





$10^{-1 t^{2}}$ EOL an $18+1$




 Cophein hatane fitm -

## Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2011 with funding from Calvin College

http://www.archive.org/details/evangelicalmusic00hick


## PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, SET PIECES, ANTHEMS,

$$
\& c ., \& c ., \& c .
$$

BY J. H. HICKOK AND GEO. FLEMING.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
J. WHETHAM, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; D. APPLETON \& CO., NEW YORK; GEO. FLEMING, CARLISLE; WM. O. HICKOK, CHAMBERSBURGH; L. LOOMIS, PITTSbURGh, Pa.; Yale \& WYatt, RICHMond, Va; and PEarCe \& BESaNCON, Natchez, Miss.

Entered accordiog to Act of Congress, in the Clerk's office of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Feb. 4th, 1834, by George Flemnga and J. H. Hicxor. - $1 / 2 \times 1$

## PREFACE.

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

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

In a large portion of the United States, the prepossession in favour of Patent Notes is so strong, that no work printed in round notes, can be introduced. This circumstance, and the general character of the works which have hitherto appeared in patent notes, have kept the standard of Church Musick in the portion to which we allude, very low. Unwilling that a difference of opinion in regard to the utility of patent notes, should be the means of prolonging this state of things, the Compilers have issued their work in both patent and round notes.

The arrangement of the parts is as follows :-The upper line, or Tenour, is intended to be sung by the higher male voices; the Second Treble by the more deep-toned female voices; the Air, or First 'Treble, and third in the score, should be sung exclusively by the higher set female voices; and the Base, or lower staff, by the lower or full-toned male voices. The practice, too prevalent with some teachers, of placing male voices on the Air, or First 'Treble, and fenale on the Tenour, or upper part, is very injurious to correct harmony, and a palpable violation of the design and intentions of the authors of the pieces.

We have not placed, except in a few cases, any directions over the tunes, indicative of the movement they ought to receive, because tunes intended to be sung to various words, ought to vary in expression, as much as they do in sentiment; and the adding of directory terms would be apt to mislead. In many instances, we have added marks of expression to the words, particularly where more than one stanza is sot to a piece ; these will be found of use in cultivating musical cxpression.

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

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

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

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

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

## TO TEACHERS AND LEARNERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## A WORD TO LEARNERS.

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

[^0]
## RUDIMENTS OF MUSICK.

## LESSON I.

1. Musick is the art of combining sounds in a manner agreeable to the ear: It is also a science, treating of the principles upon which the various combinations of sound are formed, and by which they are regulated.
2. There are two departments in Musick,—Melody and Harmony.
3. Melody is an agreeable succession of sounds.
4. Harmony is an agrecable combination of musical sounds, or different melodies, performed at the same time.
5. Musick consists of seven primary tones or sounds, which are represented by the first seven letters of the alphabet.
6. Every eighth sound or tone, is considered the same in nature as the first; and is always on the same letter repeated, and of the same name.
7. A $\qquad$ consists of five lines, with their spaces, on which Staff $\qquad$ the musical characters are written. Each line and space of the staff takes the name of some one of these seren letters.
8. When the characters used to express musical sounds, ascend or descend beyond the staff, short lines, called Ledger lines, are added.
9. The situation of the letters on the staff is determined by certain characters called Clefs.
10. The $\mathbf{F} \mathbf{D}$ is used in Base, and stands on the fourth line,

Clef always counting from the bottom.
11. The G is used either in Tcnour or Treble, and someClef times in Alto, and stands on the second line.
12. The $\mathrm{C} \mp$ is used in Coumier, and stands on the third line. Clef 1 This Clef is seldom used in modern musick.

## LINES AND SPACES.


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

Example-Of the relative situation of the different parts of Musick.


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

In learning to sing, a set of syllables or words should be used.
Observations. Guido, an Italian monk, who lived in Tuscany about eight hundred years ago, is reputed to be the first who brought the Scalc or Gamut to something of its present form. He taught the use of the following six names, viz: Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La. La Maire, a French musician, made an addition of Si , as follows:
C. D. E. F. G. A. B.' C.

The Italians have changed $U L$ to $D o$, for sake of a softer sound; thas, -

$$
\text { Do, Re, } M i, F a, S o l, L a, N i, \text { Do. }
$$

C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C.
14. Of the seven primary sounds in musick, five are whole tones, and two are semitones, or half tones. The semitones are always be$t$ ween $m i$ and $f a$, and between $l a$ and $f a$.
15. The situation of the notes on the staff, is determined by the Flats or Sharps at the commencement.
Nors. These flats or sharps are called the signature or sign of the key-note. When no flat or sharp is placed at the beginning of a tune, its signature is said to be naturnl.
16. $M i^{*}$ (or according to the Italian system, Si ) is the governing note. Its place on the staff is found by the following Table.

The natural place for mi $(s i)$ is on B , but

| If $B$ be flat $(\mathrm{b})$ |  | - | ¢ F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If B and E |  | A If F and C |  |
| If $\mathbf{B}, \mathrm{E}$, and |  | D If $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{C}$, and | Mif (si) is on |
| If $B, E, A$, and $D$ |  | G/If F,C,G, and D |  |

17. The order of the names in ascending from $M i$, is $f a$, sol, $l a$, $f a, s o l, l a$; and in descending from it, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa; then mi occurs again: Or, from Si , ascending,-do, re, $m i, f a$, sol, la; de-scending,-la, sol, fa, mi, re, do; then si occurs again.

EXAMPLE.


## QUESTIONS ON LESSON 1 .

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

OF NOTES AND REST心.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


QUESTIONS ON LESSON It.

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

## LESSON III.

OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN MUSICK.

1. A Brace $\{$ or fhows liow many parts are sung or played together.
2. The different parts thus connected, form a Score.
3. Bars
divide the musick into equal parts, as it regards time. 'The space between any two bars is called a Measure.
4. Thick or or $\boldsymbol{H}$ show the end of a strain of musick, or the Double Bars $\boldsymbol{A}$ end of a line of poetry.
5. A Sharp (井) is a mark of elevation,-set before a note, it raises it half a tone.
6. A Flat (b) is a mark of depression,-set before a note, it sinks it half a tone.
7. A Natural ( $\dagger$ ) is a mark of restoration,-set before a note, previously made flat or sharp, it restores it to its primitive tone.

Note 1. Flats, Sharps, and Naturals, thus used, are called Accidentals.
2. Av accidental not only affects the note it precedes, but alt those that stand on the same letter in the same measure; and when the last note in the measure is affected by an accidental, and the first note in the next measure stands on the same letter, the separating bar does not destroy its effect; it will continue its influence until a note occurs on some other letter.
3. Where fa or sal is to be raised half a tone by an Accidental, the perforiner, in order to a currect intonation, should call $\mathrm{Fa} f$, and Sol si, (pronounced fee and see.) When mi is to be flatted, the effect may easily be produced by calling it fa. 'This method has long been practised in the most celebrated European schools.
4. The Flats or Sharps at the beginning of a tune, called the Signature, have an influence to the end of the piece, unless their effect be destroyed by a natural. That is, flat signatures require ail the notes or letters affected by them to be sounded half a tone lower, and sliarp signatures require them to be sounded half a tone higher. But as the names of the notes on those letters are governed by the signature, this effect ss produced without any effort on the part of the singer: only in instrumental musick a different cxecution is necessary.
8. A Slur ( $\sim$ or - ) drawn over or under any number of notes, shows that they are to be sung to one syllable.
9. A Dot or Point, ( - ) placed at the right hand of a note or rest, adds to them half their lengtl.
10. A Double Dot or Point, ( . .) placed at the right hand of a note or rest, adds to them three-fourths of their primitive time.
11. A Repeat (: ) points out some part of a tune that is to be sung twice.
12. A Repeat or : before a Double Bar, shows that the preceding strain is to be repeated.
13. A Repeat : or : after a Double Bar, shows that the fol-
14. A Redite (: $\|:$ ) signifies the repetition of words.
15. A Figure 3, called a mark of diminution, reduces any three notes, over or under which it may be placed, to the time of two notes of the same kind. (See Camberwell, page 37; Braintree, page 69 ; Brattle Street, page 82, etc.)
16. Choosing Notes $P \bar{P} \overline{-}$ give the performer liberty to sing Pope cither
17. A Hold or Pause ( $\cap$ ) placed over a note or rest, shows they are to be held beyond their true time, at the discretion of the performer. When placed between notes, or over a bar, it denotes a short suspension of sound.

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

## QUESTIONS ON LESSON III.

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

## LESSON IV.

## BEATING TIME, AND ACCENT.

1. Time, in musick, directs the movement of every piece of musical composition, and shows ils equal proportions of measure, agreeably to the sign or figures set at the begimning.
2. Beating time is generally performed by causing the hand to fall and rise, as the movement may require.

Note. Dr. Arnolss nbserves, in regard to beating time,-"It is absolutely necessary, at the commencement, that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is, to keep it regular and in exact motion." If the teacher were to count, audibly, and beat for his pupils, requiring them, in silence, or in a very low tone, to count and beat with hom, before he suffers them to sing, thll they can do it accurately,-tbey would find the task less irksome; and the art less difficult to be acquired than is generally supposed.
3. The hand, in beating lime, shonld always fall on the first part of the measure, and rise on the bast.
4. Accent is a certain slress or force of voice, upon what are termed the strong parts of the measure. 'The unaccented parts are called the weak parts.
5. A note which fills a measure, should be swelled full. When a measure contains two notes, the first is accented. When it is divided into three or four equal parts, the first has a full or superiour accent, and the third a half or inferiour accent. When in triple time a measure contains six notes, the first has the superiour, and the fifth the inferiour accent; but in compound time, the first has the superiour and the fourth the half accent.

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

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

Observalion 3. To the above rules for accenting musick, there is one exception, and that one of frequent occurrence. Whenever the musical accent happens to be at rariance with a true expression and emphasis of the words sung; that is, when an unaccented note is applied to a word which the sense of the subject renders emphatickor when a word of minor importance in the sentence is applied to an accented note, the musick must always yield to the spirit and sense of the subject.

## QUESTIONS ON LESSON IV.

3. On what part of the measure should the hand always fall, in beating time ? 4. What is Accent? 5. What part of a measure is aluays the strong part? Where is the accent when the measure is divided into three or four parts?
What is meant by expression in musick? What is the primary object of vocal musick? What is vocal musick, divested of Accent and Expression? Is there an caception to the rules here laid down for accenting musick? When?

## LESSON V.

## VARIOUS MOODS OF TIME.

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


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

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

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

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

## EXAMPLES.



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



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

## QUESTIONS ON LESSON V.

1. How many kinds of Time are there? $\quad$. How many Moods of Common Time? 3. What figures denote the First Mood? Fow many beats in a Measure? What is the Measure Note? What fuor notes will fill a measure? How many beats on a half note, in the first variety? How many on a pointed balf note? If three quarte notes be in a measure, what four other notes can it contain? 4. What is the mark of the Second Mood? How many beats does this mood require? What do the figures placed at the beginning of the tune London, (page 48,) signify? How many beats on the first note? What cbaracter is placed over some of the half notes? What is its use? Is there any Slor in the Bass? What characters do you see on $B$, in the Tenour, besides the notes? What variety of Time is Clarendom (page 77) set to? What is its measure note? How many beats in a measure? What is its signatore? What rests do you see in the Tenour? Does the hand rise or fall on the first note? What is the signature of Harleigh? (page 78.)
2. How many varieties of Triple Time are there? Wby called Triple? How many beats in a measure? On what part of the measure is the full accent? Where the inferiour? When tbere are six notes in a measure, where the inferiour? What figures mark the first mood? What figures mark the second? What figures mark the third? To what Mood is Hebrom (page 111) set? To what Mood is German Air (page 114) set?
3. How many Moods of Compound Time are there? 9. What figures mark the First Mood? What figures mark the Second Mond? How many beats are required for a measure in Compound Time? Why is this rariety of time called Compound Time?

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

## LESSON VI.

## OF STACCATO MIRES, SYNCOPATION AND APPOGGIATURES.

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

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

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

## EXAMPLE.

LEADING NOTES.

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

6. Cadcnza, or Cadence ad libztum, is an extempore passage, introduced by a solo performer, immediately preceding the last note of a period or fimal cadence.

## EYAMPLE.


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

EXAMPLES.


## QUESTIONS ON LESSON VI.

1. What is meanl by singing Slaccato? What is the term called which is opposed to Staccato? Ans. Legato. What is understood by singing Legato? Ans. Singing in a smooth, gliding manner. 2. What are Syncopated Notes? When do they often require an accent? 3. What is an Appoggiature? Whence do they derive their time? How many kinds of Appoggiatures are there? 4. What are Leading Notes? When they precede pointed notes, what is their value, in time? 5. What are Aftcr Notes? 6. What is a Cadenza?

## LESSON VII.

## INTERVALS AND CHORDS,

1. An Interval is the distance between one note and another, whether immediate or remote, as from $\mathbf{C}$ to D -from $\mathbf{C}$ to F, \&c.
2. The least interval used in modern vocal musick, is a Semitonc.
3. An interval of one semitone, as from $m i$ to $f a$, is called a Minor Sccond.

4. An interval of a full tone, or two semitones, as from fe to sol, is called a Major Second.

5. An interval composed of a full tone and a half tonc, or three semitones, as from mi to sol, is called a
 Minor Third.
6. An interval composed of two full tones, or four semitones, as from fa to la, is called a Mujor Third.

7. An interval of two full iones and a half tonc, or fire semitones, as from mi to la, is called a Minor I'burth.

8. An interval of three full tones, or six semitones, as from fa to $m i$, is called a Major Fourill.

9. An interval of two full tones and two half tones, or six semitones, as from mi to fa, is called a Minor Fifth.

10. An interval of three full tones and a half tone, or seven semitones, as from fi to sol, is called a Major Fifth.
11. An interval composed of threc tones and two semitones, or cight semitones, as from $l a$ to $f a$, is called a Minor Sixth.
12. An interval of four tones and a semitone, or nine semitones, as from fa to la, is called a Major Sixth.

13. An interval of four tones and two semitones, or ten semitoncs, as from la to sol, is called a Minor Seventh.
14. An interval of five tones and one half-tone, or eleven semitones, as from $f a$ to $m i$, is called a Major Seventh.
15. An interval of five tones and two half tones, or twelve semitones, is called an Octave.
16. Those notes which produce harmony, sounded together, are termed Concords, and their intervals consonant intervals. Those which are disagreeable to the ear, when sounded together, are called Discords, and their intervals dissonant intervals.
17. The Perfect Cnords are Unisons, Fifths, and Eighths.
18. The Imperfect Chords are Thirds, Major Fourths, Minor Fifths, and Sixths.
19. The Disconds are Seconds, Minor Fourths, and Sevenths.

Note. Discords are sometimes admissible in musical composition. When they precede perfect chords, they greatly increase their power and beauty, but they should be seldom used.

## LESSON VIII.

Of the several notes which compose tile diatonick scale; their relation to each other, and peculiar qualities.

1. There are two general Scales used in modern musick, - the Diatonick and Chromatick.
2. The Diatonick Scalc is a gradual succession of natural sounds, divided into octaves, tones and semitones.
3. 'The first note in the Scale, is the Key-note or Tonick. It de-
termines the pitch of the scale, and is the basis on which all the other notes rest, and from which they are reckoned.
4. The second note of the scale is called the Supertonick, because situated next above the Tonick.
5. The third is called the Mediant, because it is midway between the Tonick and Dominant. It forms, in connexion with the 'Tonick, the most important chord in harmony, and also determines the nature of the Mode.
6. The fourth note is called the Sublominant, because it stands in the same relation to the Octave that the Dominant sustains to the Tonick: being a fifth below the former, as the Dominant is a fifth above the latter.
7. The Dominant is the fifth note of the scale; so called from its importance and its immediate comexion with the Tonick.
8. The sixth is called the Sulmediant, because it is equadistant from the Subdominant and the Octave, or because it sustains the same relation to the Octave which the Mediant does to the 'Tonick:
9. The scventh note is called the Subtonick or lcading note. This is always the sharpened seventh of the scale, and, when heard, seems to point to the eighth or Octave.
10. The Octave, or eightl note of the scale, is essentially the same as the Tonick, -the difference between them consisting only in the pitch.
11. In the Natural Scale there are but two Keys,-the Major Key of C, and the Minor Key of A. If the Signature be formed by Sharps, the 'Tonick of the Major Mode is always the first degree. above, and that of the Minor Mode, the first below the last sharp of the signature. If the Signature consists of Flats, the Tonick in the Major Mode is always the third degree below, and that of the Minor Mode the ffth degree below the last flat of the signature. The Base usually concludes on this note.
12. 'the Minor Tonick may be known from the Major by the leading note, which, in the Minor Mode, is always formed by an Accidental.

EXAMPLES.
MAJOR KEY OF C.


Note I. When the interval between the Key-note and the third degree above, is only a minor third, the key is minor, (improperly called the flat key;) but when this interval is a major third, the key is major, (commonly called a sharp key.)

Note 2. The minor key is adapted to airs of the plaintive kind, and the major key to those of a lively, animatiog description. In selecting tunes for public worship, great care should be taken by the leader, to make choice of such as are adapted to the spirit of the psalm or hymn. He should also be sure to pitch lis tunes on the proper key. To pitch them too high or too low, cannot fail to impair the harmony and render the performance painful.
Note 3. The Minor Key is considered imperfert, and has this peculiarity, that the sixth and seventh of its ascending notes in the octave, are each a semitone higher than the same notes descending. The Minor Mode requires that whenever the seventh of the Scale ascends to the eighth, it should be sharped.
13. The Chromatick Sicale is formed by semitones only; and generally ascends by Sharps and descends by Flals.
14. In asceuding and descending on the Chromatick Scale, there are thirteen degrees.

EXAMPLE.


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

## LESSON $1 X$.

## TRANSPOSITION AND BIODULATION.

1. The transposition of the key, is the removal of a tune higher or lower on the Scale, than its natural place, by assuming another letter for the key-note, and adapting the semitones to it by means of signatures or accidentals, (that is, flats and sharps.)

## RUDIMENTS OF MUSICK.

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

EXAMPLES.
BHARPSIGNATURES.


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

modolation by naturals.


## NENAGTEIETT OF THE VOICD.

Iv our "Hints to Teachers." at the commencement of this work, frequent exercises in keeping time, and rehearsals in mere monotone sound, for the purpose of impressing on the mind of the pupil the various divisions of the notes, is.., is recommended.
Great care should be taken to see that the pupils form their voices properly that is, that they should be formed with a proper position of the organs of the throat, be clear and unobstructed, and free fron all guttural, nasal, tental, or lahial peculiarities. 'To aid the teacher in accomplishiog this, we will here remark, that the proper positions of the organs of the throat, which give modification to sounds, may be ascertained by the following experiment:Let the pupils speak the letter a (as in azee) frequenty, observing with care the position of the organs of the (hroat while making the sound. The same letter may then be pronounced in a singing manuer, keeping the oryans as in speaking. The letter $l$ may then be added, forming the syllable $l u$, and sounded with the organs as before. In all the exercises on the monotone, and in the fullowing aad other introductory singing lessuns, care should be taken that all sounds be made as ahove directed.
In country places, where Singing Scliools are generally held but one aight
in a week, during three months in a year, we are aware that teachers feel their limits so circumscribed, as to be obliged to pass rapidly from one subject to aoother, and often to bring a number of particulars into the same view. This may sometimes be successfully done; yet the result is more generally disastrous. The habits of pupils are but imperfectly formed, and often do they become discouraged, and over-rate the difficulties of the art, or undervalue their owa abilities.
Under such circumstaaces, permit us to recommend the monitorial system of instruction, so far as the rudiments and earlier practical lessons are concerned. It has been tried, and with the bappiest results. A school need not be regularly organized into classes,--let the teacher call for assistants just when and where he needs them, and act, himself, as superintendent in the mean time. This will fix the atteution and secure the interest of the scholars; and a half hour spent in this manner, each evening, during three months, will effect wonders. This will also serve to raise up in every place leaders in musick, who will, eventually, become competeut to the task.

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

EXERCISE I.


Come, theu Fount of eve - ry bless - ing, Tune my heart to sing thy praise; Streams of mer-cy ne-ver cea-sing, Call for songs of loud-est praise.
EXERCISE III.


O comc, loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our Al-mighty King; For we our voices high should raist, When our salvation's Rock we praise.

## RUDIMEN'TS OF MUSICE.



EXERCISE VIII.


1. Siweet Spi - rit, if thy ai - ry sleep, Nor sees my tears, nor hears my sighs, $O \quad I$ will weep, in lux'-ry weep, Till the last heart's drop fills my eyes.

## EXERCISE IX.



EXERCISE XI.


## EXERCISE XII.



Great is the Lord 1
Great is the Lord I his acts of
might-
his acts of might-
bis acts of might Are told by heay'n,and earth, he heav'n, and carth, and main.

## RRACTICAL R MAREG。

Proper attention to the preceding Rules and Remarks will enable the greeable harshness to the musick. They ought to consider that first attempts learner to sing musick by note, and understand the structure of the musical scale.

We will now direct the attention of the learner to some remarks calculated to enable him to sing with propriety and effect.

The first object with the vocalist, after having learned to sing by note, should be to understand well the sentiment conveved in the rords he uses, and the emotions they are intended to produce. His pronunciation and emphasis should be currect, and his articulation clear and distinct.

Articolation, in singing, as in speaking, consists" in giving every letter in a syllable its due proportion of sound, according to the nost approved method of pronouncing it, and in making such a distinction between the syllables of which words are composed, as that the ear shali, without difficulty, acknowledge their number, and perceive at once, to which syllable each letter belongs." In strict propriety, tie vowcls only should be sung, and the consonants merely articulated, as in speech. Instructers frequently neglect this subject, from au idea that uttering the consonants distinctly gives a disa-
are always, comparatively, unsuccessful; and that great things may be accomplished by industrious perseverance. When we say, that the consonants should be forcibly articulated, we should also add, that they should be more or less so, according to eircumstances. The same rules will he found applicable to the purposes of musich, which goyern the reader or speaker; and he who is not well instructed in the one, will seldom attain graceful performance in the other.
Many teachers, also, disregard the pauses, while some go so far as to deny the practicalility of observing them in singing. The selool-master who should deny their utility in reading, and instruct his pupils accordingly, would searcely be farther astray. If the sense be dependent on their proper use in the one instance, it is often obscured by the neglect of them io the other. The principal pauses should be noticed with much care, not by a suspension in the movement, but by the occasional shortening of a note. Nor is this, by any means, so difficult as is generally supposed. The vocalist of even moderate acquirements, who has, nevertheless, some corrcct ideas of expression, -
who feels the force of his subject, and is in earnest to cnlist the feelings of lis audience, will, imperceptibly, observe the pauses, in his effort to enforce the sentiment. The use of occasional directory terms in our hymn books, would greatly aid most singers in their style of performance. Without them it will generally be difficult to enable a whole Choir, or a majority of its members, to observe the great varieties of character which their ennunciation should embrace.

We hare said that the vocalist ought to give utterance to, and make prominent, the emotions which burned in the breast of the poet, whose strains lie singe. If he would excel in his profession, let him study the uords of his picce, their meaning and connerion, and the object of the writer, and then endeavour to cxecute them in such a mamner as will give them the most effect. He ought also to study the character of the musick he $\sin g$ s, and its suitableness to the words to be applied. It must be obvious to all, that the same tune ought not always to be sung in the same style, and that all Psalms and Hymns ought not to reccive the same execution. Each sentiment may require a variation in the performance.

Our lyrick poetry is usinlly made up of Narrative,-Description,-Anopation and Praise,-Supphcathen,-Devotion, \&e., \&c. A different style of performance is required in all these varieties.

Narrative passages ought to be sung in a mode:-ate tone of roice, and in moderate time.

Description, when it is of the ordinary kind, ought to be of the same style; but when it is of Heaven, the beatiludes of Deity, of his loveliness, or any other of his benignant qzalities, the performance ought to be in a soft and tender manner-in a dolce style, as it is technically called-where each note is dwelt unon to its utmost nominal length, and the succeeding note glided unto, in as smooth, soft and delicate a manner as possible, as if loath to leave off dwelling upon the delicious sound.

Passages of Anoration and Praise ought to be performed in a spirited, staccato manner, as if the leart was full of pleasurable emotions, and raptured feelings towards the great Being worshipped, and elastick and joyous in uttering his praise.

In approaching our Gient Cieator and Fulker, "in whom we live, ant move, and have our being," as stphasers, we should not do it in spiritel and hurried strains. 'i'his would illy become a poor suppliant at the footstool ef Omnipotence, and is nut the mode adopted in the approach of a son $t 1$ its father, when desiring a benffit. In supplicatory pieces, very solemn musick ought to be selected, and the performance be slow and plaintive. $A / f / t-$ tuoso th the term applicd to deseribe this movement. Great errours are committed in the practical adaptation of musick to this description of Psalms and Hymns.
Devotionil pieces are still a different variety from those already enumerated. Every one who las approached his Heavenly Father with feelings of derotion, an form some idea, if he thas considered the subject, what his musical strains ought to be, when singing devolional pieces. The musirk ought to be solemn and the time slow. The Swell, or pathetich Emphasis, on the strong parts of the meazore, can be used with effect.
Between the solo performer and the Choir there is a difference to be observer. The one is unhound hy moods of time. or the pract rolume of voire to be thrown into the performance. Some pasates he sinties lifromeh with impetuosity; in others, he is meastured aud haty: in others, lis voice gradually diminishes aztay: He also adds at pleasure any amount of grace notes and inflexions_ of voice, and is praised or censured, as lie succeeds or fails in producing en effect. The Choir, on the contrary, is necessarily bound down to time, and to a degree of miformity in the volume of roice. The lime must be tolerably correct, in order to prevent confusion and discord, and, generally, moderately slou, in order to preserve that solemnity which becones the house of Cod, and the nugust Being worshipped. But it does not follow that it ought to be dull and insipid; but conformable to the spirit of the paalm or hymn, as already described.

But, finally; our directions must be general. The best prompter, after all, is an honest, derotional and religions uleart. If it be right, and warmed up with proper estination of the glorious qualities of the Supreme Being, who is alone wortly of our worship and praise, our exercises, with ordinary care, will not be unacceptable to Him , nor useless to ourselves.

Adagio, or ad.,-signifies the slowest time.
Ad libilum, or ad lib.,-at pleasure.
Affelluoso, or af.,-in a style ol execution expressive of affection, tenderness, supplication, or deep emotion.
Air,-leading melody in a composition.
Allegro, or al.,-a brisk and sprightly movement.
Allegrelto, -less quick than Allegro.
All $\sigma_{2}$-in German, Italian, and French compositions, means always the Second Treble, to be sung by a temale or child's voice; but in English compositions, it signifies the Counter, or high Tenuur.
Amoroso,-in a soft and delicate style.
Andante, or an.,-with distinctness. As a mark of time,
it implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro movements.
Andantino,-quicker than Andante.
Authem,-a musical cumposition set to sacred prose.
Animalo,-with animation and boldness.
A Lempo, or Tempo, - in the original time.
Base,-the lowest part in barmony.
$B i$,-denotes a repetition of a passage in musick.
Brilliante,-signifies that the movement is to be per-
furmed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.
Calando,-a dininution of time and sound, in general. Cantabile,-elegant, gracetul, melodious.
Choral,-is a peculiar composition of old Church style, slow muvement, written in equal rithmen, (time.)
Chorus,-a compusition or passage designed for all the voices.
Chromulick,-a term given to aceidental semitones Codn,- the cluse of a composition, or an additional close. Con,-with; as, Con spiritn,-with spirit ; Con furia,-with boldncss; Con animato,-with expression, \&c. Crescendo, Cres., or - , with an increaving sound. Da Capo, or D. C', -clase with the first strain.
Miminuendo, Dim., or $=$,-with a tecreasing sound. Duetto, or Duel, -a piece ol musiels of but iwa parts. Dolce, or dl .,-tenderly, sweetly, genlly.
Enharmonich,-a name for the quarter tone
Expressivo, or Expressionc,-with expression.

Falselto,-changing the voice from tenour to alto.
Fine,-the end.
Forte, For., or $f$. ,-loud.
Fortissimo, $F^{\prime} F$., or $f f$., -very loud.
Foriando, or $f z$.,-the notes over which this term is placed, are to be holdly struck with strong emphasis.
Fuguc, or Fuga,-a scientifick compusition, in which
one or more of the parts lead, and the rest follow in different intervals of time, and in the same or similar melody.
Grave,-slow and solemn.
Grazioso,-gracefiul ; a smooth and gentle style of execution, approaching to piano.
Hurmony,-an agreeable combination of musical sounds, or different melodies, performed at the same timc.
Interlude,-an instrumental passage introduced between two vocal passages.
Interval,- the distance between any two sounds.
Largo, or la., the slowest degree of movement.
Larghctlo,-quicker than Largo.
Legato, or te.,-signifies that the notes of the passage are
to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner. Lento,-slow, like Adagio.
Lentedo,--gradnally retarding
Mastoso,-with fuhess of tone and grandeur of expression.
Melody,-an agreeable succession of sounds.
Mcz=0,-half; as, Mezzo forte, or MF., -half loud; Mezzo pia., or MP.,-hall soft.
Moderato,--between Andante and Allegro.
Motello, - a vocal cumposition, in general fugueing style, the words taken from the sacred scriptures, and never less than 4 parts, often for $5,6,7$, or 8 parts.
Non,-not; as, Non troppo presto,-not too quick.
Oratorin,-a species ot Musical Drama, consisting of alrs, reciatives, duels, trios, choruses, \&c.
Orcriure, -in dramatick musick is an instrumental composition, which serves as an intradaction.
Orchestra,-the band of musical performers, or the place appropitiated to their use.

Pastorale,-a composition generally written in 6-4 or G-8 time, the style of which is soothing, tender and delicate.
Pianu, Pia., P., or $p$.,-soft.
Pianissimo, Pianiss., PP., or $p p$.,-very soft.
Pomposo,-a grand and dignified style of performance. Presio,-quick.
Prestissimo, - very quick.
Primo,-the first or leading part.
Quartello,-a composition consisting of four parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody
Quintetto,-musick composed in five parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.
Recitatire,-a sort of style which resembles speaking.
Secondo,-the second part.
Semi-Chorus,-half the choir or voices.
Sieiliano,-a composition written in 6-4 or 6-8 time, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.
Soavc,-agreeable, pleasing.
Solo,-a composition or passage designed for a single voice or instrument.
Soprano,-the Treble or higher voice part.
Sostcnuto,-sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their nominal length.
Spirituoso, or Con Spirito,-with spirit.
Slaccato,-the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, articulate, and distinct style of performance.
Symphony, or Sym.,-a passage to be executed by instrnmeats, while the vocal performers are silent.
Tasto Solo, or T.S.- -denotes that the movement should be performed with no other chords than Unisons and Octaves.
Tenore, or Tenour,-a high male voice; the third part in compusitions for four parts, - (the upper part in this book.)
Trio-a composition for three vaices.
Tulli,-full, or all together.
Vigoroso,-with energy.
Vivace,-in a brisk and sprightly manner.
Tolti,--turn over.

## EVANGELICAL MUSICK;

or,
THE SACRED MINSTREL AND SACRED HARP UNITED.

CAMBRIDGE. S. M.








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



## DURHAM, or DOVER. S. M.



THESSALIA. S. M.



HHATCHER, or HALCAM. S. M.
7̈andel.


1. Why should the Cbris-tian fear, And yield to sad mis-trust? The God of hea-ven is his friend, The right-eous and the just.


2. The Lord himself regards Each slowly 1dlling tear;
"He does not willingly afflict,"
Then why should Christians fear!
3. Why should the Chris-tian fear, And yield to sad mis-trust? The God of hea-ven is his friend, The right-eous and the just.
4. He marks thy changing path, And though it may be drear,
Does he not send a beacon's light? Then why, believers, fear?
5. Trials are kindly sent,

Lest life should be too dear;
Sorrow euts loose the ties of earth The pilgrim need not fear.

5. But in the vale of death, A beacon, Christ, appears; We'll sing farewell to fear. н. м


OLD LEEDS．S．M．
A． $\mathfrak{x}$ tilliams．





FAMEIELD. S. M.
Hist. 3. 3 Harvison.


## MORNINGTON. S. M.

II erd fitornington.


BEVEREDGE. S. M.
a. $\mathfrak{x}$ (filliants.


o bless the Lord, my soul, Let all with - in me join, And aid my tongue to bless his name, Whose fa - vours are di-vid ne.





 High as the heav'ns are rais'd Above the ground we tread, So far the rich-es of his grace, Our high-est thoughts exceed, Our highest thoughts exceed.




REJOICING in ocr hedeemer.

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

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


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

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




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



## CHATHAM. S. M.

ส. .Jones.



## FELLOWSHIP. S. M.


 Blest he the tie that binds, Our hearts in Christian love; The fel - $\mathrm{low}_{\mathrm{w}}$ ship of kin-dred minds, Is like to that a - bove.



AYLESBURY, or WIFESWORTH. S. M.



From lowest depths of woe, To God I sent my cry; Lord, hearmy sup-pli-ca-ting roice, And gra-cious-ly re - ply.



LITTLE MIAREBOROUGH. S. M. cxicliams.






KERSALL, or ST. BRIDES. S. M.
E. 7pouart.




DUNEAR. S. M.


KILLINGSWORTH. S. M.

2. Our moments fly apace,

Our feeble powers decay ;
Swift as a flood, our hasty days
Are sweeping us away.
$8 \frac{8}{5}$
3. Then, if our days must fly,

We'll keep their end in sight;
We'll spend them all in wisdom's way, Soon shall we reach the peaceful shore
And let them speed their flight.
4. They'll waft us sooner o'er

This life's tempestuous sea; Of blest eternity.


EGYPT. S. MH.

2. So days, and years, and time, Descending down to night, Can thenceforth never more return Back to the sphere of light.
3. And man, when in the grave Can never quit its gloom, Until th' eternal morn shall wake The slumber of the tomb.
4. O, may I find in death A biding place with God,
Secure from woe and sin, till call'd To share his bless'd abode!
5. Cheer'd by this hope, I watt, Thro' toil, and care, and grief, Till my appointed course is run, And death shall bring relief.


1. Did Je - sus, Lord a - bove, For sin-ners bleed and die! And shall we then re-sist his love, And from his presence fly!


2. For - bid it, dear - est Lord; Thy spe-cial grace im -part; Con-strain us to em-brace thy word, And hum - ble eve - ry heart.


## RESIGNATION. C. M.




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



RICHMOND. C. M.



Come, sound a-loud Je-hovah's name, And in his strength re-joice; When his sal-va-tion is our theme, Ex-alt - ed be our roice.



## CHINA. C. M.



## MEAR. C. M.



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



LONDON. C. M. - $1 . \quad 1 \quad \because$ Br. © coft.
 This is the day the Lord hath made, He calls the hours his own; Let heav'n re-joice, let earth be glad, And praise sur-round the throne.




With rev'rence let the saints ap-pear, And bow be-fore the Lord; His high commands with rev'rence hear, And own his sov'reign word.


## ALEXANDRIA, or NAZARETH. C. M.




## COLCHESTER. C. M.

evilliams.



EDGEWARE. C. M.





## LUTREN. C. M.

Feartin 並utjor.


## ROMNEY. C. M.



Let Heathens to their 1 -dols haste, And worship wood or stone; But my de-light-ful lot is cast Where God is tru-ly known.



## BEDFORD. C. M.

atbeall.


## TROY. C. N.



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


## NEWTON. C. M.

C. Jack50גn.


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




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




| 11 |
| :---: |





## CANTERBURY. C. M.

Kaberscroft.



ST. DAVID'S. C. M.
Niabciscroft.



Let Zi - on and her sons re-joice, Be-hold the promised hour; Her God hath heard her mourning voice, And comes t'ex-alt his power.


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

exhortation to praise.

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





5. The calm retreat-the silent shade, With prayer and praise agree ; And seem, by thy sweet bounty, made For those who follow thee.
6. There, if the Spirit touch the soul, And grace her mean abode, Oh! with what peace, and joy, and love, She communes with her God!
7. Author and guardian of my life, Sweet source of light divine, And-all harmonious names in oneMy Saviour-thou art mine!
8. What thanks I owe thee! and what love! A boundless, endless store!
Thy praise shall sound through realms above, When time shall be no more.


## ARUNDEL. C. M.




To our Re-deem-er's glo-rious name A-wake the sa-cred song! Oh, may his love-immortal flame! Tune eve - ry heart and tongue.



DELAEIELD. C. M.


## LEWISTOWN. C. M.



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


## PENNSYLVANIA, or MEDFIELD. C. M.

ceim. £tatber.



## ARLINGTON. C. M.



Come, let us lift our roices high, High as our joys a - rise, And join the songs a-bove the sky, Where pleasure ne - ver dies.


## MARLOWV. C. M.


 Let all the lands with shouts of joy, To God their voi-ees raise; Sing psalms in honour of his name, And spread his glo-rious praise.


## ST. JOHN'S. C. M.




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



## CHESTEREIELD. C. M.

30r. Znaibris.


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

 (9) 4
2. Thou, in the morn, my voice shalt hear, And with the dawning day, To thee de-vout-ly I'll look up, To thee de - vout-ly pray.


CLAIRENDON. C. M.
Esaac eucker.


## 78 <br> HALLEIGH, or CHRIST,IAS. C. M.


2. What though our enemy should rise, And hosts of agents bring,

- Thy word our fainting strength renews; Our Saviour shall be King.

3. The Heathens shall destroy their gods, And Jesus' praise shall ring
Throughout a world, which once despised But then shall hail him King.
4. And He, who once on Calvary groan'd, Of death, once felt the sting,
Now reigns throughout the hosts of heaven, And o'er his saints, a King.
5. Soon shall he come, and earth shall bow, And all shall tribute bring;
Sonn the redeem'd on earth shall soar To heaven, where Christ is King.

6. There I behold, with sweet delight,

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

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

## EROTHERLY LOVE.

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

seeking the presence of god.
4. Come, Lord, and warm each languid heart, Inspire each lifeless tongue;
And let the joys of heaven impart 'Their influence to our song.
5. Come, Lord, thy love alone can raise In us the heav'rly flame;
Then shall our lips resound thy praise, Our hearts adore thy name.
6. Dear Saviour, let thy glory shine, And fill thy dwellings here,
Till life, and love, and joy divine, A heaven on earth appear.
7. Whilst thee I seek, pro-tect-ing Power! Be my vain wish-es still'd; And may this con-se - era-ted hour, With bet - ter hopes he fill'd.

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

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


* This tune is also known by the names, "Pleyel's Hymn Scesnd," "Rotirement," and "Devotion."


## BROOMSGROVE. C. M.

 My Saviour, my al-migh-ty friend, When I begin thy praise, Where will the growing numbers ead, The numbers of thy grace? The numbers, \&c.



BETHEL. C. M.




PARADISE. C. M.

2. There everlasting spring abides, And never with'ring flowers; Death, like a narrow sea, divides This heavenly land from vurs.
3. Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood, Stand dress'd in living green; So to the Jews ofd Canaan slood, While Jordan roll'd between.
$m$ 4. But timorous mortals start and shrink, To cross this narrow sea;
And linger, shivering on the brink, And fear to launch a way.
af 5. O! could we make our doubts remove, Those gloomy doubts that rise,
And see the Canaan that we love With unbeclouded eyes!
6. Could we but climb where Moses stood, And view the landscape o'er,
al Not Jordan's siream, nor death's cold flood, Should fright us from the shore.


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

## BATH CHAPEL. C. M.

## feilgrove.



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


BRAY, or ST. GEORGE'S. C. M.


1. Let saints on earth their anthems raise, Who taste the Saviour's grace; Let heathens too, proclaim his praise, And crown him 'Prince of Peace,'
(G)

2. Praise him, who laid his glory by, For man's apostate race;
Praise bim, who stoop'd to bleed and die, And crown him 'Prince of Peace.'
3. Ye nations, lay your weapons down, Let war forever cease;
Immanuel fur your Sov'reign own, And crown him, ' Prince of Peace.'
4. We soon shall reach the heav'nly shore,

To view his lovely face;
His name forever to adore,
And crown him ' Prince of Peace.'

## ADAIR. C. M.




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


ST. ALBAN'S. C. M.
Sbloel.



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



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

## DETVCON, or WOSDSTOCKZ. C. M.




## LANCASTER. C. M.

©users.


## RANEIN. C. M.



 $\left\{\begin{array}{cccc} \\ \text { E - ter-nal Wistom ! thee we praise, } \\ 0,\end{array}\right.$


JORDAN.
C. M.

ล. $\mathfrak{y}$ ons.


## LYDIA. C. M.

( 12.

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

$\therefore$ - christ our congereor.
I. Forever blessed be the Lord, My Saviour and ny Shield; He sends his Spirit with his word, To arm me tor the field.
2. When sin and hell their force unite, He makes my soul his care; Instructs me in the heav'nly fight, And guards me through the war.
3. A friend and helper so divine

My fainting hope shall raise;
He malies the ghorius victory mine, And his shall be the praise.


Joy is a fruit that will not grow In nature＇s bar－ren soil；All we can boast，till Christ we know，Is va－ni－tyand toil，Is va－ni－ty and toil．
（t）


## COVINGTON．C．M．



How swect and aiv－ful is the place，With Christ with－in the doors；While e－ver－lasting love dis－piays，The choi－cest of her stores．


## DEXTEK. C. M



## ELIOT.

C. M.
D. E. .JT.



## COLESHILL. C. M.


 Save me, O God; the swelling floods Break in up - on my soul; I sink, and sor-rows o'er my head, Like migh-ty - wa - ters roll.



## LEBANON. C. M.

 Billings.

Lord, what is man, poor fee - ble man, Born of the earth at first? His life a sha-dow, light and rain, Still hast'ning to the dust.


 Return, $O$ God of love, re-turn! Earth is a tire-some place; Howlong shall we, thy chil-dren, mourn The ab-sence of thy face.

 BANGOR. C. M.

Kiabenstroft.



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


CROWLE. C. M.
Dr. Green.



Life is a span, a fleetiog hear, How soon the va-pour flies! Man is a tender, transient flower, That e'en in blooning dies.



## 100 <br> WANTAGE. C. M.



SHIELDS. C. M.
丑 cact .

2. 'Twere you, my sins, my cruel sins, His chief tormentors were; Each of my crimes became a nail, And unbelief the spear.
3. 'Twere you that pull'd the vengeance down Upon his guiltess head; Break, break, my heart, oh, burst, mine eyes, And let my sorrows bleed.
4. Strike, mighty grace, my stubborn soul,

Till melting waters flow,
And deep repentance drown mine eyes, In undissembled woe.

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




## BUIRFOFRD. C. D.

3)urcell.


## FUNERAL HYMN. C. M.



## PLYMOUTH. C. M.

胃antel.


 Help, Lord, formen of vir - tue fail, Re-ligion lo-ses ground!' The sons of vi - o-lence pre-vail, And trea - che-ries ahound.



GEORGIA. C. M.




104
PLYMPTON. C. M.

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

## ELGIN. C. M.



#     

## BATH. L. H.

72?n酸.

 Life is the time to servethe Lord, The time tinsure the great reward; And while the lamp holds out to burn, The ri-lest sin - ner may re - turn.



## LUTHER:S HYMN. L. M.

ga . 屰utper.


## TRURO. L. M.

Dr. Buraty.



Now to the Lord a no-ble song, A-wake, my soul, a-wake, my tongue; Ho-san-na to th'e - ter-nal name, And all his boundless love pro-clain.



## SEASONS. L. M.

Fitycl.

 ?



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




## WFWHNGHAM. L. RI.




At an-chor laid, re-mote from home, Toiling, I cry, sweet Spi-rit, come; Ce-les - tial breeze, no long-er stay, But swell my sails, and speed my way.



## general praise to god.

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


2. O that our thoughts and thanks may rise - As grateful incense to the skies;

And draw from heaven that sweet repose
Which none but he that feels it knows.
3. This heavenly calm within the breast, Is the dear pledge of glorious rest, Which for the church of God remains, The end of cares, the end of pains.
4. In holy duties let the day, In holy pleasures pass away;
How sweet a Sabbath thus to spend, In hope of one that ne'er shall end!

2. Kingdoms and thrones to God belong; Crown him, ye nations, in your song: His wondrous name and power rehearse; His honours shall enrich your verse.
3. His thunders echo through the sky, His name, Jehovah, sounds on high: Praise him aloud, ye sons of grace; Ye saints, rejoice before his face.
4. God is our shield-our joy, our rest; God is our King-proclaim him blest; When terrors rise-when nations faint, He is the strength of every saint.

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


GERMAN AIR. L. M. German.


Loud swell the pealing or-gan's notes, Breathe forth your soul in raptures high; Praise ye the Lord with harp and voice, Join the full cho-rus of the sky.



ALERETON. L. M.



WARD. L. M.
21. ftasor.



There is a stream whose gentle flow Sup-plies the ci-ty of our God! Life, love, andjoy still gliding through, And wat'-ring our di-vine a - bode.





Great Light of life! thou na-ture's Lord, Bring light from darkness by thy word; Shine in our hearts, in mercy shine, To give the light of truth di-vine.



BIREWERE. L. M.


At anchor laid, remote from home, Toiling, I cry, Sweet Spi - rit, come; Ce-lestial breeze, no longer stay, But swell my sails, and speed my way.

 TALHIS' EVENING HYMN. L. M. Calls.


2. His hand in autumn richly pours, Through all her coasts, redundant stores; And winters, soften'd by his care, No more the face of horrour wear.
3. The changing seasons, months, and days

Demand successive songs of praise;
And be the cheerful homage paid,
With morning light, and evening shade.
4. And oh, may each harmonious tongue

In worlds unknown the praise prolong, And in those brighter courts adore, Where days and years revolve no more


There sits our Sa-viour, crown'd with light, Clothed with a bo - dy like our own.

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

2. He lives-the everlasting God,

That built the world-that spread the flood;
The heavens, with all their host, he made,

- And the dark regions of the dead.

3. He guides our feet-he guards our way ; His morning smiles adorn the day:
$\therefore$ He spreads the evening veil-and keeps The silent hours, while Israel sleeps.
4. Israel-a name divinely blest, May rise secure-securely rest ; Thy holy Guardian's wakeful eyes Admit no slumber nor surprise.
5. Long as I live I'll trust his power ; Then in my last, departing hour, Angels, that trace the airy road, Shall bear me homeward to my God.

The God of my sal - vation lives; My no-bler life he will sus-tain; His word im-mor-tal vigour gives, Nor shall my glorious hopes be vain.



## GELEMAN HYMN. L. M., or 7 's.*

\#legel.

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


[^2]
2. How surely'stablish'd is thy throne! Which shall no change or period see ; For thou, O Lord-and thou alone, Art God, froin all eternity.
3. The floods, $O$ Lord, lift up their voice, And toss their troubled waves on higb ; But God above can still their noise, And make the angry sea comply.
4. Through endless ages stands thy throne; Thy promise, Lord, is ever sure; The pure in heart-and they alone, Shall find their hope of heaven sccure.
Awake, my soul, to hymns of praise, To God, the song of tri - umph raise: Adorn'd with majesty di-vine, What pomp, what glory, Lord, are thine.


KENT. L. M.
Mr. Grect.



The heav'ns de-clare thy glo-ry, Lord; In eve-ry. star thy wis-dom shines: But, when our eyesbe-hold thy word, We read thy name in fair-er lines.



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

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

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

NEWRY, or DUKE STREET. L. M.


GHLGAL. L. M.
 92
42
42




SUCCOTH.<br>L. BI.<br>

From the Eoston Academy's Collection




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



STERLING. L. M.
ancient edant.



MONTHLY CONCERT.

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

> Hyde.


132
PROCTOH. L. M.
․ Inced.

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


## ELLENTHORPE. L. M.

3ITrley.



Say, how may earth and heav'n u-nite, And how shall man with an - gels join? What link harmonious may be found, Dis-cor-dant na-tures to com-bine ? (4)



ALL SAINTS, or WAREHAM. L. M. vev. ІІ пар.



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



CASTLD STHEEET. L. N.

2. Thou art my rock-thy name alone The fortress where my hopes retreat; Oh make thy power and mercy known; To safety guide my wandering feet.
3. Blest be the Lord-for ever blest,

Whose mercy bids my fear remove;
Those sacred walls, which guard my rest Are his alnighty power and love.
4. Ye humble souls, wha seek his face, Let sacred courage fill your heart; Hope in the Lord-and trust his grace And he will heavenly strength impart.

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

## ROTHWELL. L. M.

 | dl 1. How sweetly flow'd the gos-pel's sound From lips of gen - tle- ness and grace, When list'ning thousands gatherd round, And joy and rev'rence filld the place. |
| :--- |
| (a) 4 |
| (4) 4 | 2. From heav's he came-of heav'n he spoke, To heav'n he led his follow'rs way: Dark clouds of gloony night he broke, Un-veil - ing an im - mor-tal day.



> SIJPEON. L. M.



Now for a tune of lof-ty praise To great Je-hovali's e-qual Sun; A-wabe, my voice, in beay'nly lays, Tell the loud won-ders he has done.



## QUITO. L. M.



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


## BEREIN. L. M.







## LITCHEIELD. L. M.


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



## CAREE. K. M.

72. Crarey:


Mountains of Is - rael, rear on high Your sum-mits crown'd with verdure new; Abil spread your branches to the sky, Re-fulgent with ce-les-tial dew.
 2x.

## MILLER, or CALVARY. L. M. <br> Dr. Pailler.



# 144 

BERNARD.
L. M.


\#lergolest.


## MISSIUNAKE CHANT. L. M.

©b: Eisuntr.
 anr. Te Christian he-roes, go, pro-claim Sal-va-tion in Im-manuel's name; To dis-tant climes the tidings bear, And plant the rose of Shatron there.



## APPRETON. L. N.

Br. Bonce.


## 146

## ANGELS' HYMN. L. M.



## WELLS. L. M.



1TALY.



[^3]


## PORTUGAL. L. M.

Clyorley.






NANTWICH. L. M.
Br. AT?


Thus saitl the high and lof - ty One: "I sit up - on my ho - ly throne; My name is God, -I dwell on high, Dwell in mine




* al $f$. Shout, for the great Redeemer reigus,

Through distant lands his triumph spread; Now, sinners, freed from Satan's chains, Own him their \&aviour and their Head.
2. Oh may his conquests still increase;

Let erery foe his power subdue!
While angels celebrate his praise, Saints shall his growing glories show.
3. Loud hallelujahs to the Lamb,

From all below and all above;
In lofty songs exalt his name,
In songs as lasting as his love.

## RAVENSWOOD. - L. M.


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

al 1. Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love;
But there's a nobler rest above;
To that our longing souls aspire, With cheerful hope, and strong desire.
3. No rude alarms of raging foes,

No cares to break the loug repose; No midnight shade, na clouded sun, But sacred, high, eternal noon.
4. Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love;

But there's a nobler rest above; To that our longing souls aspire, With cheerful hope, and strong desire.

 WHLEIS. K. M.

 liejoice, ye shining wollis on kigh, Be-lioht the king of glo-ry nigh, Whocanthishing of glo - ry be? The mighty Lord, the Saviour he.



# Fountain of bless-ing! e-ver blest; Possess-ing all, of all pos-sest; By whom the wholecre - a-tion's fed, Give me each day my dai-ly bread. 




S'T. GROPGE®S. L. M.

Etanley, or $1:$ 7. 72atrifor.



Re-tire, Osleep, fromeve-ry eye! The ri-sing morning re-appears; The sun ascends the dap-pled shy, And drinkscre-a-tion's dewy tors. $0+1$
(1)


Now shall the trembling mourner come, And bind his sheaves, and bear them home; The voice, long broke with sighs, shall sing, Till heav'n with hallelujahs ring (\%


WARRINGTON. L: M.
2icb. 12. 䖪arrisom.




NEW-MARKET. L. M.



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

158
DiRESDEN. L. M. [Double.]


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





WILTSHMLC. L. M.
[Major Mode.]






## CALVIN. L. M.



## WINDILAM. L. M.



## 162

ARMLEY. L. M.

2. The transient risits of thy grace Make earth itself a pleasant place; And heav'n would be no heav'n to me, If I were parted, Lord, from thee.
3. To thee my fainting spirit flies,

To thee my warm affections rise; For thee alone, I sigh and inourn, And anxious wait thy kind return.
4. One smile of thine, my heart can cheer; Prisons delight, if thou art there; In thine embrace I'll yield my breath, And triumph in the pangs of death.


## ORMOND. L. M.

7马armon.


LOCKPOR'T. L. M.
72armon.


 5. 5


## POLAND. L. M.

Show pi-ty, Lord, O Lord, for-give, Let a re-pent-ing re.-bel live; Are not thy mer-eies large and free? May not a sin-ner trust in thee?



## ACCOMACK. L. M.

3irb. 主. 各, Darr.



RETCRNING TO CHRIST.
af 1. Ah!wretched, vile, ungrateful heart, That can from Jesus thus depart; Thus fond of trifles, vainly rove, Forgetful of a Saviour's lore.
2. Dear Le . to thee I now return, And at $t_{1} y$ feet repenting mourn, Here let me view tiy pardoning love, And never from thy sight remove.
3. Oh, let thy love with sweet controul, Bind every passion of my soul; Bid every vain desire depart, And dwell forever in my heart.

coldness and inconstancy lamented.

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

Sometimes revive, sometimes am slain; Slain with the same malignant dart, Which, oh! too often wounds thy heart.
3. When, gracious Lord, when shall it be, That I shall find my all in theeThe fullness of thy promise prove, And feast on thine eternal love?



 Thro' eve - ry land, by eve - ry tongue: Let the Re-detn-er's name be sung, Thro eve - ry land, by eve - ry tongue.






And like a robe his glo-ry wears: Great is the Lord, -what tongue can frame. An e qual ho-nour to - his name.




174

## EATON. L. M. <br> Six Lines.



WESLEY CHAPEL.
L. M. Six Line.





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

178 ST. PAUL'S. L. P. M.




$\left(\begin{array}{llll}0 & 2 & 0+0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}\right.$


Think, migh - ty God, on fee-ble man, How few his hours, how short his -span! Short from the cra-dle to the grave:




## COLUMBIA. C. P. M.



184
CHATEING, or RAPTURE. C. P. M.
F2armoot.



## ATTHLONE. C. P. M.




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

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


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

## 190

## WORSHIP. S. P. M.


2. Like fruitful showers of rain, That water all the plain,
Descending from the neighbouring hills; Such streams of pleasure roll Through every friendly soul, Where love, like heavenly dew, distils.
3. How pleasant 'tis to see

- Kindred and friends agree,

Each in his proper station move;
And each fulfil his part,
With sympathizing heart, In all the cares of life and love!

2. Zion-thrice happy placeAdorn'd with wondrous grace,
And walls of strength embrace thee round:
In thee our tribes appear,
To pray, and praise, and hear
The sacred gospel's joyful sound.
3. Here David's greater Son Has fix'd his royal throne
He sits for grace and judgment here:
He bids the saints be glad,
He makes the sinners sad,
And humble souls rejoice with fear.

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

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

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


## 19*

## NEWBUKY. H. M.

su. 现apa.


2. The thnuders of his hand Still keep the world in awe; His wrath and justice stand To guard his holy law;
And where his love | His truth confirms Resolves to bless, :- And seals the grace.
3. Through all his ancient works

Surprising wisdom shines,
Confounds the powers of hell,
And breaks their cursed designs;
$f$ Strong is his arm, . His great decrees, And shall fulfil

His sovereign will
$p$ 4. And can this mighty King
Of Glory condescend?
And will he write his name
"My Father, and my Friend ?"-
cr I love his name! $\mid f$ Join all my powers, I love his word!

2. To God the Son belongs

Immortal glory too:
Who saved us by his blood, dim From everlasting woe:
cr And now he lives, and now he reigns, And sees the fruit of all his pains.
al 3. To God the Spirit, praise
And endless worship give,
Whose new-ereating power'
Makes the dead sinner live. His work eompletes the great design, And fills the soul with joy divine.

## 4. Almighty God! to thee

Be endless honours done ;
The sacred Persons Three,
The Godhead only One:
Where reason fails with all her powers,


## WARSAW. H. M.

ㄷ. ©

$p$.. Mark! hark!-the sounds draw nigh
The jopful hosts descend;
or Jesus forsakes the sky,
To earth his footsteps bend:
He comes to bless our fallen race;
He comes with messages of grace.
$f$ 3. Bear, bear the tidings round;
Let every mortal know
What love in God is found,
What pity lie can show:
Ye winds that blow, ye waves that roll, Bear the glad news from pole to pole.
4. Strike, strike the liarps again, 'ro grcat Immanuel's name: A risé, ye sons of men,
And all his grace proclaim:
ff Angels and men, wake every string, 'Tis God the Saviour's praise, we sing.

2. Ten thousand dying souts Its influence feel-and live;
Sweeter than vital air
The incense they receive:
They breathe anew, and rise and sing Jésus, the Lord, the conqưring King.
at 3 . But sinners scorn the grace,
That brings salvation nigh;
They turn a way their face, And faint, and fall, and die:


Ye saints, extol your risen Lord, And sing his praise with sweet accord! Ye saints, extol your risen Lord, And sing nis praise with sweet accord.



## BEECHER. 7s.

ㅌ..



Praise him, all ye heavenly choirs, Praise and sweep your golden lyres; Praise him in the no-blest songs, Praise him in ten thousand tongues.



## HOPHNNS. 7 s.

Stin. 敢ор太ins.

 'Tis Re-li-gion that can give Sweetest pleasures while we live: 'Tis Re-li-gion must sup-ply so-lid com'-fort when we die.



## PIIGRIM. 7s.




Children of the heav'nly King, As ye jour-ney sweetly sing; Sing your Saviour's worthy praise, Glorious in his works and ways.



ALCESTER: 7s.


## COOHMAM. 7s.

203


HARTS. 7s. Four or Six Lines*


NUREMBURG. 7s. Fọur or Six Lines.*
eforman.

*When sung to 4 lines, the repeat should be omlted.

TURIN. 7s. Six Lines.


p 2. Hark!-the angel bosts rejoice Thus to hear the herald's voice; or Loud they sing, while sinners fly To salvation's banner nigh:
$f$ O'er the earth ye heralds go, Light and life to heathen show; Jesus Christ for sinners bled; Rising, Death he captive led.
an 3. See the day-spring from on high; al 4. Haste-O hasten to proclaim,
'Tis salvation's banner nigh:
Pagans, from perdition's night,
Rising, bail redemption's light:
Christians! send to all the world
Tbis broad banner wide unfurl'd;
Jesus Christ was crucified;
'Twas for man the Saviour died.

Freedom in the Saviour's name:
Gospel heralds! ye shall prove, 'Tis the banner of his love:
He to you will strength impart; We will bear you on our heart: Jesus died for man-He rose, Rising, he repulsed his foes.
$p$ 5. Lo! amid the shades of death, By the Holy Spirit's breath,
or Wide unfurl'd the banner waves, While the foe in terror raves:
al Matchless grace! almighty sword! Haste the victory of the Lord! Christ was slain,-the tidings tell, Jesus lives to save from bell!
J. Welloood Scoth


## FAIREAX. 7s.



## NORVICH. 7 s .

7. 5xasom.



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

Pierced hin with a soldier's spear; Marle his soul a sacrifice: For a sinful world he dies.
3. Will you let him die in vain, Still to death pursue your Lord; Open tear his wounds again,
Trample on his precious blood?
an No! with all my sins I'll part, Saviour, take my broken heart.


Hail, thou once de - spi - sed Je-sus, Hail, thou ever - lost - ing King;-2.

2.-Thou didst suffer to re-deem us, Thon didst free salvation bring; Fine. Hail, thou ago - niz-ing Saviour, Bearer of our sin and shame; -3 .


1. Think, $O$ ye, who fondly languish, O'er the grave of those ye love; While your bo-soms throb with anguish, They are warbling hymns a bove.

2. While your silent steps are strayng Lone-ly thro' might's deep'ning shade; Gis-ry's brightest beams are playing Round the hap-py Christian's head.

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





 Naxuman.





GRENNでLLEE. $S_{\circ} \& 7_{s}$, or $8 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{f} \& 4$.







PILGHIMIS PRAYER. 8s, 7s \& 4.

$p$ 2-I am weak, $f$ but thou art mighty; $m$ IIold me with thy pow'rful hand: di Bread of heaven, Feed me till $\quad \mathrm{I}$ want no more.


CALVAKI. 8s \& is , or $8 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{is}, \mathcal{R} 4$.
Eianleg.


Heavenly blessings wihout measure Flow to us from Christ, the Lord: It is finish'd!-
Saints, the dying words record.
3. Finish'd-all the types and shadows Of the ceremonial law;
Finish'd-all that Gud had promised; Death and hell no more shall awe: It is finish'd!-
Saints, from hence your comfort draw.
al 4. Tune your hearts anew, ye seraphs-
Join to sing the pleasing theme;
All on earth and all in heaven,
Join to praise Immanuel's name: Hatlelujah!
Glory to the bleeding Lamb!

216
WELCH. $8 \mathrm{~s} \& 7 \mathrm{~s}$, or $8 \mathrm{~s}, 7 \mathrm{~s} \& 4$.


GOSILEN. 8s.



## WILTON. 8s.








All in one thanks-giv - ing join!. Ho = ly, ho = ly, ho - ly, Lord, E - ter - bal praise be thine !

2. Thee, the first-born sons of light, In choral symphonies,
Praise hy day, day without night, And never, never cease:
Angels and archangels, all
Praise the mystick'Three in One;
Sing, and stop, and gaze, and fall
O'erwhelm'd before thy throne!
3. Vieing with that heavenly choir, Who chant thy praise above,
We on eagles' wings aspire, The wings of faith and love: Thee, they sing, with glory crown'd; W'e extol the slaughter'd Lamb:
Lower if our veices sound,
Our subject is the same.
4. Father-God-thy love we praise, Which gave thy Son to die; Jesus, full of truth and grace, Alike we glorify;
Spirit, Comforter divine,
Praise by all to thec be given, Till we in full chorus goin, And earth is turn'd to heaven.


$m$ 1. From Greenland's icy mountans, From India's coral strand; Where Afrie's sunny fountains, Roll down their golden sand; Fronn many an ancient

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

3. Shall we, whoze souls are lighted With wisdom from on high,
Shall we, to men henighted, The lamp of life deny? The joyful sound proelaim,
Till earth's remotest nation Has learn'd Messialis name.
4. Waft, waft, ye winds, his story, And you, ye waters, roll,
Till, like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to pole;
Till, o'er our ransom'd nature, The Lamib for sinners slan, Redeemer, King, Creator, In bliss returns to reign.

Bishop Heber.

Rise，my soul，and stretch thy wings，Thy bet－ter por－tion trace；－2

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rise, my soun, and stretch thy widgs, Thy het - ter por-tion trace;-2 } \\
& 2-\text { Rise from tran - si - to - ry things, Tow'rds heav'n thy native place. }
\end{aligned}
$$




## ENTREATY．7s \＆6s．


－The notes under the slur marked 1 and 2 ，are to be sung to the two first lines；and in singing the fourth line they are to be omitted，and those under the figure 3 taken．

e-ver-more, Wor-thy the Lamb! Wor-thy the Lamb! Wor-thy the Lamb!
Sing a-loud e-ver-more, Wor-thy the Lamb:


Come, thou Almigh-iy King, Help us thy name to sing, Help us to praise; Father all glo-rious, O'er all vic-to: rions, Come and reign over us, Ancient of Days.



## AMEMECA. 6s \& 4 s . National Mymn. <br> Wurds by S. F. Siath.



2. My native country t thee-Land of the noble free-Thy name 1 love : I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills; My heart with rapture thrills, Like that above. (9)
3. Let musick swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song: Let mortal tongues a wake, Let all that breathe partake, Let rocks their silence break, The sound prolong.



[^4]

PRAISE TO GOD.

1. Oh! praise ye the Lord,

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

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

2. Let them his great name Devoutly adore In loud swelling strains His praises express, Who graciously opens His bountiful store, Their wants to relieve, And his children to bless.
3. With glory adorn'd,

His people shall sing
To God, who defence
And plenty supplies:
Their loud acclamations To him, their great King,
Through earth shall be sounded And reach to the skies.

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


worlds and re-gions of the dead; No more shall atheists mock his long de - lay; His ven. - geance sleeps; no more behold the day !
worlds and re-gions of the dead; The trumpet sounds, hel! trembles, heaven rejoices, Lift up your heads, ye saints, with cheerful


[^5]




CHRLSTMAS MORN. $8,6,5,5,8$.

al 2. All glory be to God on high, To him all praise is due; 'The promise is seal'dThe Saviour's reveal'dAnd proves that the record is true.

claim the glad hour, $p p$ Lo! Je-sus the Sa-viour, is born, cr Lo! Je-sus the Sa-viour, is born.

3. Let joy around like rivers flow, Flow on and still increase; Spread o'er the glad earth, At Emmanuel's birthFor heaven and earth are at peace.
4. Now the good will of God is shown Towards Adam's helpless race; Messiah is comeTo ransom his ownTo save them by infinite grace.


2. Other knowledge I disdain,
'Tis all but vanity ;
Christ, the Lamb of God, was slain, He tasted death for me!
Me to save from endless woe
The sin atoning viction died;
Only Jesus will I know,
And Jesus crucified!
3. 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 love abide; Only Jesus will I know

And Jesus crucified!
4. O that I could all invite,

This saving truth to prove;
Show the length, and breadth, and height, And depth of Jesus' love;
Fain I would to sinners show
This blood alone by faith applied;
Only Jesus will I know, And Jesus crucified!


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



## 'Days of niy yobill.'. [Solo or Duett.]



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

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

Hairs of my youth, I'm content ye should fall; Eyes of my youth, ye mach evil have seen;
Cheeks of my youth, bathed in tears ye bave been;
Thoughts of my youth, ye have led me astray; Strenglh of my youth, why lament your decay?
3. Days of my age, ye will shortly be pass'd; Pains of my age, yet awhile can ye last; Joys of my age, in true wisdom delight; Eyes of my age, be religion your light; Thoughts of my age, dread ye not the cold sod; Hopes of my age, be ye fix'd on your God.
'I would not live alway.?



3. Now Jesus, our King, reigns triumphantly glorious; O'er sin, deaih, and hell, he is more than victorinus; With shouting proclaim it-ch, trust in his passion, He saves us most freely-oh, precious salvation!

4: Our Jesus, his name now proclaims all victorions, He reigns over all, and his lingdom is glorious: To Jesus we'll join with the great congregation, And trinmph, ascribing to him our salvation.
dl 5. With joy shall we stand, when escaped to the shore; With harps in our hands, we'll praise him the more; We'll range the sweet plains on the hanks of the river, And sing of salvation for ever and ever!


2. Come, trembling, timid soul, Why this delaying? Thunders, that o'er thee roll Fall on thee straying:
Turn from destruction's ways, Turn to the throne of grace, There, seek thy Father's face, Weeping and praying.
3. "Hence guilty fear and doubt, Leave me for ever!
Lord, wilt thou cast me out? Never-oh, never!
From unbelief of mind
From thoughts to sin inclined, From flesh and hell combined Thou wilt deliver."


244

## DIRGE OF THE HEBREW CAPTIVES.




## 246

'Daughter of Zion, awake fion thy satness.'


CHORLS.


' Daughter of Zion, awake from thy sadness.'
[Concluded.]

'Your Inarps, ye trembling saints.' [OLMUTZ.] Eregotian ©bant.










- Happy is he, that fears the Lord.'


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








# 'Hail, the blest mon'n. 



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

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

## 254 <br> 'All hail, the great Emnmanuel's name. <br> [CORONATION.*] <br> 


3. Ye chosen seed of Israel's race, A remnant weak and small,
Hail him, who saves you by his grace, And crown him Lord of all.
4. Ye Gentile sınners, ne'er forget The wormwood and the gall; Go, spread your trophies at his feet And crown him Lord of all.
5. Let every kindred - every tribe, On this terrestrial ball,
To him all majesty ascribe, And crown bim Lord of all.
6. Oh! that with yonder sacred throng, We at his feet may fall,-
And join the everlasting song, And crown him Lord of all.
 the most ardent devotion -Incilents in the life of Prcsillont Dwight, p. 20.
'Sing, my soul, his wondrous love.'


256
'Oin, ail ye lands, rejoice in God.'
[MERIDEN.]
ธ. ©


PRAYER FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CHURCH. .
di 1. Shine, mighty God, on Zion shine With beams of heavenly grace; Reveal thy power through every land, And show thy smiling face:
2. When shall thy name, from shore to shore Sound through the earth abroad, . And distant nations know and love Their Saviour and their God?
$f$ 3. Sing to the Lord, ye distant lands, Sing loud with solemn voice;

- Let every tongue exalt his praise And every heart rejoice.
'Sing to the Hord in joyful strains.'


'While with ceaseless course the sun.'



2. Unnumber'd comforts to my soul Thy tender care bestow'd,
Before my infant heart conceived From whom those comforts flow'd.
3. When in the slippery paths of youth With heedless steps I ran,
Thine arm, unseen, convey'd me safe, And led me up to man.
4. Ten thousand thousand precious gifus My daily thanks employ ; Nor is the least a cheerful heart, That tastes those gitts with joy.
5. Through every period of my life Thy goodness I'll pursue; And after death, in distant worlds, The glorious theme renew.

dl I. Yes, my na-tive land, I love thee; All thyscenes, I lovethem well; Friends, con-nec-tions, hap-py cotsorty, af Can I bid you all Farewell?

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


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

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

From the scenes I love so well, Far away, ye billows, bear me; Lovely native land, farewell!

Pleased I leave thee-
Far in heathen lands to dwell.
$m$ 5. In the desert let me labour, On the mountains let me tell
cr How he died, the blessed Saviour, To redeem a world from hell!
al Let me hasten,
Far in heathen lands to dwell.
al'G. Bear me on, thou restless ocean
Let the winds the canvass swell;
Heaves my heart with warm emotion, While I go far hence to dwell, Glad I leave thee,
Native land, farewel!! farewell!

- This anpular plece, together with the accompanying hymn, were found in the 'Evangelist,' a spirited religiuus newspaper, published in the city of New-York.
[PALESTINE.]


1. They have gone to the land where the pa-tri-archs rest, W nete tne vones on tne pro-pnets are ana; Where the cho-sen of Is-rael the promise pos - sess'd,

al 3. They have gone-the glad heralds of mercy have gone, To the land where the martyrs once bled; Where the 'Beast and False Prophet'havesince trodden down


 $\left(\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1\end{array}\right.$

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


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




- 3. Pure as the sun's enlivening ray, That scatters life and joy abroad; Pure as the lucid car of day, That wide. proclaims its Maker God.

4. True as the magnet to the pole So true let your contrition be,So true let all your sorrows roll, To Him who bled upon the tree.


5. There's not of grass, a single blade, Or leaf of lowhest mien,
Where heavenly skill is not display'd, And heavenly wisdom seen.
6. There's not a star, whese twinkling light lliumes the distant earth,
And cheers the solemn gloom of night, But Hearen gave it birth.
7. There's not á place in carth's vast round, In ocean's deep, or air,
Where skill and wisdom are not found, For God is every where.

## "We corne with joy and giadness.'

[ANNIVERSARY HYMN.]


$f$ 2. 'Tis the Saviour, now victorious,
Trav'lling onward in his might; ' T is the Saviour, O bow glorious To his pcople, is the sight! Satan conquer'd, and the grave; Jesus now is strong to save.
$m 3$. Why that blood his rainsent staining?
'Tis the blood of many slain; Of his foes there's none remaining, Now the contest to maintain; Fall'n are they, no more to rise, All their glory prostrate lies.
an $f$ 4. Mighty Victor, reign for ever
Wear the crown so dearly won! Never shall thy people, never,

Cease to sing what thou hast done! Thou hast fought thy people's foes; 'Thou hast heal'd thy people's woes !
'Wake, wake, each shunbering saint.' [AARONSBURG.]
50. 2 cilliams.

al 2. Hail-hail our gracious LordGod's Son, our Saviour: Senal o'er the earth his Word, Of grace the savour:
Far-far make known his love, Whilst sinners come and prove Its sweetuese, fiar above The world's frail favour.
$f$ 3. Loud-loud, O let us sing, With bosoms glowing; And offrings freely briog, Before him bowing: Bright-bright his glories shine, All beautecus and henign, Whilst yet his graee divine O'er earth is Howing. Welwood,
'Now be the Gospel Banner.'


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


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


## -Hosanna to the Prince of Hight.' [DELACOURT.]

## 3. Ettebcis.



'Long as I live, 1 'll bless thy name.'

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


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

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


'While life prolongs its brecious light.'
[Concludeb.]










## 'Vital spark of licarcnly iame.'

[Continued.j


Drowns my spi - rit, draws my breach? Tell me, my soul, can this be death! Tellme, my soul, can this be deatli! The world re-cedes, it dis - ap-pears;


 Grave, where is thy vic - to-ry? thy vic - to-ry? OGrave, where is thy vic-to-ry? thy vic-to-ry? O Death, where is thy sting? O Death, where is thy sting?



6 O praise God in his holiness.'


'How bennteous are their feet.'
[Continued.]




|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

'Hark: the Song of Jubilec.'
[Continued.]

'Hark: the Song of Jubilee.' [Concluded.]






'Praise God from whom all blessings fow."


* We are Indebted for this very popular piece to the 'Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Musick,' the editor of which acknowledses his obligations for it, to Mir. J unes Sharp.



'Lord, dismiss us with thy blessing.?
[DISMISSION.]



Lord, dis - miss us with thy bless-ing, Bid, us all de-part in peace; Still on gos-pel man-na feed-ing, Pure se - ra-phick love increase: Fill each






And all the earth shall hear, And all the earth shall hear, And all the earth shall hear.

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

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

## ALPHABETICALINDEX.

| A.ronsburg - $\begin{array}{r}\text { Page } \\ -269\end{array}$ | Berlin - - - 139 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Abingdon - - 68 | Bermondsey - - 223 |
| Abridge - - 57 | Bernard - - 144 |
| Accomack - - 165 | Bethel . - - 83 |
| Adair - - - 87 | Bethesda - - 196 |
| Aflliction - - - 44 | Beveridge - - 29 |
| Aithlone - - 186 | Billings' Jordan - 74 |
| Alcester - - 202 | Birkenhead - - 125 |
| Alexandria - - 49 | Blandford - - 66 |
| Alfreton - - 115 | Blendon - - 139 |
| All Saints - - 134 | Braintree - - - 69 |
| Alna - - - 203 | Bratle Strect - 82 |
| America - - 224 | Bray - - - 86 |
| Amherst - - 192 | Brewer - - 116 |
| Ainsterdam - - 222 | Bridgeport, C. M. 71 |
| Angels' Hymn - 146 | Bridgeport, L.P.M. 182 |
| Annandale - - 260 | Brighton - - 172 |
| Anniversary Hymn 267 | Broadmead - - 171 |
| Antigua - - - 119 | Brookfield - - 159 |
| Appleton - - 145 | Bronmsgruve - - 83 |
| Archangels - - 198 | Buckingham - - 103 |
| Arlington - - 75 | Burford - - 101 |
| Armley - - 162 | Burstal - - 105 |
| Arundel - - 69 | Byzantiun - - 185 |
| Asylum, C. M. - 60 | Calvary, L. M. 143 |
| Asyluin, L. M. - 124 | Calvary, 8, 7, \& 4. 215 |
| Athens - - 65 | Calvin - - - 161 |
| Averno - - 163 | Camberwell - - 37 |
| Axbridge - - 64 | Cambridge, S. M. 23 |
| Aylesbury - - 41 | Cambridge, C. M. 94 |
| Baltimore - - 157 | Canada - - 113 |
| Bangor - - 98 | Canterbury - - 60 |
| Barby - - - 50 | Canton - - 110 |
| Bath - - - 106 | Carey - - - 142 |
| Bath Abbcy - - 207 | Carr's Lane - - 85 |
| Bath Chapel - 86 | Castle Street - - 135 |
| Bavaria - - 210 | Chambersburg - 128 |
| Bedford - - 54 | Charing - - 184 |
| Bercher - - 201 | Charleston - - 152 |
| Benevento - - 259 | Chathaın - - 39 |



| Eaton - - - 174 | Hartford - - 30 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Edgeware - - 51 | Harta - - - 204 |
| Effinghan - - 109 | Hebrew Dirge - 214 |
| Egypt - - - 44 | Hebron - - 114 |
| Elgin - - - 105 | Hinton - - 231 |
| Eliot - - - 96 | Hopkins - - 201 |
| Ellenthorpe - - 133 | Hotham - - 251 |
| Elysium - . - 38 | Howards - - 77 |
| Entreaty - - - 222 | Ікish - - - 67 |
| Eutaw - - - 170 | Irving - - - 239 |
| Evening Hymn - 117 | Italy - - - 147 |
| Fairfax - - 208 | Jarman - - 121 |
| Fairfield - - 28 | Jeshurum - - 34 |
| Felicity - - . 140 | Jordan, by Billings 74 |
| Fellowship - - 40 | Jordan, by Jones 92 |
| Florence - - . 211 | Kent - - - 123 |
| Flushing - - 04 | Kersall - - 42 |
| Forest - - - 155 | Kershaw - - - 214 |
| Fountain - - 153 | Killingworth - - 43 |
| Funeral Hymn - 102 | Kingsbridge - - 167 |
| Funeral Thought 99 | Kingston - - 36 |
| Ganges - - 187 | Lancaster - - 90 |
| German Air - - 114 | Lebanon - - - 97 |
| German Hymn - 121 | Lenox - - - 195 |
| Georgia - - 103 | Lewistown - - 71 |
| Gilgal - - - 127 | Leyden - - 112 |
| Goshen - - 217 | Limehouse - - 166 |
| Gospel Banner - 270 | Litehfield - - 141 |
| Gospel Jubilee - 235 | Little Marlborough 41 |
| Granby - - 191 | Lockport - - 164 |
| Greensburg - - 79 | London - - 48 |
| Green's Hundredth 109 | Loving Kindness 274 |
| Greenville - - 213 | Lowell - - 129 |
| Haddam - - 200 | Luther's Hymn - 107 |
| Hamilton, L. M. - 143 | Lutan - - 134 |
| Hamilton, 11s, - 230 | Lutzen - - 52 |
| Hanover - - 226 | Lydia - - 93 |
| Hants - - - 37 | Lyons - - - 225 |
| Harborough - - 263 | Lystra - - - 218 |
| Harleigh - . - 78 | Margate - - 30 |


| Marlow | - | -75 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Maryland | - | -131 |
| Martin's Lane | -179 |  |
| M'Kendree | - | -211 |
| Mear - | - | -47 |
| Medway | - | -144 |
| Meinecke - | - | -131 |
| Melody | - | - |
| Mendon | - | - |
| Meriden | - | - |


|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Old Leeds | 7 |
| Olmutz | 247 |
| Orange | 42 |
| Orhisonia | 45 |
| Ormond | 163 |
| Orringto | 40 |
| Paesiello | 217 |
| Palestine | 62 |
| Paradise | 84 |
| Park Street | 110 |
| Patmos | - 188 |
| Peck |  |
| Peckham | - 32 |
| Pelham | 33 |
| Pennsylvania | 73 |
| Pentonville | 2 |
| Peru | 136 |
| Peterborough | - 59 |
| Pickering | 81 |
| Piety | 2.43 |
| Pilesgrove | 23 |
| Pilgrim | - 202 |
| Pilgrim's Pray | 214 |
| Plymouth - | 102 |
| Plympton | 104 |
| Poland | 165 |
| Portugal | 148 |
| Proctor | 132 |
| Psalm 122d | 191 |
| Quito - | - 13\% |
| Randall |  |
| Rankin | 91 |
| Ransom | 236 |
| Rapture | 184 |
| Ravenswood | - 150 |
| Repose | 151 |
| Resignation | 45 |
| Revelation | 237 |
|  |  |


| Ruchester - - 52 | St. Gcorge's, C.M. 86 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Romaine - - 220 | St. George's. J. M. 153 |
| Romney - - 53 | St. Greyory's - - 89 |
| Rothwell - - 137 | St. Helen's - - 180 |
| Sabioth - - 120 | St. James' - - 51 |
| Sabhath - - 35 | St. John's - - 76 |
| Sabbath Morning 258 | St. Martin's - - 62 |
| Salem - - - 56 | St. Mary's - - 101 |
| Saxony - - 212 | St. Mary's Chapel 177 |
| Sichaeffer - - - 95 | Stonefield - - 122 |
| Scotland - - 240 | St. Stcphen's - - 49 |
| Seasors - - 108 | St. Thomas' - - 26 |
| Shields - - 100 | St. Paul's - - 178 |
| Shirland - - 24 | St. Peter's - - 116 |
| Shoel - - - 154 | Succoth - - 128 |
| Sicilian Hymn - 212 | Surrey - - - 151 |
| Sicily - - - 38 | Sutton - - - 31 |
| Silver Street - - 35 | Swanwick - - 63 |
| Sincon - - 137 | 'Talas'Ev. Hymu 117 |
| Somerset - - - 39 | Tamworth - - 213 |
| Somerville - - 248 | Thatcher - - 26 |
| Southbury - - 193 | Thessalia - - 25 |
| Spring - - - 218 | Thorneliffe - - 219 |
| Stanley - - - 124 | Timsbury - - 133 |
| St. Alban's - - 87 | Trenton - - - 156 |
| St. Ann's - - 53 | Trinity - - 224 |
| St. Bride's - 42 | Troy - . - 55 |
| St. David's - - 61 | Truro - - . 108 |
| Sterling - - 129 | Turin - - - 205 |

## Uabridge - - 117 <br> wanhalls Hymn 120 <br> ANTMENS, HY:INS, 天心.

Walney - - - 59
Walsal - - - 98
Walworth - - 228
Wantage - - - 100
Ward - - - - 115
Warrington - - 154
Warsaw - - - 197
Warwick - - - 67
Watchnan - - 27
Welch - - - 216
Wells - - - . 146
Welwood - - - 206
Wesley Chapel - 175
Weymouth - - 199
Willis - - - 152
Wilmington - - 91 Wiltshire, (major) 160 Wiltshire, (minor) 160
Wilton - . 218
Winchester - - 191
Windham - - 161
Winter - - 73
Woodland - - 238
Woodstock - - 89
Worship - - - 190
Yurk - - - - 61
Zion

Abl hail, the great Eimmanuel's name . . 254
Along the banks where Bahel's current flows 244
Awake, my soul, in joyfull lays. Hyinn. . 274
Before Jehovah's awful throne (Denmark) 280
Blessed be the Lord. Short Anthem. . . 29:3
Come, ve disconsolate. Hymn . . . 243
Davgiter of Zion, awake from thy sadness 246
Days of my youth. Sulo or Duet . . . 238
Grace! 'tis a charming sound. Hymn. . 308
Hall, the blest morn. Hymn. . . . . 253
Happy is he, that fears the Lord. Hymn . 249
Haply the land whose favourd sons. Glee 278 Hark ! the Song of Jubilec. Authem . . 204
Hear what the Lord from heaven proclaims 237
JJosanna to the Prince of Light (Dulacour:) 263
How beauteous are their feet. Anthem . . 290
How heavy is the night. Hymn . . . . 245
I would not live alway (Irving). . . . 239
Jesus, lover of my soul. Hymn. . . . 251
Long as I live I'll bless thy name. Liymn. 273
Lerd, dismiss us with thy blessing. Anthem 306
Morn of Zion's glory (Brighan) . . . 272
My Native Land (Missionaries' Farewell) 201
Now be the Gospel Banner. Hymn . . . 270
Now the shades of night are gone. Hymn. 279
$\mathrm{OH}_{\mathrm{H}, ~ a l l}$ ye lands, rejoice in God. Hymn. 250́

Opraise Got in bis heliness. Anthem O sing unto the Lord. Anthem
Poor widered, weeping heart. Hymn Praise God from whom, \&c. Anthem Safely through another week. Hymn Sing IHallelujah! praise the Lard.
Sing, my soul, his wondrous Inve. Ifym Sing to the Lord in jovfol strains. Hymn Sing to the I,ord, ye distant lanos. Ilymn Soft be the gently breathing notes. Hymm Sound the loud timbrel (Meriam's Song) Tell me, wand'rer, wildly ruving. Hymn The Chariot? its wheels roll in fire. Hyma. There is an bour of peaceful rest Hi ~on There is a stream whose gentle flow (Milton) $\underset{265}{2.85}$ There's not a tint that paints the rose Hymu ior The Voice of Free Grace (Scotland): . Sil They have gone to the land (Palestinc) . . $26 \%$ Thou art gone to the grave (Ransom) 236
$W_{A E E}$ wake, each slumbring saint. Hymn. 264 Watehman! tell us of the night. Hymn . 252 We come with joy and gladness. Hymn . 267 When all thy mercies, O my God. Hymn . 260 When I can read my title clear. Hymn . 249 When streaming froin the eastern skies . . 175
While life prolongs its preciuus light.Anthem. 276 While with ceaseless conrse the sun. Hymn 259 Who is this that comes from Edom (Bedell) 269 Vital spark of heavenly flame. Anthem . 284

## METRICAEANDEX.

S. M. Major.

Beveridge - - 29
Carnberwell - - 37
Cambridge - - 23
Chathan - - 39
Dover, or Durham 25
Eastburn
Elysium, or Sietly 38
Eairfield - - 28
Fellowship - . 40
Hants

| Hartford | 30 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Jeshurum | 34 |
| Kingston | 36 |
| Margate | 30 |
| Mornington | 29 |
| Murray | 31 |
| Musick | - 28 |
| Old Leeds | - 27 |
| Olmutz | - - 247 |
| Orrington | 40 |
| Pecksham | - - 32 |




| Daby - - - 50 | Canterbury | - 60 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bath Chapel - - 86 | Carr's Lane | 85 |
| Bedford - - 54 | Chester | 72 |
| Bethel - - - 83 | Chesterfield | 76 |
| Blandford - - 66 | China | 47 |
| Braintree - - 69 | Christmas | 78 |
| Brattle Street - 82 | Clarendon | 77 |
| Bray - - - 86 | Clifford | - 257 |
| Bridgeport - - 71 | Colehester | 50 |
| Brominsgrove - - 83 | Coronation | - 254 |
| Cambridge . - 94 | Covington | 95 |

METRICAL INDEX-concluded.

| St. Anr's - - 53 | Bath - - - 106 |
| :---: | :---: |
| St. David's - 61 | Berlin - - - 139 |
| St. Gcorge's - - 86 | Bernard - - 144 |
| St. Gregory's - - 89 | Birkenhead - - 125 |
| St. James' - - 51 | Blendon - - 139 |
| St. Juhn's - - 76 | Brewer - - 116 |
| St. Martin's - - 62 | Calvary - - 143 |
| St. Stephen's - - 49 | Calvin - - - 161 |
| Swawwick - 63 | Canada - - 113 |
| Troy - - - 55 | Carey - - - I42 |
| Walney - - - 59 | Castle Strcet - - 135 |
| Warwick - - 67 | Chambersburg - 128 |
| Wibmington - - 91 | Charleston - - 152 |
| Winter - - 73 | China, or Canton 119 |
| Woodstock - - 89 | Costellow - - 155 |
| York - - - 61 | Dignity - - 142 |
|  | Dresden - . 159 |
| C. M. Minor. | Duke Street - - 127 |
| Pangor - - 98 | Effingharn - - 109 |
| Buckingham - - 103 | Elleathorpe - - 133 |
| Burford - - 101 | Evening Itymn - 117 |
| Burstal - - 105 | Felicity - - 140 |
| Coleshill - - 97 | Forest - - - 155 |
| Crowley - - - 99 | Foumtain - - 153 |
| Flgin - - - 105 | German Air - 114 |
| Funeral Hymn - 10\% | German Hymn - 121 |
| Funeral Thought 99 | Gilgal - - - 127 |
| Georga - - 103 | Green's IIundredth 109 |
| Lebanon - - 97 | Hamiton - - 1113 |
| Plymouth - - 102 | Hebron - - 114 |
| Plymptnn - - 104 | Italy - - - 147 |
| Shields - - 100 | Jarman - - 121 |
| St. Mary's - - 101 | Kent - - - 123 |
| Walsal - - - 98 | Leyden - - 112 |
| Wantage - - 100 | Jitchfield - - 141 |
|  | Lowel! - - - 129 |
| L. M. Major. | Iuther's Hymn - 107 |
| Alfreton - - 115 | Luten - - 134 |
| All Saints - - 134 | Medway - - - 144 |
| Angels' Hymn - 116 | Meinecke - - - 131 |
| Antigua - - 118 | Miller - - - 143 |
| Appleton - - 145 | Miltnn - - - 265 |
| Asylum - - - 124 | Missionary Chant 145 |
| Baltimore - - 157 | Morning - - - 148 |


| Nantwich - - 149 | 1imehouse - - 166 | Haddam - - 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nazareth - - 124 | Lackport - - 164 | Lenox - - - 195 |
| New Market . - 156 | Munich - - 164 | Newbury - - 194 |
| Newry - - - 127 | Ormond - - 163 | Southbury - - 193 |
| New Salhath - - 111 | Poland - . - 165 | Warsaw - - 197 |
| Newton - - 130 | Wiltshire - - 160 | Weymouth - - 199 |
| Old Hundred - - 106 | Windham - - 161 |  |
| Park Street - . 110 |  | 7's. |
| Peru - - . 136 | L. M. 6 lines. | Alcester - - 202 |
| Pilesgrove - - 123 | Brighton - - 172 | Alma - - - 203 |
| Portugal - - 148 | Broadinead - - 171 | Bath Abbey - - 207 |
| Proctor | Creation - - 163 | Bcecher - - 201 |
| Quito - - - 139 | Eaton - - - 174 | Bencvento - - 259 |
| IRavenswood - - 150 | Eutaw - - - 170 | Cookham - - 203 |
| Rothwell - - 137 | Morning Hymn - 168 | Fairfax (minor) - 208 |
| Sabaoth - - 120 | Wesley Chapel 175 | Harts - - - 204 |
| Seasons - - 108 | Zion - - 173 | Hopkins - - - 201 |
| Shoel - - - 154 |  | Hotham - - 251 |
| Simeon - - 137 | L. P. M. | Mount Calvary - 209 |
| Stanley - - - 124 | Bridgeport (minor) 182 | Norwich (minor) - 208 |
| Sterling - - 129 | Granby (minor) - 181 | Nuremburg - 204 |
| St. Gcorge's - - 153 | Martin's Lane - 179 | Pilgrim - - 202 |
| Stoncfield - - 122 | Newcourt - . 176 | Sabbath Morning 258 |
| St. Peter's - - 116 | Sr. Helen's - - 180 | Turin ( 6 lines) - $\mathbf{2 0 5}$ |
| Succoth - - 128 | St. Mary's Chapel 177 | Welwood - - - 206 |
| Surrey, or Repase 151 | St. Paul's - - 178 |  |
| Tinsbury - - 133 |  | 8's d 7's. |
| Trenton - - 156 | , | Bavaria - - 210 |
| Truro - - - 108 | Aithlone - - 186 | Florence - - 211 |
| Uxbridge - - 117 | Byzantium - - 185 | M'Kendree - - 211 |
| Van Hall's Hymn 126 | Charing,or Rapture 181 | Paesiello - - 217 |
| Ward - - - 115 | Columbia - - 183 | Saxony - - - 212 |
| Warrington - - 154 | Ganges - - - 187 | Sicilian Hymn - 212 |
| Wells - - - 146 | Patmos - - 188 |  |
| Willis - - - 152 |  | 8's, 7's \& 4's. |
| Wiltshire - - - 160 | S. P. M. | Calvary - - 215 |
| Winchester - - 13I | Dalston - - 189 | Greenville - - 213 |
|  | Psalin 122d - - 191 | Kershaw - - 214 |
| or. | Worship - - 190 | Pilgrim's Prayer - 214 |
| Accomack - - 16.5 |  | Tamworth - . 213 |
| Armley - - 162 | H. M. | Welch - - - 216 |
| Averno - - 163 | Amberst - - 192 |  |
| Brookfield .. - 159 | Archangels - - 198 | 4's |
| Kingsbridge • - 167 | Bethesda - - 196 | Woodland - - 238 |



## 






$$
\text { arios }-0,0 \text {.o. }
$$



##  <br> 

$\qquad$

$$
\therefore 0=0
$$ $\sim,-\infty<\infty+\infty$


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

[^1]:    * Mi and Si are often articulated with such sharpness as to produce a very disagreeable effect in musick; and it is difficult to give written rules for their pronenciaion which may not mislead the learner. Walker's direction for sounding short $e$ as in men, met, dc., is, perhaps, the best that can be given.

[^2]:    - By omitting the first note of each line.

    Q

[^3]:    God of the morning, at whose voice The cheerful sun males haste to rise; And like a gi-ant doth re-joice -To run his journey thro' the slies.

[^4]:    di 4. Our father's God! to thee-Author of liberty ! To thee we sing; Long may our land be bright, With freedom's holy light-Proteet us'by thy might, Great God, our King.

[^5]:    *To use this tune to 10 \& 115 or "Old 50th" measure, sing the small notes under $1,2,3$, ant omit the lagge ones under these references, and the first close.

