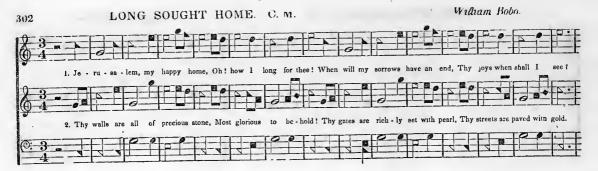






 The armies how are in parade, How martial they apour ! Ail arm'd and dress'd in uniform. They look like men of war: They follow their great General, The great Elernal Lamb His gaments stain'd with his own blood, King Jesus is his name

- 4. The trumpet arounds, the armies about, And drive the hosts of hell; How dreadful is our God in arms1 The great Immanuel 1– Binners, enlist with Jesus Christ Th' eternal Son of God, And march with us to Cangan's land, Beyond the swelling flood.
- There is a green and flow'ry field, Where fullis immortal grow: There, clothed in white, the angels bright Our great Redeemer know.
   We'll shout and sing for evennore In that eiernal world;
   But Satan and his armies too, Shall down to hell be hurl'd.
- 6. Hold up your heads, ye colders hold, Redenotion's drawing nigh We soon shall hear the arounpet sound "T will shake holt earth and sky; In fory chariats then we'll fly And leave the world on &s-And heave the world on &s-To tune th' instance inves-To tune the instance inves-





- Thy gardens and thy pleasant greens, My study long have been;
   Such sparkling light, by human sight, Has never yet been seen. Home, sweet home, &c.
- If heaven be thus glorious, Lord, Why should I stay from thence: What folly 'is that I should dread To die and go from hence !
- 5. Reach down, reach down thine arm of grace, grace, Whet beides of realized as weet.
  - And cause me to ascend, Where congregations ne'er break up, And sabbaths never end.
- Jesus, my love, to glory 's gone; Him will I go and see; And all my brethren here below Will scon come after me.

- There we shall meet and no more part. And heaven shall ring with praise; While Jesus' love, in every heart, Shall tune the song free grace.
  - And if our fellowship below In Jesus be so sweet, What heights of rapture shall we know When round the throne we meet!
- Millions of years around may run— Our songs shall still go on, To praise the Father and the Son. And Spirit,—Three in One. Home, sweet home. &c.







- Swell, O swell the heavenly chorus, Mercy's free! Mercy's free! The devil's kingdom falls before us, Mercy's free! Mercy's free! Sinners, repent, inquirs the road That leads to glory and to God, Come, wash in Christ's atoning blood, Mercy's free!
- This truth through all our life shall cheer us, Mercy's free! Mercy's free! And through the vale of death shall bear us, Mercy's free! Mercy's free! And when to Jordn's banks we come, And cross the raging billow's foam, We'll sing, when safely landed home, Mercy's free! Mercy's free!

WHEN I AM GONE. 10s & Ss.



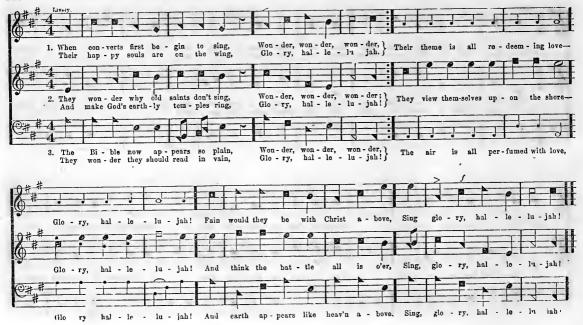


ELTHAM. 7s. (Double.)



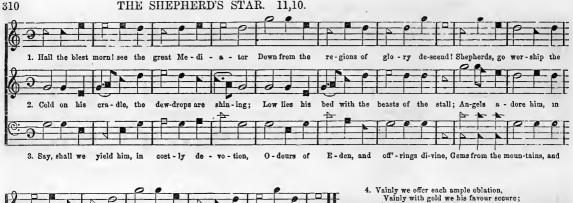
THE YOUNG CONVERT. L. N.

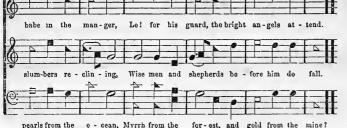
# S. Hill.



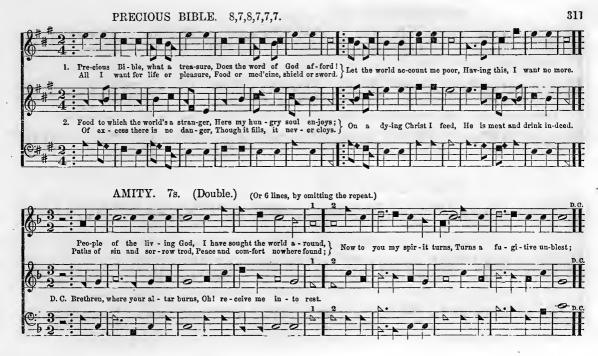
EDEN OF LOVE. 12,11,12,11,12,12,12,11.







- Richer by far is the heart's adoration; Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.
- 5. Low at his feet we in humble prostration, Lose all our sorrow and trouble and strife; There we receive his divine consolation, Flowing afresh from the fountain of life.
- 6. He is our friend in the midst of temptation, Faithful supporter, whose love cannot fail; Rock of our refuge, and hope of salvation, Light to direct us through death's gloomy vale
- 7. Star of the morning, thy brightness, declining, Shortly must fade when the sun doth arise: Beaming refulgent, his glory eternal Shines on the children of love in the skies











- Fve fought through many a battle sore, Till the warfare is over, halleluight And I must fight through many more, Till the warfare is over, &c.
- I take my breast-plate, sword, and shield, Till the warfure is over, hallelujah!
   And boldly march into the field, Till the warfare is over, &c.
- The world, the flesh, and Satan too, Till the warfare is over, hallelujah! Unite and strive what they can do; Till the warfare is over, &c.
- On thee, O Lord, I humbly call, Till the warfare is over, hallelujahl Uphold me or my soul must fall, Till the warfare is over, &c.
- I've listed, and i mean to fight Till the warfare is over, hallelujah! Till all my foes are put to flight; Till the warfare is over, &c.
- And when the victory I have won, Till the warfare is over, hallelujah. I'li give the praise to food alone, Till the warfare is over, &c.

- Come, fellow-Christlens, joln with me, Till the warfare is over, hallelujah! Come, face the foe, and never fice, Till the warfare is over, &c.
- 10. The heavenly hattle is begun, Till the warfare is over, hallelujah i Come, take the field, and win the crown Till the warfare is over, &c.
- With listing orders I have come; Till the warfare is over, hallelujs Come rich, come poor, come old or rub, Till the warfare is over, &c.
- Here's grace's bounty, Christ has, given, Till the warfare is over, hallelujah! And glorious crowns laid up in heaven: Till the warfare is over, &c.
- Our Geu'ral ha is gona before, Till the warfare is over, hallelujah l And you may draw ou grace's store, Till the warfare is over, &c.
- 14. But, if you will not list and 5ght, Till the warfare is over, hallelugan' You'll sink into eternal might; Till the warfare 's over, &

DAYSPRING. 8.7.



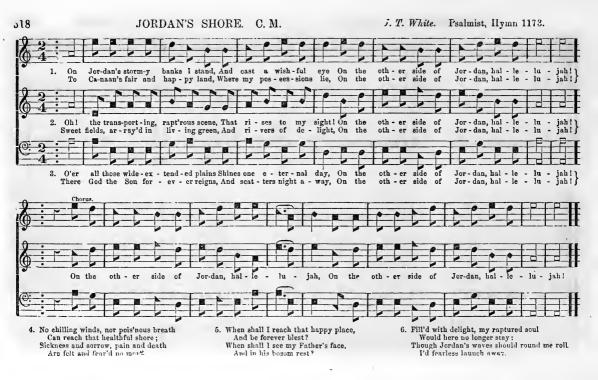


Ropest the sounding joy.

( Far as the curse is found Second Ending.

And wonders of his love.





IMMENSITY. L.M.



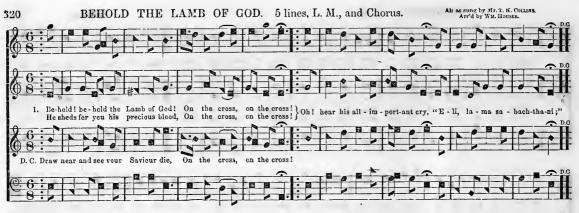
319



 It is not famr'd by summer gale; "T is not refresh'd by vernal show'rs; It never needs the monbeam pale, For there are known no evening hours: No, for this world is ever bright With a puro radiance all its own; The stream of uncreated light

Flows round it from th' etcrnal throne.

4. There forms that mortals may not see, Too glorious for the eye to traco, And clad in peerless majesty, Move with unuterable grace: In vain the philosophic eye May seek to view the fair abode, Or fill it in the curtain'd sky: It is the dwcling-place of God.



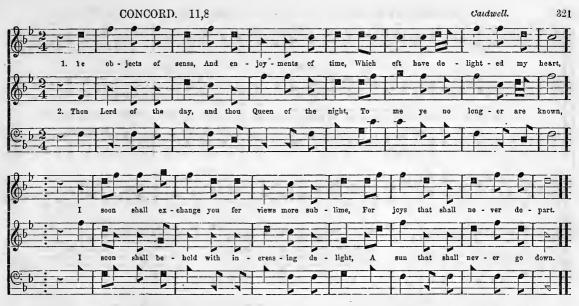
Behold his arms extended wide, On the cross, &c. Behold his bleeding hands and side, On the, &c. The sum withholds his rays of light, The heavens are clethed in shades of night, While Jesus doth with dovils fight, On the, &c. 3.

Come, sinners, see him lifted up, On the, &c. For you he drinks the bitter cup, On the, &c. The rocks do rend, the mountains quake, While Jesus doth atonement make, While Jesus suffers for our sake, On the, &c. And now the mighty deed is done, On the, &c. The battle's fought, the victory's won, On the, &c. To heaven he turns his languid eyes, "Tis finished," now the Conquerce reise, Then hows bis sacred head and dies, On the, &o

# 5.

Where'er I go l'll tell the story, Of the, &c. Of nothing clse my soul shall glory, Save the, &o. Yea, this my constant theme shall be, Through time and in eternity That Jeeux tasted death for mc. On the, &o. 6.

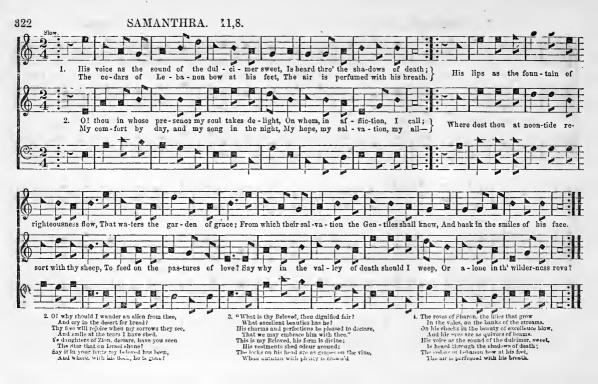
Let every mourner rise and cling, To the, Ac. Let every Christian come and sing, Round the, &c. There let the preacher take his stand, Aud, with the Bible in his hand, Declare the triumplis through the lana, Of the, &c.



8. Ye wonderful orbs that astonish my eyes Your glories recede from my sight, I soon shall contemplate more beautiful skies, And stars more resplendently bright. 21

4. Ye mountains and valleys, groves, rivers and plains, 5. My loved habitation and gardens adicu, Thou earth and thou ocean, adieu ! More permanent regions where righteousness reigns, Present their bright hills to my view.

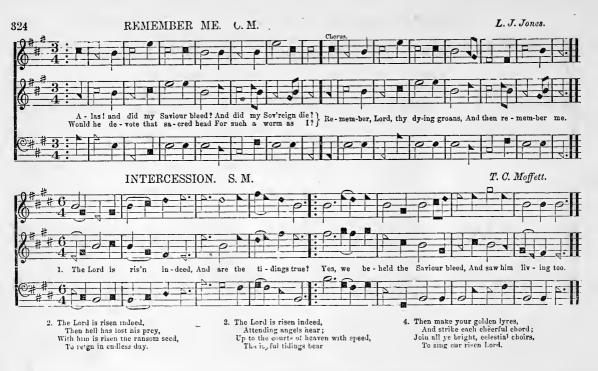
No longer my footsteps ye greet, A mansion celestial stands full in my view, And paradise welcomes my feet.



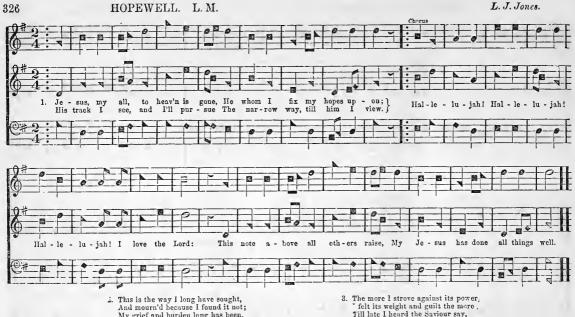
CHRISTIAN PROSPECT. L. M. Wm. Walker.



323

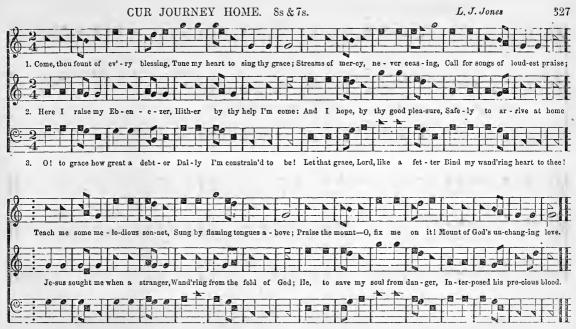




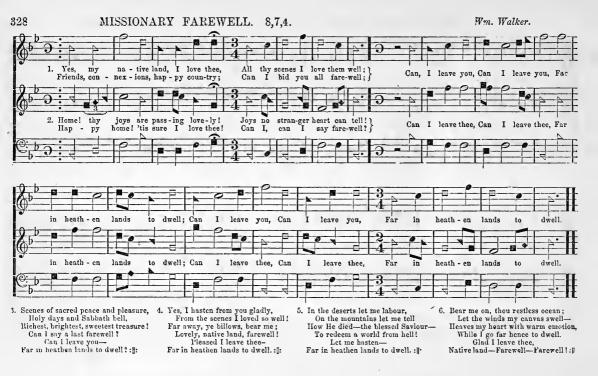


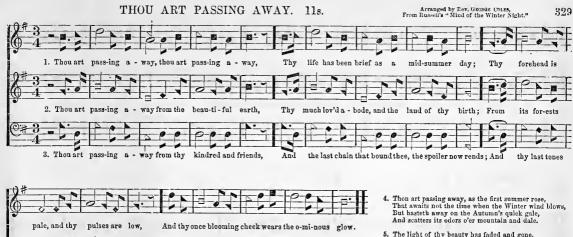
My grief and hurden long has been, Because I was not saved from sin. Hallelujah, &c.

Come hither, soul, I am the way. llallelujah, &e.



Prone to wan-der, Lord, I feel it; Prone to leave the God I love-Here's my heart, Lord, take and seal it. Seal it from thy courts a - bove. Chorus-Hal-le - lu - jah! Ilal-le - lu - jah! We are on our journey home; Hul-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Je - sus smilles and bids us come





and fields-from its murm'ring rills, From its beau-ti-ful plains and its herbage-crown'd hills.

And now in thine eye shines the fond, parting

tear.

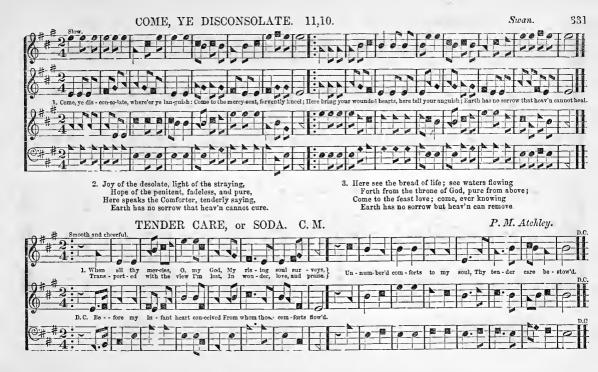
are falling

on love's list'ning ear.

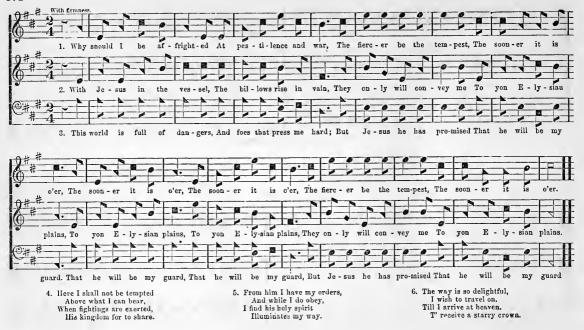
- 5. The light of thy beauty has inded and gone, For the withering chills have already come on; Thy charms have departed—thy glory is fied; And thou soon wilt he laid in the house of the dead.
- 6. Thou shalt soon be consigned to the cold, dreary tomb, The lot of all living—mortality's doom: Thou shalt there sweetly rest in the calmest repose, Undisturbed by life's earce, and unpierced by its woes.
- 7. "Who, who would live always away from his God? Away from yon heaven, the blissful alode, Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, And tho noontide of glory eternally reigns?"



8. Oh happy souls, that pray Where God appoints to hear! Oh happy meo, that pay Their cou-stant service there! They praise the still; And happy they, That love the way To Zion's hill

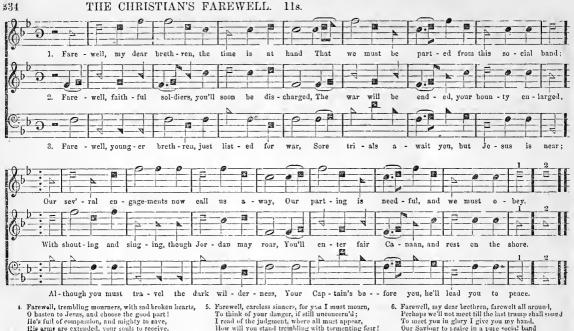


GREENLAND. 7.6.



332





this arms are extended, your souls to receive.

How will you stand trembling with tormenting fear !

## GENERAL INDEX.

AtahamPage 10Cockham8Goopel Trinings13King word98New Jerusalem125Royal Predmation167Thome137None37All is well							
AlabaraAlabaraSCochlamSCorpetThingsThingsSLow <t< td=""><td>h.</td><td>Cororation</td><td>Good old Way156</td><td>King of Peace 6</td><td>New Topia</td><td>  Rose of Sharon</td><td>This world is not my</td></t<>	h.	Cororation	Good old Way156	King of Peace 6	New Topia	Rose of Sharon	This world is not my
All is well. 300 Anity	AiabamaPago116		Gospel Tidings	Kingwood 98	New Jerusalem125	Royal Proclamation 146	home
All is well. 300 Anity	Albion 23	Cross of Christ 35	Gospel Trumpet	Knoxville	Ninety-third Psalm		
America $\pi_{11}$ $p$ $f$ <	All is well	Crucifixlon 25	Greenfield			S.	Thou art passing away 329
Amberst				L.			Thon art gone to the
Amity         Samity         Do         Salue board of leaves $23$ Traveling Figure $33$	Amherst	D.		Land of Pleasure		Sailor's Home182	Grave 100
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	A mit v	Day of Judgment 84			l 0.	Saiuts bound for Heaven.258	Travallar 70
An Antisch Antisch Antisch Antisch Antisch Antisch Antisch 	A mity		п.		Ocean	Saint's Delight104	Travelling Dilgring 212
Artigeton310Deprepring311Hallelight129Artigeton200004004104107104104107Artigeton200104104104104104104104104Artigeton200104104104104104104104104104Artigeton200104 </td <td>An Address for all 99</td> <td></td> <td>Hail Columbia 141</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Tavening rightaninoto</td>	An Address for all 99		Hail Columbia 141				Tavening rightaninoto
Arigetory Arigetory annonDelight belightJoi primes annonHinry annon60Ohl run renor belightShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon annonShavalon annon 	Autioab 316		Hallehigh 139				mailus lating 710
Ayleotary       Delight       10       Jack       Jack <td>A all and an OQ5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>rrinulatiou</td>	A all and an OQ5						rrinulatiou
Armon.181DerrickOperation193Inbover.4Isolon133Function134Function135Function136FunctionFunction136FunctionFunction136FunctionFunction136FunctionFunction136Functio	Arilogiou			Liberty	Old Unudred 90	Samaothra 200	True Happiness
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Aylesoury					Sardina 126	Trumpet
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	AZ110U						Turtle Dove 43
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	B			Liverpool 1			
InstepInstepInstructPSharon121DashyonanDore of PeecesParticulaConget mas Ago201Particula201BallerownOne of PeecesParticula201Particula201Particula201BallerownOneDubits11Heaventy Vision201Particula201Particula201BenderotoDubits11Thebrey Children201Martial Trampet61Particula201Particula201BenderotoDubits11Particula110Martial Trampet61Particula201Particula201Bourdo for Gasan50EDubits110Martial Trampet61Particula201Particula201Particula201Bourdo for Gasan50EDubits100Martial Trampet61Particula201Particula201Particula201Bourdo for Gasan50EParticula201Martial Trampet61Particula201Particula<							U.
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				Long sought Home302	our sourcey nome		Taton 20
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Babel Streams			Long Time Ago	Purelat P. 100		
	Babylonian Captivity104				Pacolet		
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				Luther159			CZDridge
Jensendo	Ballstown	Dubin		N			
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		Dudley					
Invec of Prayer.70 BorrahE.Injørerll.323 Mer, 212Mar, 224 Willitation.Filterina SongSongor Christian All Solicitudo areWr.0.C.Easter Anthem.90 Edon.IMeritation.Filterina SongorSongor Christian All Solicitudo are91 Solicitudo areWr.0.C.Easter Anthem.90 Edon.IMeritation.Filterina SongorSolicitudo are91 Solicitudo are0.C.Easter Anthem.90 Edon.IMeritation.Filterina SongorSolicitudo are91 Solicitudo are <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Martial Trumpet 61</td> <td>Pastoral Elegy147</td> <td></td> <td>Verbob</td>				Martial Trumpet 61	Pastoral Elegy147		Verbob
Bornholm     Description     Ender Athem     Display     Display     Display     Solid Rand     Display       C     Easter Athem     Marriello     Pillerin's Song     Display     Solid Rand     Display		Dunkap'e Creek		Marysville 6			
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		F					W.
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		1.		Meditation 4			
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Eruce's Address132		11untiugton169				
	0		T	Messiah 97			Washington 67
$ \begin{array}{c ccccc} Cancom Kidd & 56 \\ Cancom Kidd & 56 \\ Kystan & 10 \\ Cherkall M & 56 \\ Christian Constraints & 11 \\ Cherkall M & 56 \\ Christian Constraints & 11 \\ Cherkall M & 56 \\ Christian Constraints & 11 \\ Christian Constraints & 11 \\ Christian Constraints & 11 \\ Christian Constraints & 12 \\ Christian Co$	<b>U.</b>	Edom	1.	Middlehury 17		Soldier's Return 36	Watchman
$ \begin{array}{c} Charletown & 23 \\ Chierand & 24 \\ Cheerdul & 91 \\ Eloo & 81 \\ Chierand & 276 \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ Chierand & 276 \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ P \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ P \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ P \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ P \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ P \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\ Christian Christian Convert & 33 \\ Convert & 33 \\ Christian Convert & 33 \\$				Midnight Cry 32			Watchman's Call 65
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Captain Kidd 50	Elysian		Milledgeville	Flenary		War Department
$ \begin{array}{c} Cherchall & grading (Cherchall & grading (C$	Charlestowa 23	Essay	lmandra new 34	Millennium	Portugal		Warwick
$ \begin{array}{c c} Christian, or Carnsville, 26\\ Christian, Carnsville, 26\\ Christian, Carnsville, 26\\ Christian, Christian, Constant, 27\\ Christian, Christian, Constant, 27\\ Christian, Christian, Constant, 27\\ Christian, Christian, Constant, 27\\ Christian, Christian, 27\\ Christian, 2$		Eton	Immensity		Portuguese Hyma136		
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Christian or Carnsville 26} \\ \mbox{Christian or Carnsville 26} \\ \mbox{Christian Conflicts } & \mbox{Christian Soldier } & \mbox{Soldier } & \mbox{Soldie } & \mbox{Soldier } & \mbox{Soldier } & \mbox{Soldier } & \$	China	Evening Shade 46	Indian Convert	Mission	Precious Eible		lation
$ \begin{array}{c} Christian Song$	Christian, or Carnsville, 26	Exhilaration 54	Indian's Farewell 25	Missionary Farewell	Primrose 3		
$ \begin{array}{c c} Christian Conlites &131 \\ Christian Conlites &131 \\ Christian Solder, C.M. 45 \\ Christian Solder, C.M. 45 \\ Fairfeld &45 \\ Fairfeld &45 \\ Christian Solder, C.M. 45 \\ Fuint & Solder, C.M. 45 \\ Fuint $	Christian Song129	Exultation 88	Indina's Petition		Promised Land 51	Star of Columbia	Weeping Saviour 7
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Christian Prospect.} & 233 \\ \mbox{Christian Potepect.} & 233 \\ \mbox{Christian Soldier} & & 233 \\ \mbox{Christian Soldier} & & 243 \\ \mbox{Cohristian Soldier} & & 243 \\ \mbox{Christian Soldier} & & 243 \\ \mbox{Cohristian Soldier} & & 243 \\ \mbo$	Christian Conflicts		Intercession		Prospect	Stonington279	Welch
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Christian Solder, C.M. 45} \ \mbox{Fulfred} &$	Christiau Prospect	F.	Interrogation		Prospect of Heaven 24		Wells
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Christiau Soldier, C. M., 45	Fairfield 48	In that morning	Mississinni 149		Sufferings of Christ 85	Welton
$ \begin{array}{c} Christian Warkre \hfill and \h$		Faithful Soldier122	Invitation 2		R.		WesleyIl4
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Christian Warfare 37	Family Bible 29			Banture S33		When I am Gone
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Christian's Farewoll 334	Farewell 81					Whitestown135
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Christian's Hope 74	Farewell Authem	Ionia			Sweet Harmony 59	Willoughby
						Sweet Heaven	Wilmot
		Fiducia				Sweet Home	Windham 48
			J. :			Sweet Solitude 155	Wiuter
Communication         19         French Broad         25         Jerussien         11         Restoration         5         Sweet Kivers         160         Woodland         11           Complainer         18         Funeral Anthem         18         N.         Ribble Island         16         Woodland         16         Woodland         16         Woodland         16         Yue         16         Yue         20         T.         16         Yue         16         Yue         20         Yue         20         Yue         20         Yue         20         Yue         20         20         Yue         20         20         Yue         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20         20 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>Jefferson 49</td><td></td><td>Perimation 96</td><td>Sweet Prospect</td><td>Wondrous Love</td></t<>			Jefferson 49		Perimation 96	Sweet Prospect	Wondrous Love
Complement         18         Funcel Anthem         187         Jordan's Shore		French Broad		statuat hore manner of		Sweet Rivers	Woodland
Condence			Jordan's Shore	N.			
Concord         321         G.         Juble         113         Newer part again         119         Dechester         275         Tender Cara, or Soda,331         Yung Convert			Joy to the world 981	Nachrilla 01		Т.	
Condecension         312         G.         Judgment         47         New Heinian         88         Reskirklyre         353         Tennesse         35         Young Convert         .998           Consolation         new		- aberat inoughterminister		Name part and 100	Runh ster 050	Wanden Owner on Sale 201	
Scosolation         17         Garden Hyma         90         K.         New burgh	Condescension	G.					Young Convert
Consolition new	Consolution 17	Garden H. mn 00	-		Postingtum 120	Tennessee	
Contented Soldier	Consolution new 58	tionrain 70	К.		hockingham	The good out way	2.
	Cantented Soldier 514	Glasson 905	Kambia 161				111. On 1
2 Cool a pectalition of Acquotization of the organization of the o			Kalon 2	New Haven	Rock of Ages	1 He 1/00%	2160
		soon a ajonatation al	active damage and a second sec	tien Orleaus 101	Tromanail Iddiy	The true powers	Lion s Light

335

## 356

## METRICAL INDEX

			ACA CARA ALL.			
L. M.	C. M.	Remember me	L. P. M.	1,5.	1 12,11.	12,12,12,12,11.
Ballstowu	Alabama	Repeutance161	Greenfield121	Laud of Pleasure 63	Family Bible 20	Indian's l'etition
Behol-1 the Lamb of God320	An Address for all 99	Resignation 38	P. M.	8,7.	Farewell 81	12,11,12,11,12,12,12,11.
Christian Prospect	Autioch	Rochester	All is well	Babe of Bethlchem 78	Funeral Thought 257	Eden of Love
Contented Soldier	Arliugtou285	Rockingham	Babylouian Captivity 164	Charlestown 23	Transport152	
Devotion 13	Azmou181	Salem 12	Jubilee	Dayspring	6 line 7s.	lation
Distress	Babel Streams 52	Salvation 84	New Topia	Disciple123	Indian's Farewell 25	8,8,8,8,7.
Duke Street	Ballerma267	Sardina126	Portuguese Hymn136	Fount of Glory	Rock of Ages275	Knoxville
Exhilaration 54	China276	Separation 30	Sharon124	Harwell	Stauton	8,7,8,8,7. Prospect of Heaven 24
Freuch Broad265	Christiau Soldier 45	Solitude new	C. M. D.	Invocation	7,9.	
Glasgow295	Columbus	Something New254	Converted Thief 9	Jefferson 42	Crucifixion 25	8,8,8,8,8,3.
11ebron	Condescension	Sprague	Cross of Christ 35	Lena	Martial Trumpet 61 11.10.	Royal Proclamation146 11.11.6.6.7.6.
Hopewell	Consolation 17	Suffield 31	Derrick	Louisiaua	Come ys Discon294,331	Day of Judgment 84
Humble Penitent172	Coronation299 Detroit	Sweet Prospect	Bower of Prayer 70	Mouldering Vine 87 Olney 64	Shepherd's Star	8,6,8,4.
Huntington	Dove of Peace	Tender Care, or Soda	Cheerful	Our Journey Home	9,8,	Olive Shade
Immensity	Dublia	Tennessee 28	Christian's Farewell334	Parting Friends	Redeeming Grace 56	8,6,8,6,8,6,8,7.
In that morning194	Dudley250	The Trumpeters	Drummoud	Repose151	12.8.	Hallelujah139
Jerusalem 11 Kødron 3	Dunlap's Creek276	This world is not my	lmandra new	Restoration	Pilgrim's Farewell 158	12,11.11,11,12,11.
Lindan	Edom	home	1mandra	Ripley	12,9,	Christian Warfare 37
Marysville	Fairfield 48	Tribulation119	Isles of the South 86	Soldier's Return 26	Saints bound for Heaven.258	7,7,7,5,7,7,7,5.
Meditation 4	Fiducia	Warwick	Sincerity	Sweet Affliction	Thou art gons to the	Bruce's Address132
Mission	Georgia,	Wesley114	Solicitude 69	Thorny Desert 83	Grave	7,7,7,6,7.7,7,6.
Nashville271	Gospel Trumpet	Winter	Star of Columbia	Warrenton 94	8.8.6.	Christian, or Carasville. 26
Ohl turn, Sinner	Hallelujah107	Woodland110	Sweet gliding Kedron 200	11.8.	Consolation new 58	8,8,8,6,8,8,8,6.
Old Hundred 22	Hanover 4	S. M.	The Rock 60	Concord	Garden Hymn 90	Christian's Hope 74
Parting Hand113	Happiness	Albion 23	Thou art passing away329	Davis 15	Indian Convert	7,6,7,6,7,7,7,7.
Pilgrim's Song106	Heavenly March253	America 27	War Department 94	Samanthra	Kingwood 98	Elysian100
Portugal	Hick's Farewell 19	Aylesbury	128.	6,6,9.	Pilgrim's Lot	7,6,7,6,7,7,7,6.
Prospect	Joy to the world281	Evening Shade 46	Trumpet 57	Exultation 88	Rhode Islaud145	1nvocation 72
Redemption108	Jordan's Shore318	Florida120	108.	Middlebury 17	Willoughby	7,6,7,6,7,6,7,7.
Rockbridge288	Leauder128	Gospel Tidings	Sweet Harmony 59	Rapture	8,7,4.	Midnight Cry 32
Reckingham168	Liberty 68	Hope	7,6.	10,11.	Invitation 2	7,6,8,8,8,6.
Sailor's llome182	Liverpool 1	Idumea 31	Bound for Causan193	Star in the East 16	Invitation new	Hebrew Children
Salem 53	Long sought llome302	Intercession	Christian Coufficts131	89.	Missionary Farewell328	6,4,6,4,6,7,6,4.
Schenectady178	Mear 24	Kambia154	Complainer 18	Green Fields	Missionary Song197	Happy Land 89
Sherburne280	Messiah	Lisbon	Delight102	New Jerusalem125	Ziou278	6,6,4,6,0,6,4.
Social Band112	Milledgeville	Luther159	Essay	Pastoral Elegy147	10,10,11,11.	New Haven
Supplication	Minister's Farewell 14	Mount Zion	Faithful Soldier122	Sufferings of Christ 85	Confidence	7,6,8,7,7,6,7,6. Salutation143
Sweet Heaven	Missionary's Adieu290	Morning Worship	Good Physician	Union 39	6,6,8,6,6,8. Amity282	8,8,7,8,8,3,3,3,3,8.
Sweet Solitude	Montgomery170 Never part again	New Year	Woln Moune 102	Amity	6,6,9,6,6,9.	Mississippi
The good old Way156	New Britain	Ninety-third Psalm 7	Missionary Hymn	Benevento	True Happiness	8,8,7,8,8,7,7,9,8.
The Narrow Way		Shepherd	Moraing Trumpet	Canon	.0.8.	Morning Star115
Turtle Dove 43		Shirland	Mutual Lore 53	Cookham	When I am Gone	6,6,6,3,6,6,6,6,6,8,
Upton		Silver Street		Eltham	10.11.11.	Captain Kidd 50
Uxbridge		Stopington 279	Singing Christian	Eton	Morality 44	7,8,7,8,7,8,7,8,7,7,8,8.
Varnon 31	Pardoning Love	Watchman		Interrogation249	11,11,11,5,11.	Christian Soldier 95
Washington 67	Penitent's Prayer	Webster	Traveller	Ionia	Sweet Home	7.7.7.7.7.9.6.
Watchman's Call	Pilgrim	Weeping Saviour 7	Zion's Light	King of Peace 6	11.8,11,8.	Come and taste with me.106
Wells	Pisgah,	Worcester	8 line 7s.	Wilmot	Lone Pilgrim 256	9,6,9,8,8,8,6.
Welton,		II. M.	Bozrah 39	12,9,6.	12,9,12,12.9,	Mercy's Free
Whitestown	Plenary		8.4.	Wondrous Lova252		8.7,8,7,7,7
Windham	Primrose	Delight	Long Time Ago313	8,10,	12,12,12,13.	Predous Bible
	Promised Land 51	Lonox	Weich	Legacy	Millennium 75	Storeotyped by L. Johrs, a & Uo. Fats











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