THE

SACRED MELODEON,

CONTAINING A GREAT VARIETY OF THE MOST

APPROVED CHURCH MUSIC,

SELECTED CHIEFLY FROM THE OLD STANDARD MUTHORS,

With Many Original Compositions.

ON A NEW SYSTEM OF NOTATION.

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

BY A. S. HAYDEN.

PUBLISHED BY THE PROPRIETOR.

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PREFACE.

Music is power; and it should always be employed in behalf of the cause of | pass through life without it. Professor J. B. Aikin,* in his "Christian Minman's redemption. The hymn-book and the music-book belong together. Neither is complete without the other. The one is a branch from the vineyards of Engedi. Every hymn is a cluster, every stanza a grape ruddy with new wine. In the voice of song the wine breaks its confinement, and flows through all the heart, exhilarating our spiritual nature with the joys and comforts of religion. Still we have too much church music. To have a few good devotional tunes well learned and repeatedly sung, is infinitely more delightful and useful than to have many tunes, known by scarcely half the worshippers. A crying complaint is heard almost everywhere of the displacing of the old, well-tried, and heart-stirring melodies, by many new ones which have little else than novelty to recommend them. The tunes that our fathers loved are becoming strange to us and to our children. The music of the church and the Christian family should rather lead its way to the heart than to the imagination; it should consult the feelings rather than the fancy. Much that is called church music is distinguished by the regularity of its cadences, and the chime of its classic harmony; but it possesses no power to lay hold of our moral nature, and melt and mould us into the lovely form of divine truth. An attempt is here made to embody the grave, touching, and enrapturing tunes that enkindle devotion and cause the spirit of the Christian to glow with piety. It is not so much the purpose of this work to present new music to the public, (although many choice new tunes are contained in it,) as to collect and give anew to the world many pieces hallowed by long use in the sanctuaries of the family and the church, and endeared to myriads by their power to please and warm the heart to praise.

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

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

strel," published in Philadelphia, has introduced a new system of musical notation, which greatly abbreviates the time of study, by removing a number of useless and perplexing distinctions which have too long encumbered this most useful and delightful science. This work is published on that system, in the full persuasion that it is evidently so superior to the other systems of notation that it cannot but soon pass into favour with all who become acquainted with it. These improvements consist chiefly of the following particulars:

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

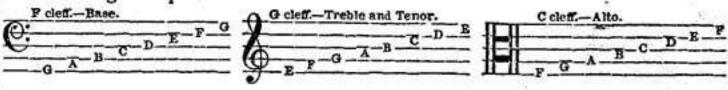
2. Discarding the theory of the minor scale.

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

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

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

A few words will be deemed sufficient in explanation of these particulars. Formerly the letters were applied to the staff in three different ways, as shown by the following examples:



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

Another very important advantage in this improvement is, that it enables the performer to discover and trace the harmony of all the parts with so much ease. The most difficult thing, perhaps, for the pupil to acquire, in the whole course of his

* The author is indebted to this gentleman for much assistance in preparing this volume, especially in reference to the introductory matter.

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

the same line or space of all the staffs.

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

has a relative minor; and that this minor scale is obtained by a new and artificial arrangement of the semitones. It is confessed that this is not natural, but "artificial." Now the simple truth touching this point is, that there is one, only one scale of musical sounds, embracing seven intervals. This one natural scale, with its sharp 4th, 5th, &c., contains every possible variety of musical sound. All music is composed in this scale. What is called the minor scale is in fact portions of two scales. Every sound should have its own note or symbol, and every note its own name. Take a range of sounds commencing below the key, on the 6th of the scale, and ascend above the key to the 6th of the scale above, and compose tunes in this range, with reference to the 6th as the tonic, and such tunes will generally have a plainwhen the pupil is fully instructed in the octave, he has fully learned all the natural and to confuse and perplex his mind with new and useless distinctions.

scale, flats or sharps are set at the beginning of the tunes. These flats and sharps are styled the "signature," or sign of the key. This sign is a dark symbol to mythe same thing.

4. The continued use of nine or more varieties of time seems not necessary. All | Euclid, Ohio, Nov. 1848.

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

5. In regard to character notes. Any thing that enables the singer to strike the and it is hard for Miss Left Hand to see why she may not follow Master Right tones with certainty and fulness is of advantage to the practical musician. Giving to each of the sounds in the octave a symbol or note to represent it, is so manifest an advantage to the performer that it is difficult to see what objection could be reasonably urged against it. The eye is the quickest of all the senses, and not only is the singer directed to the sound by the position of the note, (a conclusion to which he comes. however quickly, by a process of calculation,) but, in addition, he enjoys the advantage of an instantaneous perception of it by the sight of the eye. He can thus leap from one interval to another, and range through all the tones with a facility which 2. In regard to the theory of the minor scale. It is said that every major scale few attain without this aid. Farther, in the science of numbers we have nine numerical values represented by nine figures or symbols. How absurd the attempt to publish an arithmetic with only one figure; and in which the value which this figure represents could be known only by the position it occupies! Music books all in round notes are arithmetics with only one figure; those with four shapes have only a little more than half enough figures to represent the values contained in the science.

In this work, as in a former one, the author has endeavoured to displace words that are entirely religious, and to supply their place with good moral poetry. The reason for this change will appear obvious and satisfactory on a little reflection. If . tive and soothing effect; not "artificially," but naturally and then the semitones the Most High "will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain;" and remain in their natural places and obey their own ordinary rules. It is plain that the if to utter it in a light and thoughtless manner is to take it in vain, what guilt is minor scale is in reality sections of two natural scales. It follows, therefore, that incurred in the singing-school! Even the conscientious pupil is, by the common use of sacred stanzas to the tunes, in some sort obliged to incur the guilt of prosounds, and all their relations. Then after the scholar has learned all this, to tell him fanity, as it is nearly or quite impossible for him whilst learning the tune and apthere is another set of scales, called minor, is to tell him what is not true in fact, plying the lines, to bestow the attention on the sentiment that words of devotion require. This is a point of great importance; and parents, if they desire their chil-3. How to find the key. To ascertain the place of one, or the first degree of the dren to grow up in innocency, with consciences pure and tender, ought not to place them in circumstances where they are obliged to trifle with the most glorious and fearful names that human or angelic language can express. Thanks to many disriads. And why use the difficult sign, when the word Key so plainly tells precisely | tinguished and conscientious persons, whose influence encourages this reform in the publication of this work.

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

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

as loud or soft.

YLE:

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—PITCH.

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

The distance between two sounds is called an interval.

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

though not equal to one another.

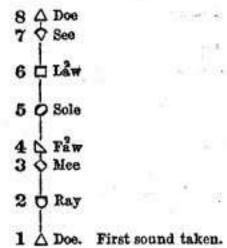
Certain of these intervals are only half as great as others. Hence we have what are properly called the greater and the less intervals, which, for the sake of convenience, are denominated whole-intervals and half-intervals.

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

QUESTIONS

What three qualities belong to every musical sound? [Ans. Pitch, length, and force.] Into how many departments are the elements of music divided? [Ans. Three.] What is pitch? [Ans. Pitch regards a sound as high or low.] What is length? [Ans. Length regards a sound as fong or short.] What is force? [Ans. Force regards a sound as loud or soft.] What does the first department embrace? [Ans. All the high and low sounds, of every variety of pitch.] What lies at the foundation of the high and low sounds? [Ans. A series of eight sounds, called the octave.] What is an interval? [Ans. The distance between two sounds.] Are the intervals or steps in the voice uniform and equal to one another? [Ans. They are uniform, but not equal.] What are the greater intervals called? [Ans. Whoie-intervals.] What the less? [Ans. Half-intervals.] In

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



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

QUESTIONS.

what order do the intervals occur when the voice produces the eight sounds ascending? [Ans. Two whole-intervals in succession, then a half-interval, then three whole-intervals in succession, then another half-interval.] Is this order natural or artificial? [Ans. Natural.] What is an octave? [Ans. Eight sounds.] What do the notes Doe, Ray, Me, &c., represent? [Ans. Musical sounds.] What interval occurs between 1 and 2, or Doe and Ray? [Ans. A whole-interval.] What between 2 and 3, or Ray and Me? &c. What is the distance between 1 and 3? [Ans. Two whole-intervals.] What is the distance between 1 and 4? [Ans. Two whole-intervals and a half.] What is the distance between 1 and 8? [Ans. Five whole-intervals and two half-intervals.]

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

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

8 △ Doe First sound taken.

7 ♦ See

6 □ Law

5 ○ Sole

4 ▷ Faw

3 ○ Mee

2 ○ Ray

1 △ Doe

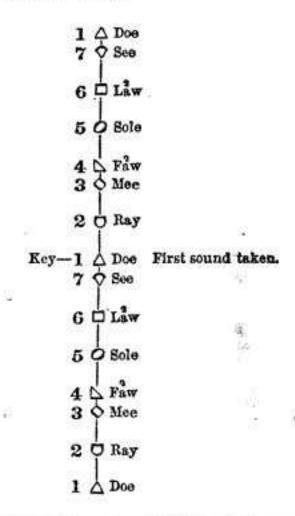
Thus it may be seen, the voice produces the same series of sounds, and passes over the same intervals, and forms the same scale, whether in ascending or descending an octave.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

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



QUESTIONS.

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

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

The key is always called 1, and the other numbers are appropriated to

the sounds of the octave ascending.

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

The key is not any particular sound; it may be of any pitch, higher or

lower, and the natural ase and fall of the voice will be the same.

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

From the fact that the voice assumes no particular pitch as the key, and always distributes all the other sounds of the octave with reference to the key, throughout the whole range of its compass, arises the necessity of

having fixed or stationary sounds by which to be governed.

Instruments are structed and tuned so as to please the ear; and of course are made to the respond with the sounds and intervals of the voice.

QUESTIONS.

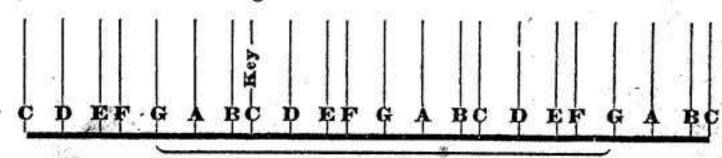
What is the use of the figures 1, 2, 3, &c.? [Ans. They are used distingues the different sounds in the octave.] What numeral is always applied to the key. [1.] How are the other numbers appropriated? [Ans. To the sounds of the octave ascending.] How do you explain the connection of the octaves? [Ans.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

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

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

The sounds on instruments are named after the first seven letters of the

alphabet, as in the following illustration.



Compass of the voice.

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

and between B and C.

C is the same sound on all instruments. D is the same sound; A; and

so of all the other letters.

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

Thus by means of instruments we have fixed and definite sounds, so that when we speak of A, or C, or G, we speak of a sound which is known to be

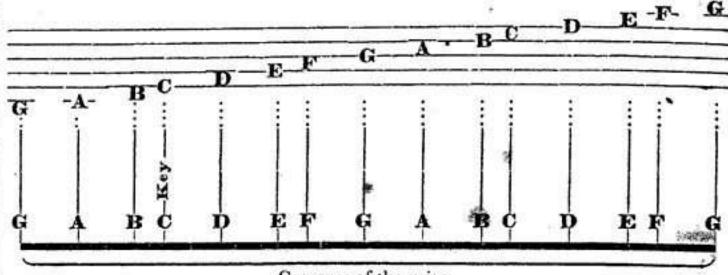
always and in every part of the world the same.

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

QUESTIONS.

What letter is applied to the key or governing sound on instruments? [Ans. C.] Was this arbitrary? [Ans. It was.] What letter should have been applied to the key? [Ans. A.] Why should A have been applied to the key instead of C? [Ans. Because A is the first letter of the alphabet, and the octave on instruments should have commenced with A, so that A on the instrument, and I of the voice, B and 2, &c., would have been together.] From the fact that C is applied to the key, where do the half-intervals occur on instruments? [Ans. Between E and F, and B and C.] Do the sounds on all correct instruments correspond? [Ans. They do.] Are the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., ever appropriated as names to the sounds of instruments? [Ans. No. It is only when we speak of the voice that we use the numbers.] Could you arrive at the true sound of any number or letter by means of an instrument that produces invariably a given pitch? [Ans. Yes.] If an instrument gives the sound C, how do you obtain the pitch D? [Ans. By rising one

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



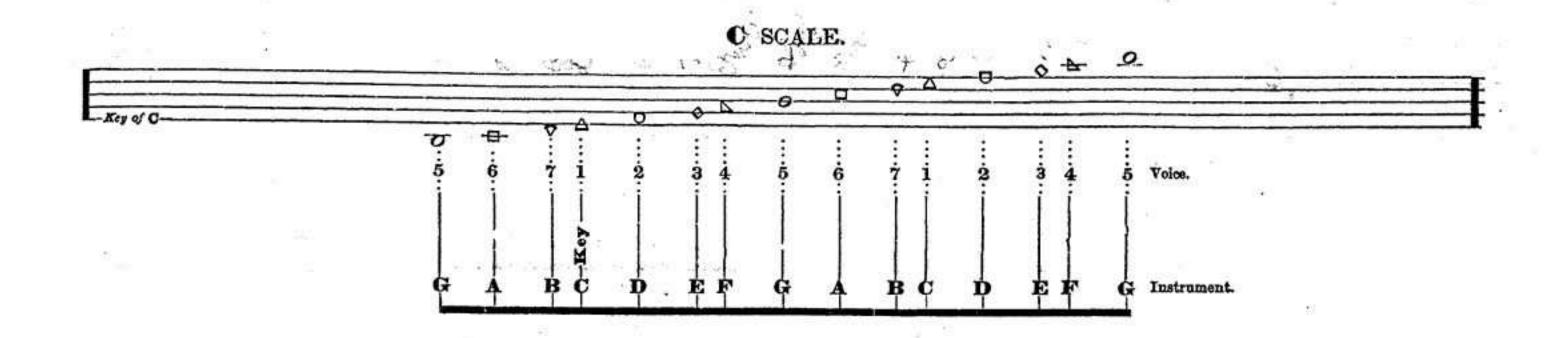
Compass of the voice.

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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



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

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

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

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

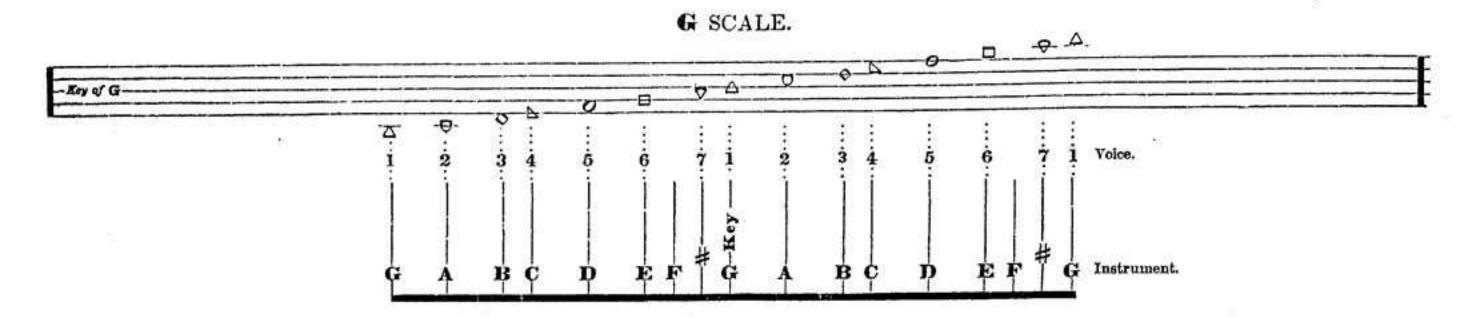
This C scale, and the succeeding scales, should be practised first continuously, and then by skips, as 1, 3, 5, 8;—1, 5;—1, 5, 8;—1, 8, &c., until (the key being given) the pupil can give the sound of any number required, or of any note pointed out on the staff.

QUESTIONS.

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

QUESTIONS.

[Ans. Yes, always.] On what line or space is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the first or lower line, and fourth space.] On what is Mee? [Ans. On the second line, and first space above the staff.] On what is Sole? [Ans. On the second space below the staff, on the third or middle line of the staff, and on the second space above the staff.] To what number of the scale is Sole always applied? [Ans. To the fifth.] To what is Mee? [Ans. To the third.] To what is Law? [Ans. To the sixth.] To what is Faw? [Ans. To the fourth.] Sing the scale.



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

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

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

INSTRUMENTAL.

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

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

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

QUESTIONS.

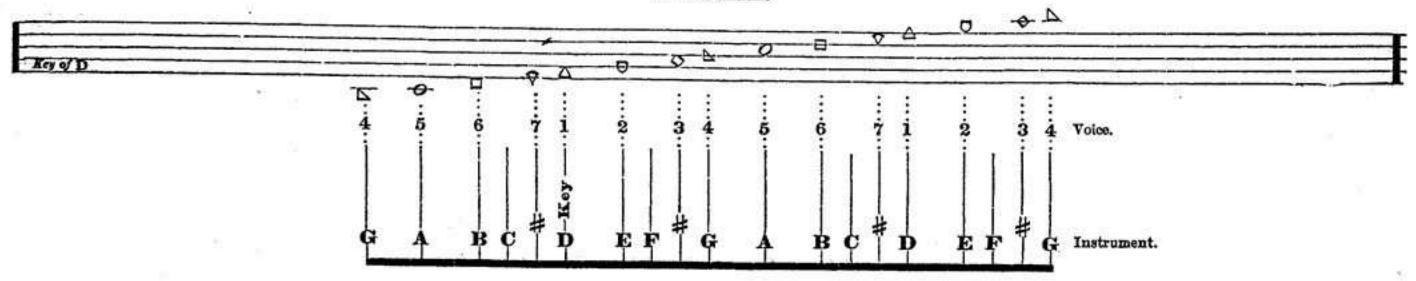
What letter or sound is taken as the key in this scale? [Ans. G.] Does the voice rise and fall from G in this scale precisely as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. Precisely the same.] Why take different letters or sounds as the key? [Ans. In order to produce a greater variety in the combination of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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

D SCALE.



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

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

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale D is assumed as the key.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

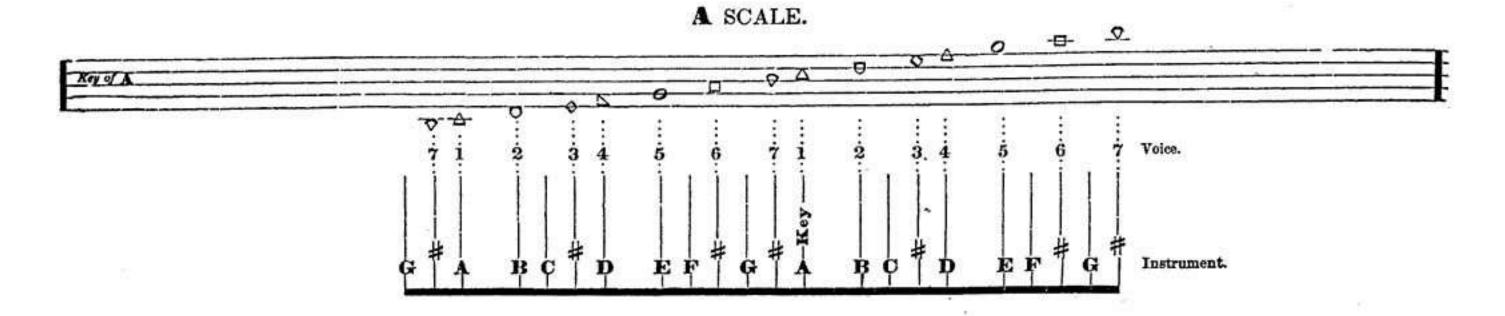
interval. From G=4 to A=5 is a whole-interval. From A=5 to B=6 is a whole-interval. From B=6 to C=7 is a half-interval. But the voice naturally rises a whole-interval from 6 to 7.

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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



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

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

INSTRUMENTAL.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

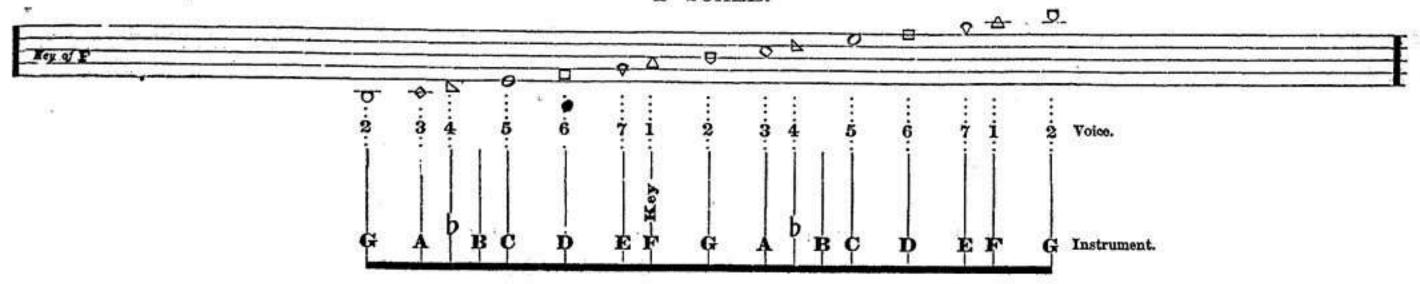
Note.—This scale may be performed by assuming A flat as the key or governing sound, then observe the following

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

QUESTIONS.

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

F SCALE.



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

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

INSTRUMENTAL.

In this scale F is taken as the key. F is 1. From F to G is a whole-

QUESTIONS.

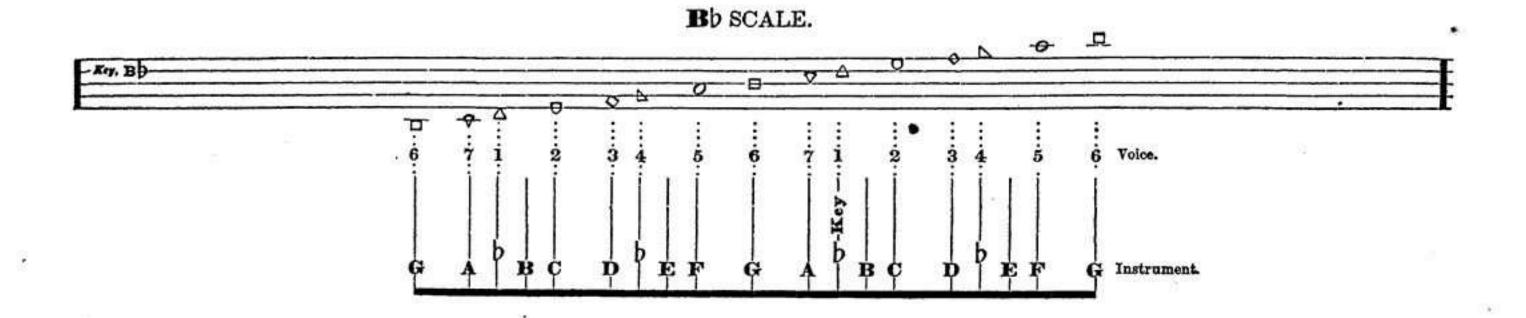
What letter is the key or governing sound in the ear and voice in this scale? [Ans. F.] Does the voice rise and fall from F in this scale as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. Yes. The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same.] Where is Doe in this scale? [Ans. On the second space, and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

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

Rule.- When F is the key, B must be played flat in every octave.

QUESTIONS.

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



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

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

INSTRUMENTAL.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

Instrumental.—What is the pitch of the key or governing sound in this scale? [Ans. Bb.] Does the instrument ascend and descend the octave by the same intervals from Bb as it does from C in the C scale? [Ans. No.] What sounds different from

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

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

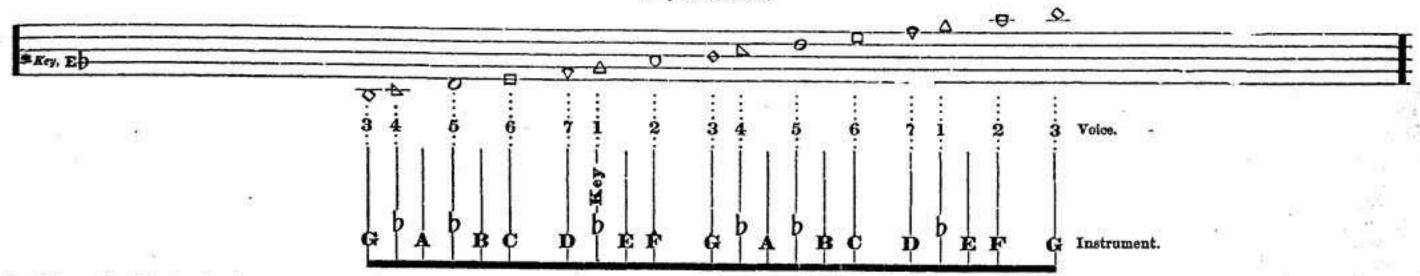
Note.—This scale is played with B flat and E flat as a convenience to the instrumental performer.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

Eb SCALE.



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

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

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

INSTRUMENTAL.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

SECOND DEPARTMENT.-LENGTH.

THE consideration of the length of sounds naturally follows that of pitch.

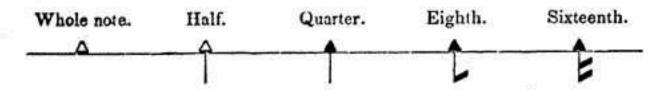
The first question in regard to notes is, What sounds do they represent? Or what is their pitch? The second question is, How long are these sounds to be continued?

We have heretofore considered sounds in reference only to their pitch, and their relation to each other as high or low.

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

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

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



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

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

Thus, a dotted half-note \(\frac{1}{2} \) is equal to three quarters \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) or \(\frac{1}{2} \)

A dotted quarter † is equal to three eighths ttt or † t

QUESTIONS.

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

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

Or if to the quarter be given two seconds, the half-note must be four, the whole note eight, the dotted quarter three seconds, &c., each note claiming

its relative length in comparison with the others.

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

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

Measures .- To regulate the time, and to preserve equality throughout,

written music is divided into equal portions called measures.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

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

Measures are also divided into equal portions, called parts of measures.

There are two kinds of measures, equal and unequal.

A measure with two parts is called equal measure.

A measure with three parts is called unequal measure.

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

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

because three half-notes constitute a measure.

The unequal measure is sometimes doubled, and forms what is called compound time. It is marked 4 because six quarter-notes constitute a

measure.

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

Equal measure has two beats, one to each part of a measure; the first

down, the second up.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

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

RULE.— The downward beat always begins the measure.

RESTS .- There are five different rests, or marks of silence, corresponding in time with the five different kinds of notes, as follows:

Whole rest.	Half.	Quarter.	Eighth.	Sixteenth.			
				4			
(A							

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

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

Staccato.-When a note or several notes are to be performed in a short,

pointed and distinct manner, the staccato (1) is used.

Slur .- When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over or under them, or the stems of the notes are connected. Thus:



QUESTIONS.

time does it form? [Ans. Compound time.] How is it marked? [Ans. With a figure 6 over a figure 4.] Why? [Ans. Because six quarter-notes constitute a measure.] How are we aided in the computation and equal division of the time? [Ans. By regular motions of the hand, which is called beating time.] How many beats has equal measure? [Ans. Two; one to each part of the measure; the first down, the second up.] How many beats has unequal measure? [Ans. Three; one to each part of the measure; the first down, the second left, the third up.] What is the rule? [Ans. The downward beat always begins the measure.] What are rests? [Ans. Marks of silence.] How many are used? [Ans. Five.] How much does a dot add to a rest? [Ans. One-half its length.] What is said of the pause? [Ans. The notes over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer.] For what is the staccato used? [Ans. It is written over or under a note or several notes when they are to be performed in a short, pointed, and distinct manner.] What is the use of a slur? [Ans. When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over c under them, or the stems of the notes are connected.]

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

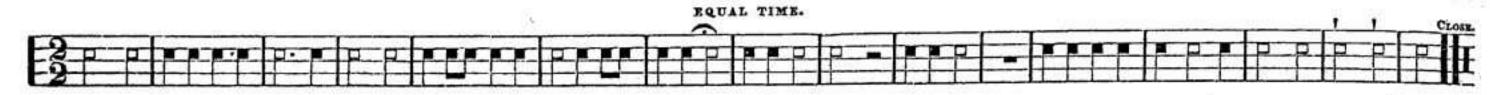
Thus | s equal to | or | s equal to |.

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

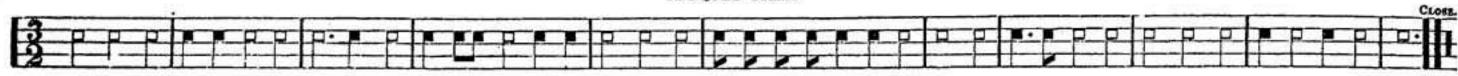
Thus:

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

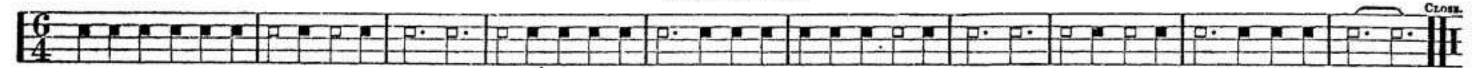
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.



UNEQUAL TIME.



COMPOUND TIME.



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

QUESTIONS.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

THIRD DEPARTMENT.-FORCE.

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

Medium .- A sound produced by the ordinary action of the organs of

voice or of an instrument is a medium sound, and is marked M.

Piano .- A sound produced by the vocal organs somewhat restrained, is a

soft tone; it is called piano, and is marked P.

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

Forte.—A loud sound, called forte, is produced by a strong and full exer-

tion of the vocal organs. It is marked F.

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

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

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

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

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

Organ sounds.—A sound which is commenced, continued. and ended with an equal degree of force, is called an organ sound.

Diminishing sound .- A sound commencing loud, and gradually dimi

nished until it becomes soft, is marked thus

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

Swell.—A sound commencing soft and gradually increased till it becomes loud, then diminished till it becomes soft, is marked thus —.

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

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

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

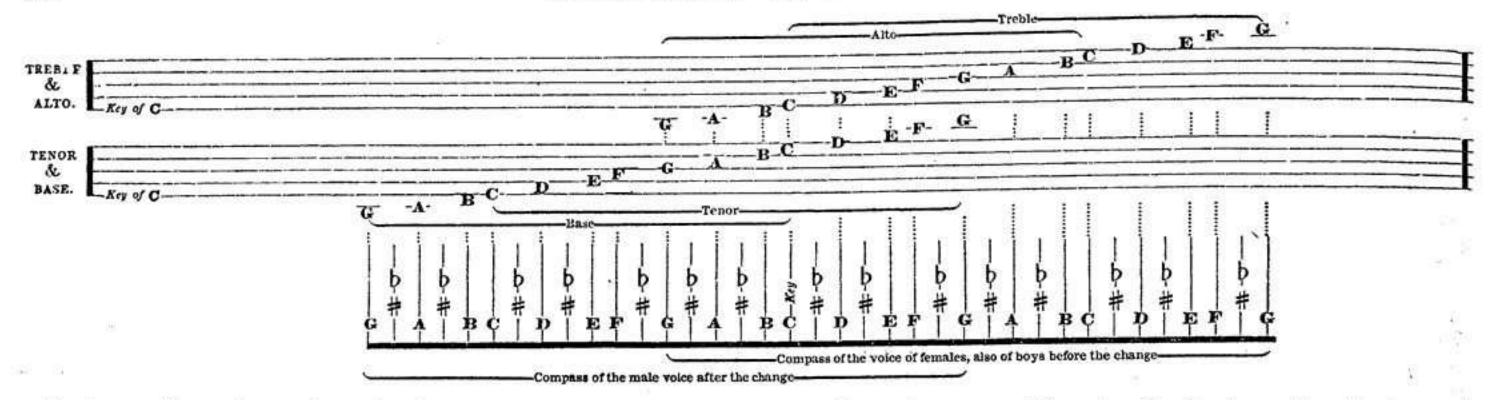


QUESTIONS.

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

QUESTIONS.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS.

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

QUESTIONS.

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

CHROMATIC SCALE.

							-	The same		抽工	-0-		-	-8-			_bo_								
		- 17	#17	0	_2_	_#Z_	0	#O-		-17-								-0-	-bo-			50		-	-
Key A	#A		- 11 -	7727	20	20730			-	-			-			-	-					-00-	0_	100	
1	#1	2	#2	3	4	#4 Fee	5	#5	6	#6	7	8	8	7	b7	6	b6 Lay	5	b5	4	3	b3	2	h2	1
Doe	Dec	Ray	Ree	Mee	Faw	Fee	Sole	See	Law	Lee	See	Doe	Doe	See	Sav	Law	Lav	Sole	Suv	Paue	Mee	New	2 Ray	, D	

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

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

The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same line or space of the staff with either of the notes between which they occur. Thus, the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written on the same line or space with either of those notes. 1 may be elevated a half-interval, or 2 may be depressed a half-interval, and the same sound will be produced.

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS.

How is it proved that the less intervals are half as great as the whole-intervals? Between what numbers of the octave may the voice produce intermediate sounds? Are the intervals thus produced natural? [Ans. No.] Why may we not have intermediate sounds between 3 and 4, and between 7 and 8? What is a Chromatic scale? [Ans. A scale of half-intervals.] How are intermediate sounds written on the staff? What character is a sign of elevation? What is the sign of depression? Where a note appears on the staff with a # prefixed, how is it to be sung? [Ans. The sound is raised a half-interval.] How when a b is prefixed? [Ans. The sound is to be lowered a half-interval.] Is it any

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS.

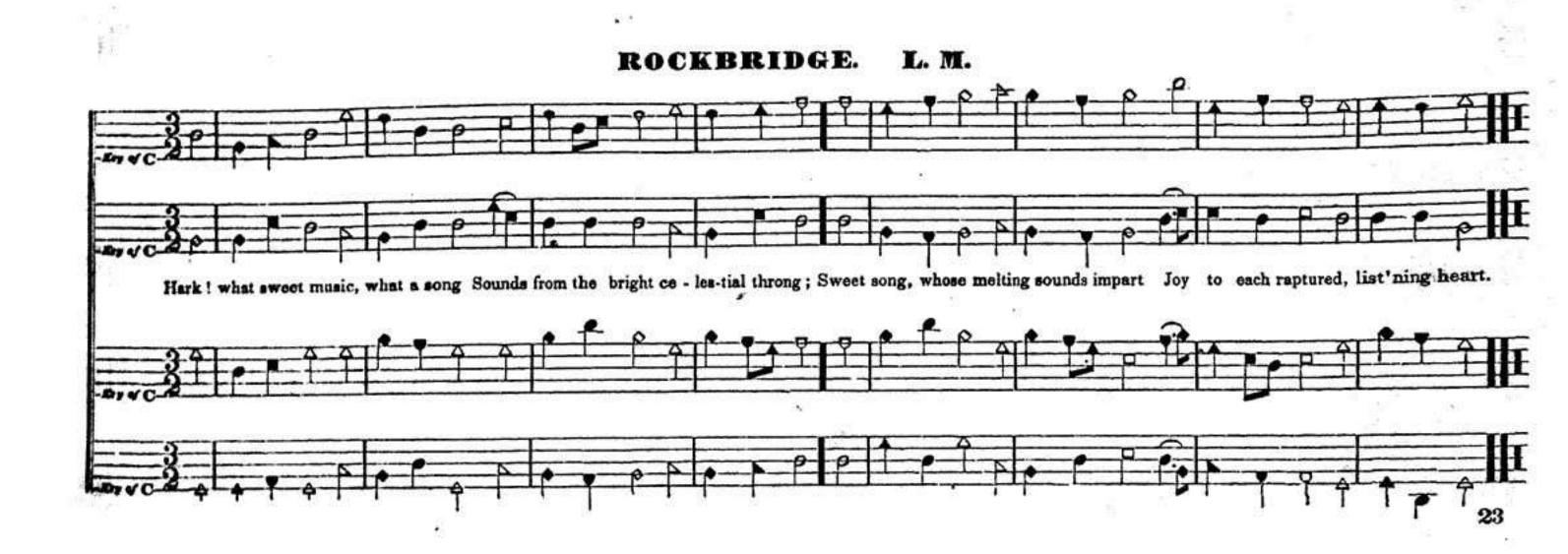
advantage in singing sharp and flatted notes to change the pronunciation of the syllables? What change is recommended?

Instrumental.—When a note appears on the staff with a # prefixed, how is it to be played? [Ans. The sound is to be raised a half-interval.] When a b how? [Ans. The sound is to be lowered a half-interval.] In the key of F the #4th is on B, how is the note to be played? [Ans. B natural, or as B is played in the C scale.] In the key of G the b7th is on F, how is the note to be played? [Ans. F natural.]

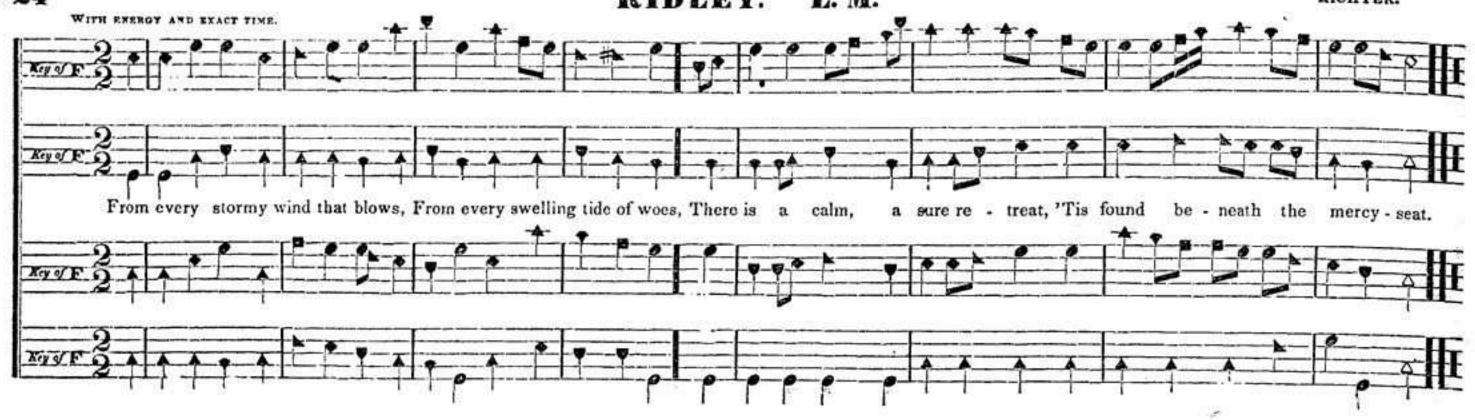
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

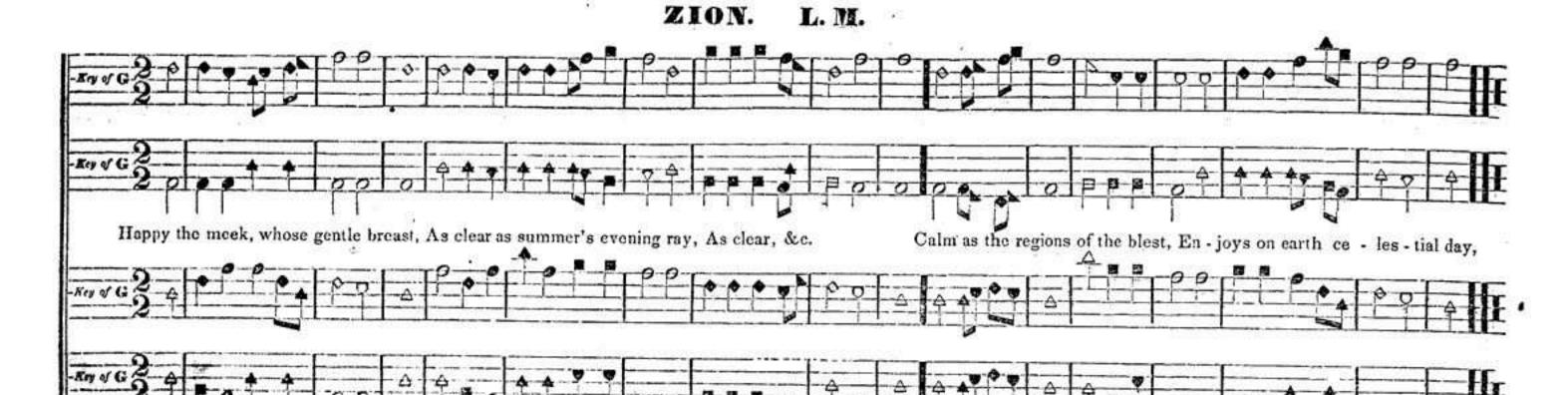


SACRED MELODEON.

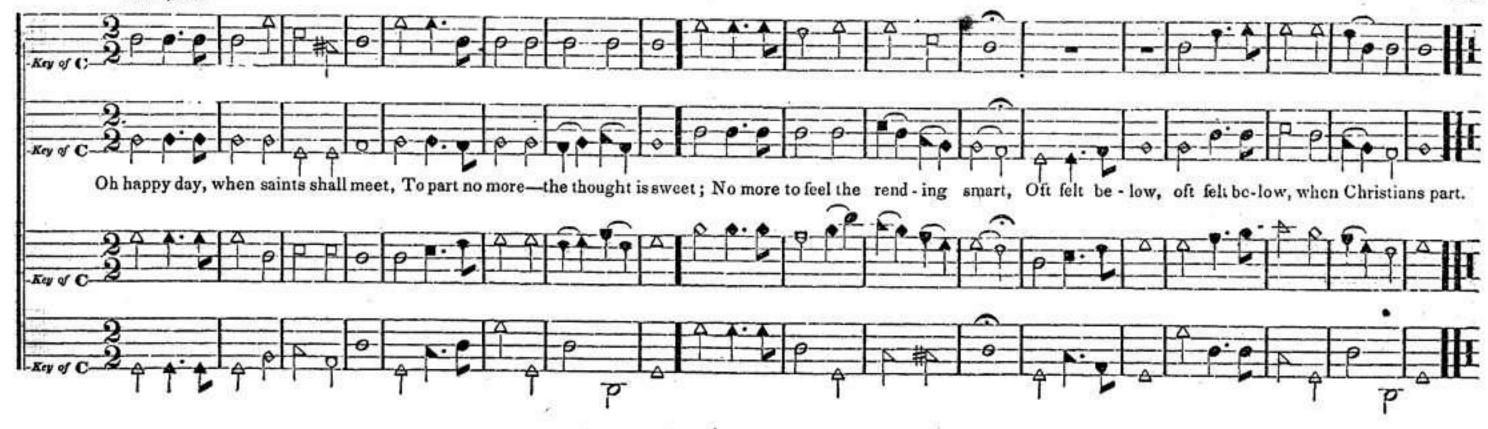










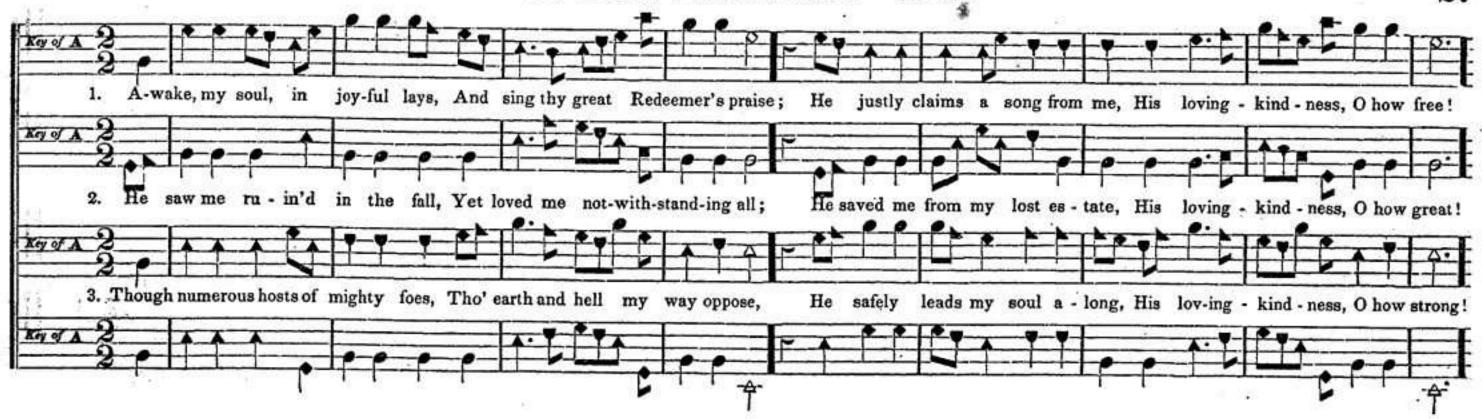






LOVING-KINDNESS.

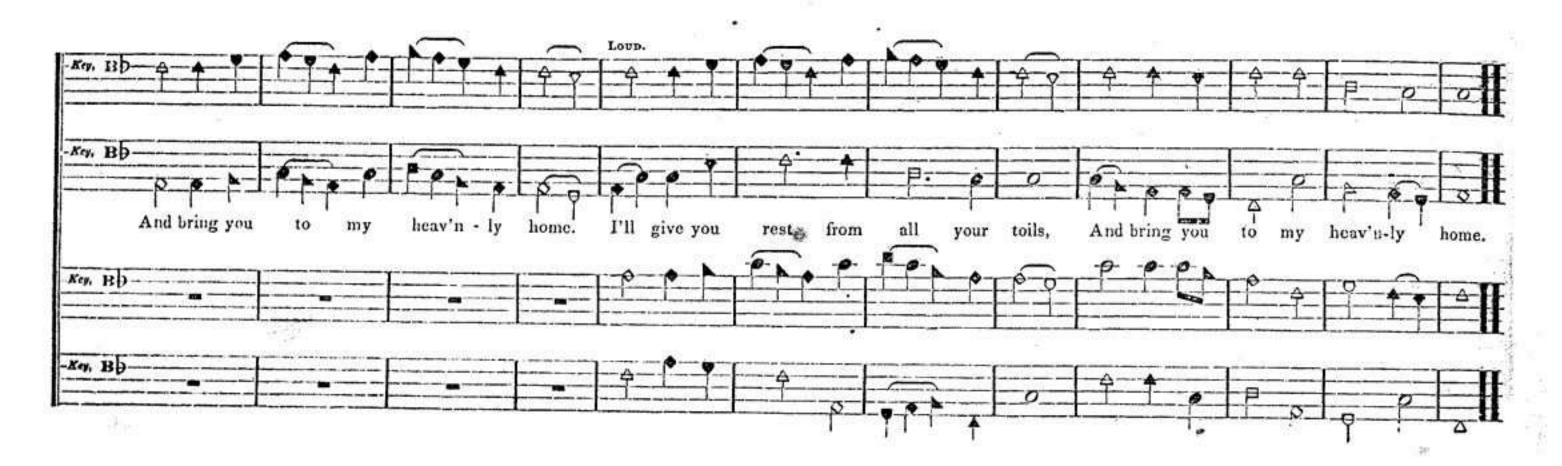
L. M.





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









But sacred, &c.



noon.

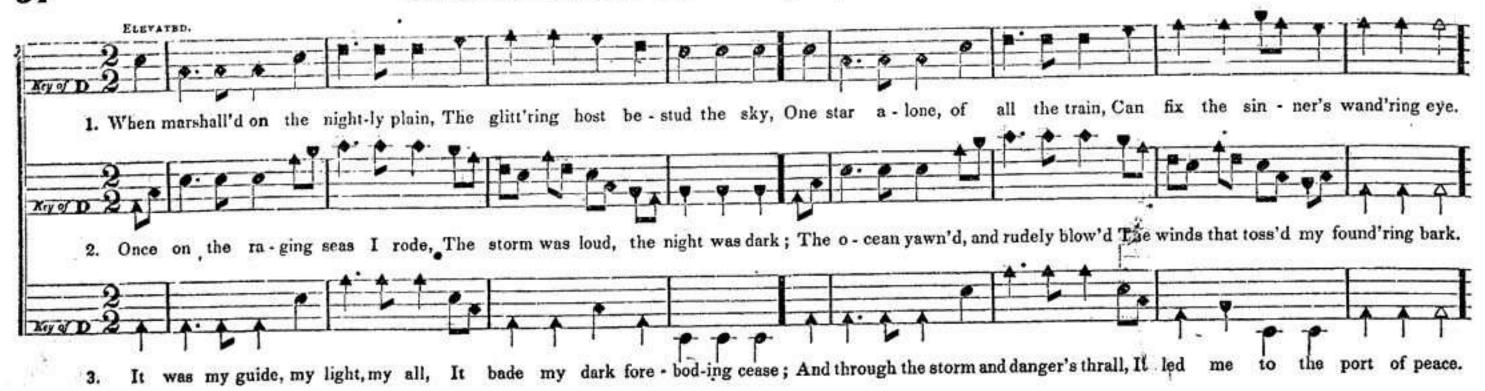
No midnight shade, no clouded sun, But sacred, high, e - ter - nal

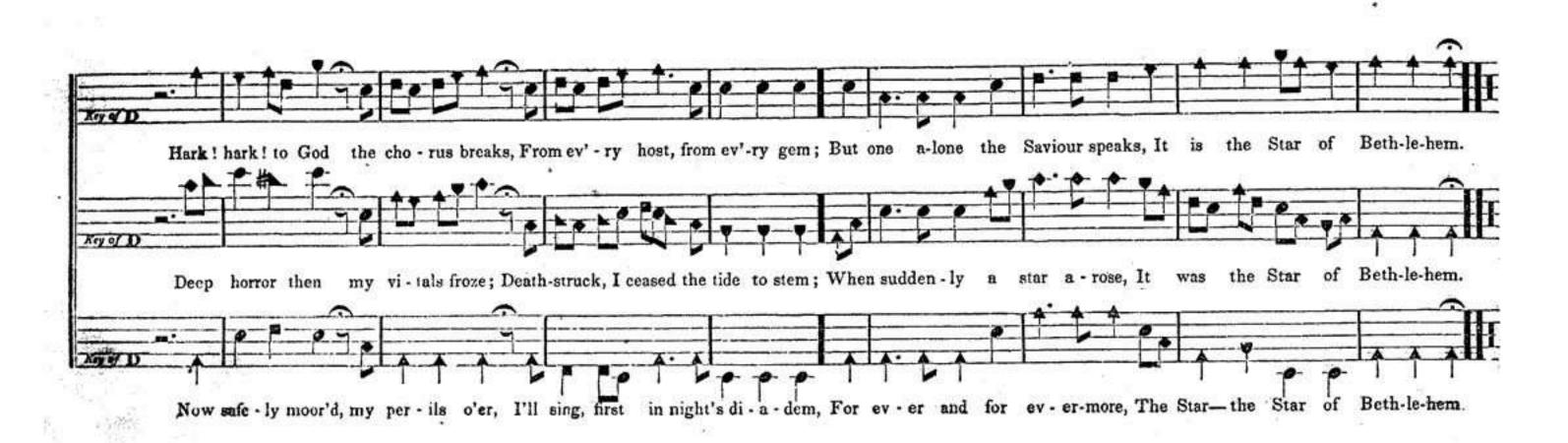
pose;













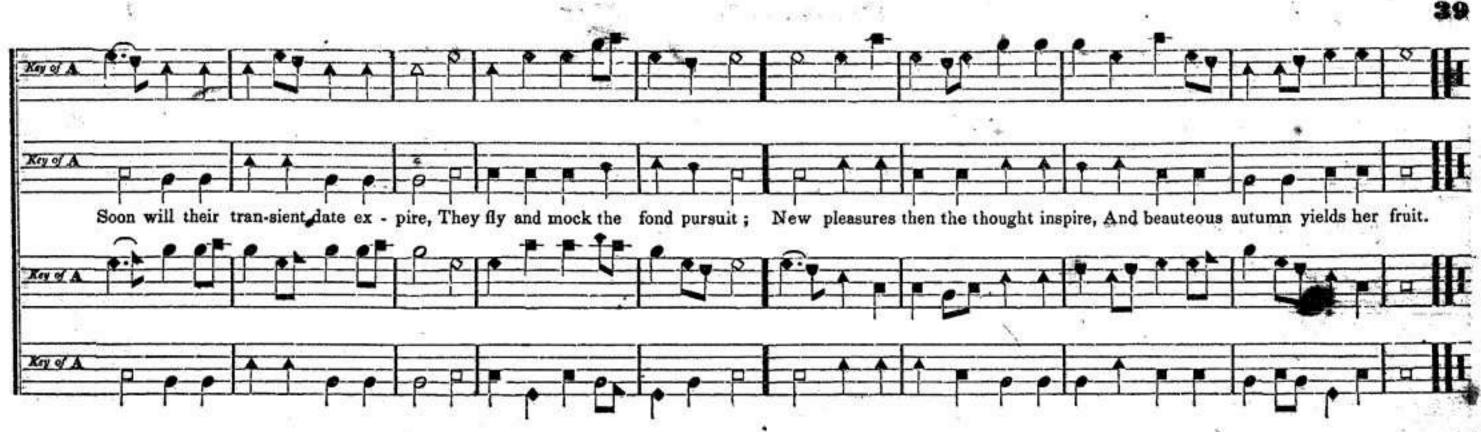




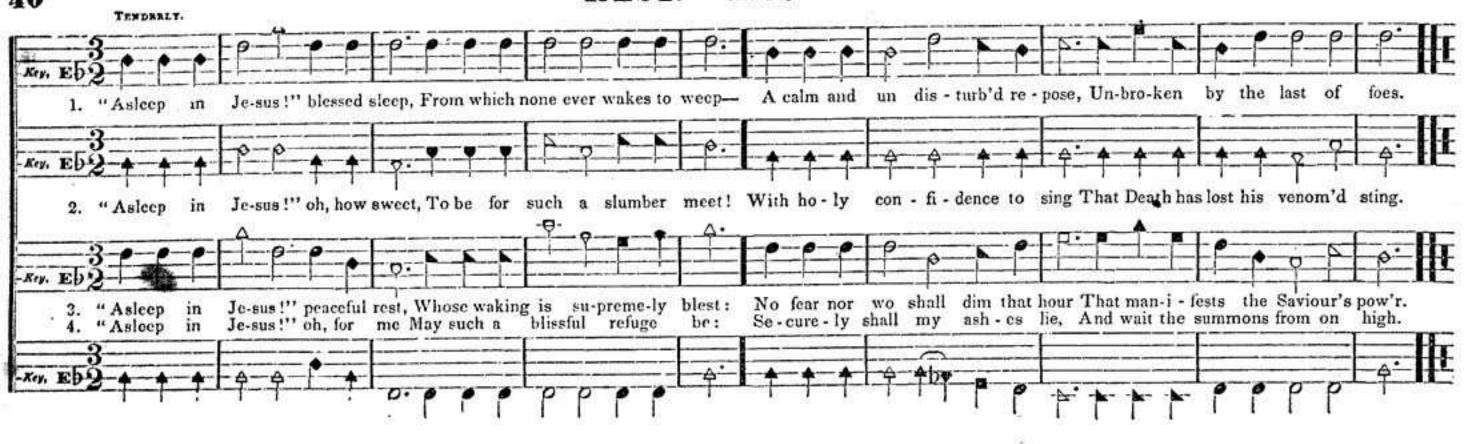
















How gladly, &c.

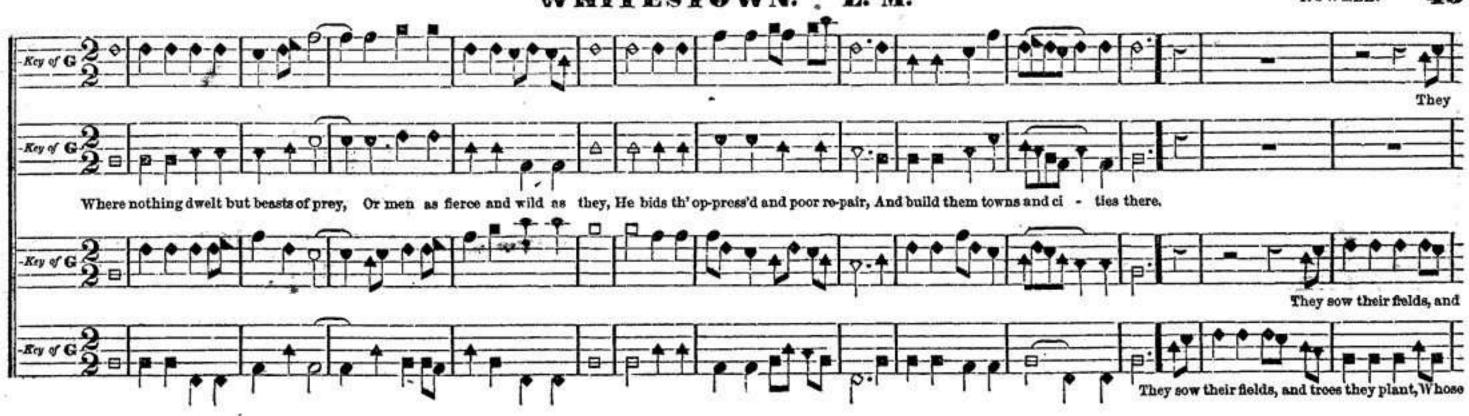
an - - - gels'

wings

worlds

high!

on



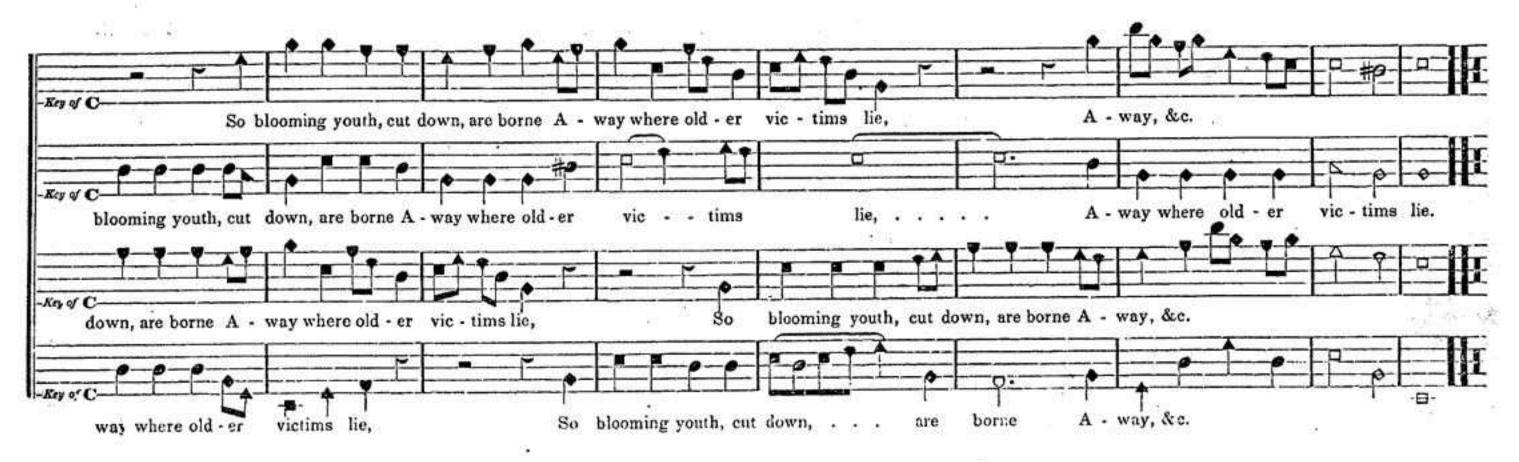




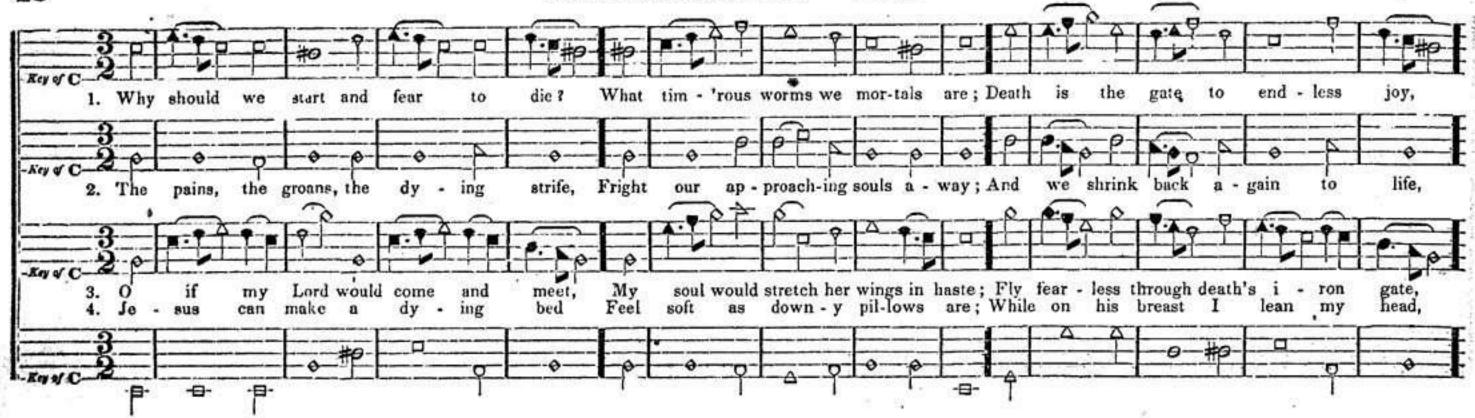


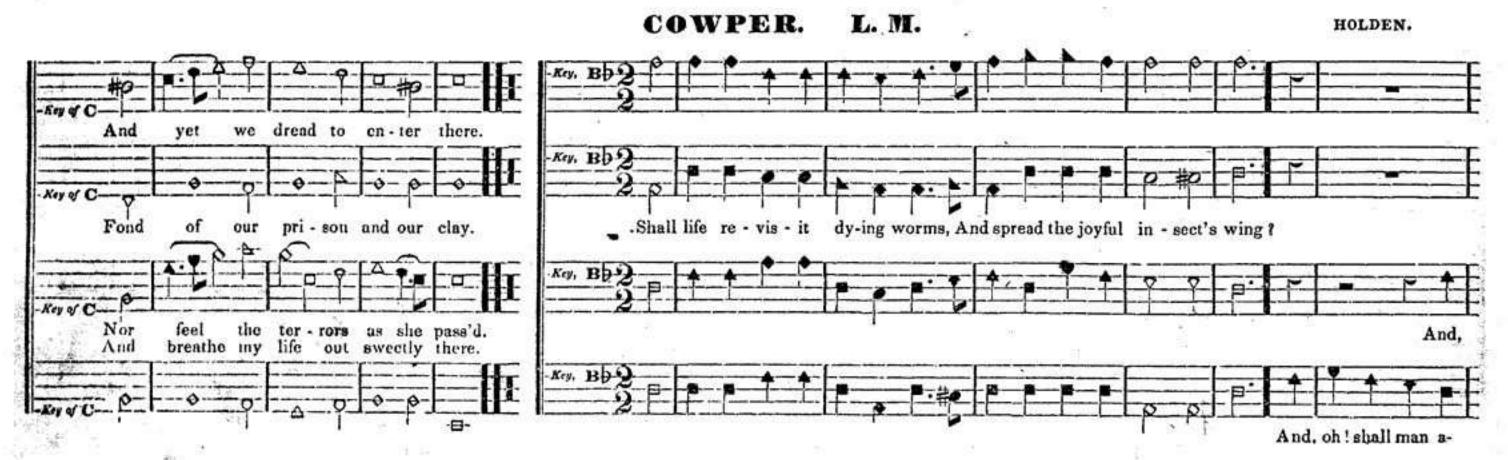




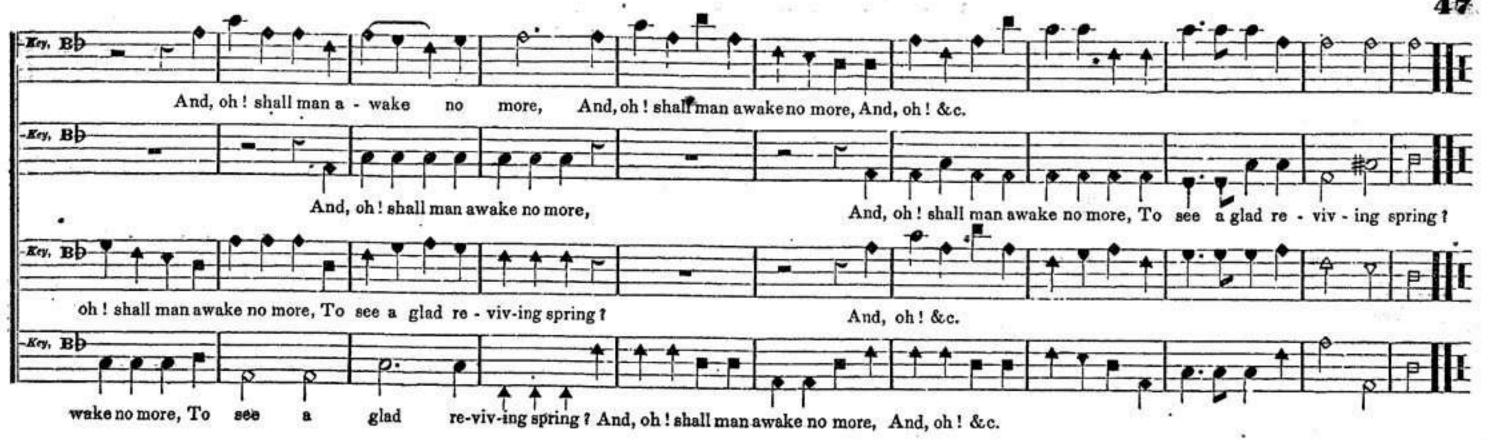


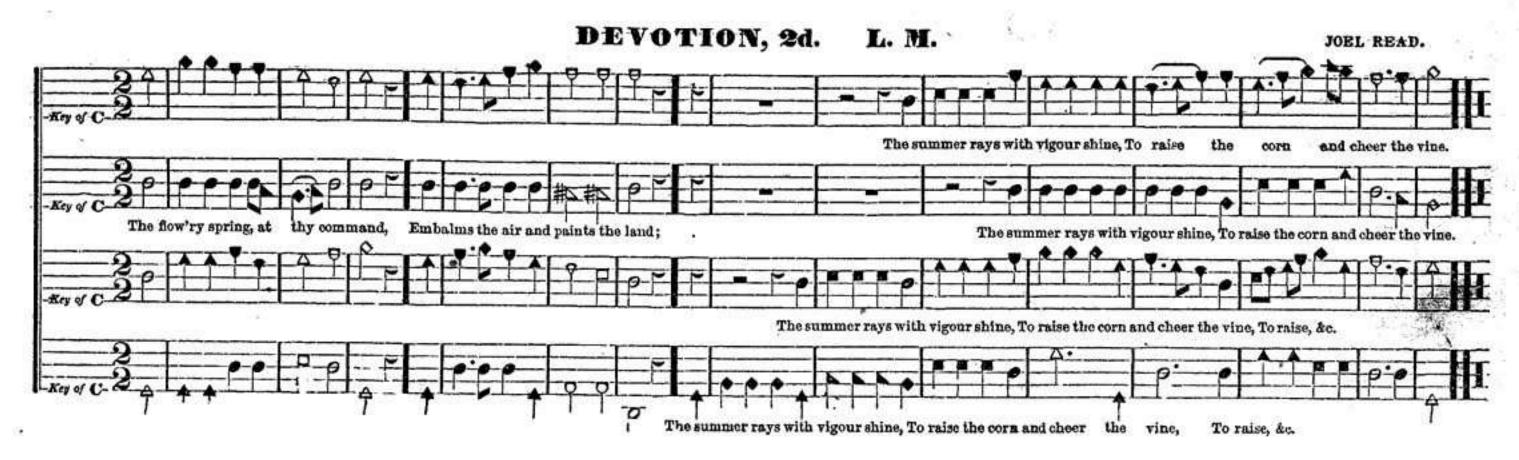




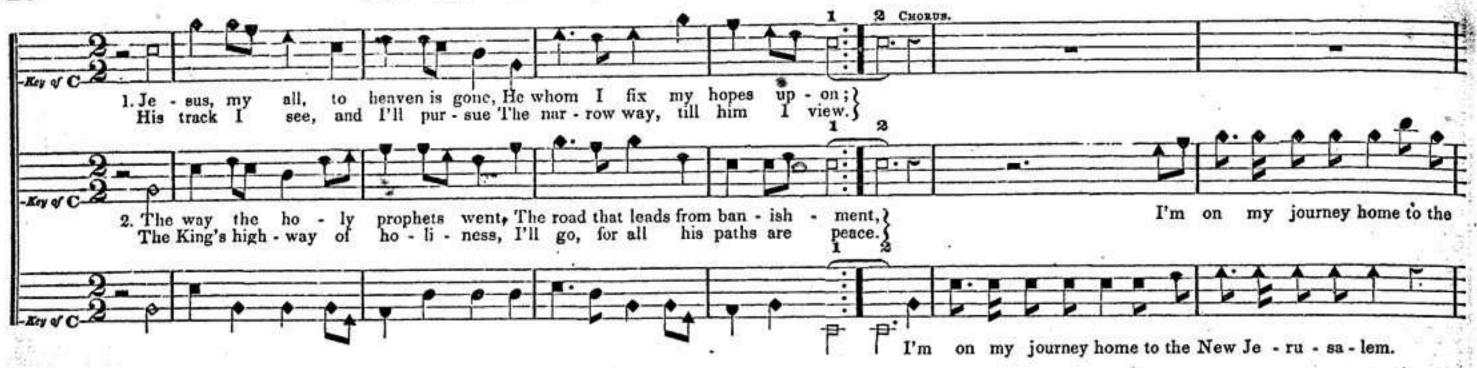








I'M ON MY JOURNEY HOME. L.M.

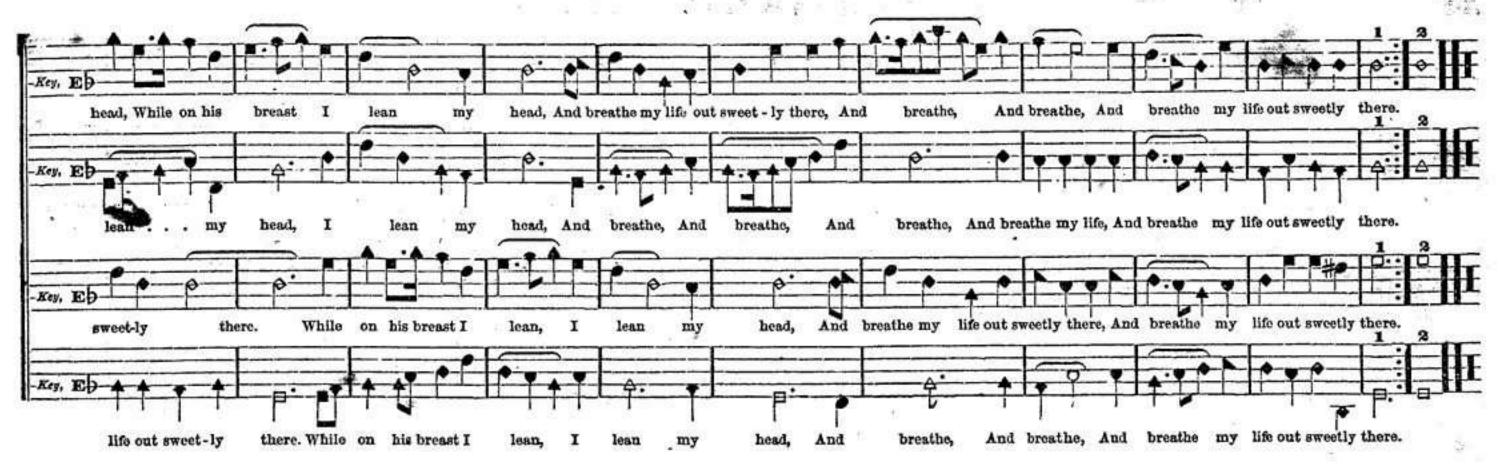




- This is the way I long have sought, And mourn'd because I found it not; My grief a burden long has been, Because I was not saved from sin.
- 4. The more I strove against its power I felt its weight and guilt the more, Till late I heard my Saviour say, "Come hither, soul, I am the way!"

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





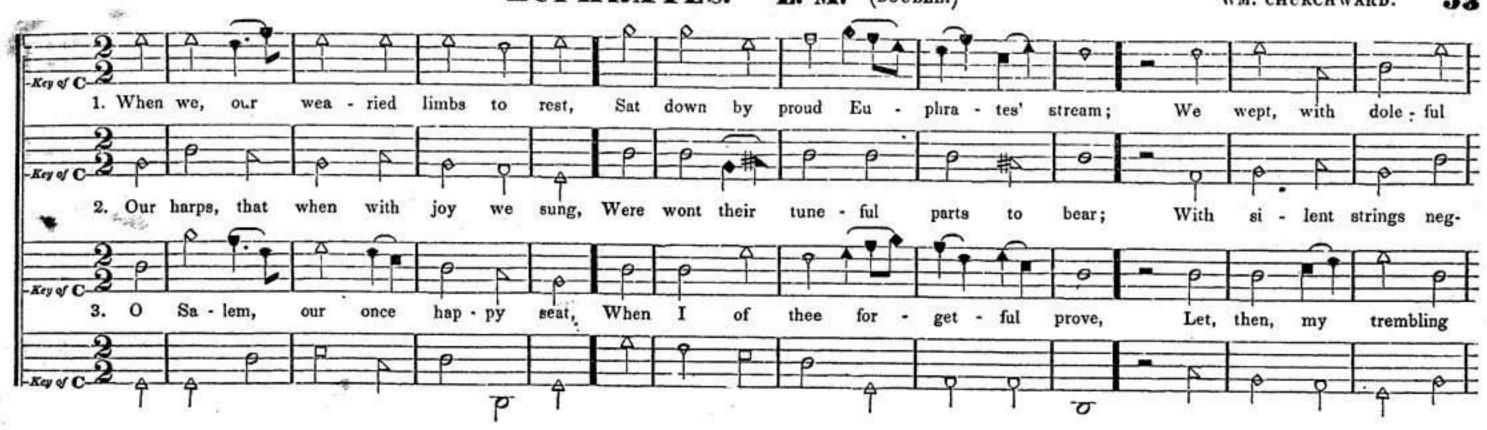


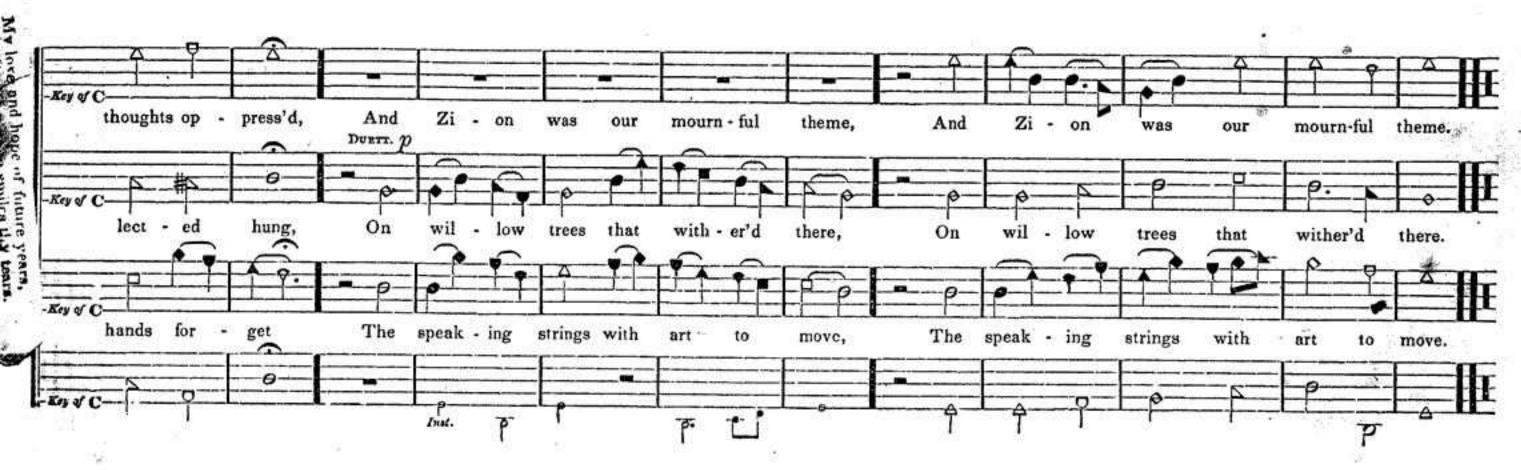
taught me

On slipp'ry rocks I see them stand, And fie

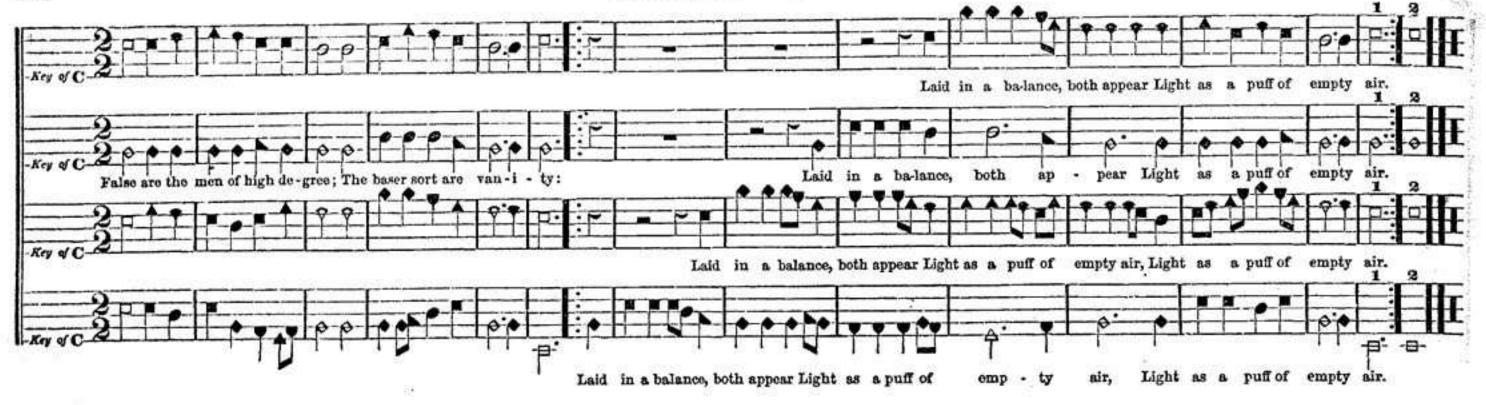
bil - lows reli be - low.

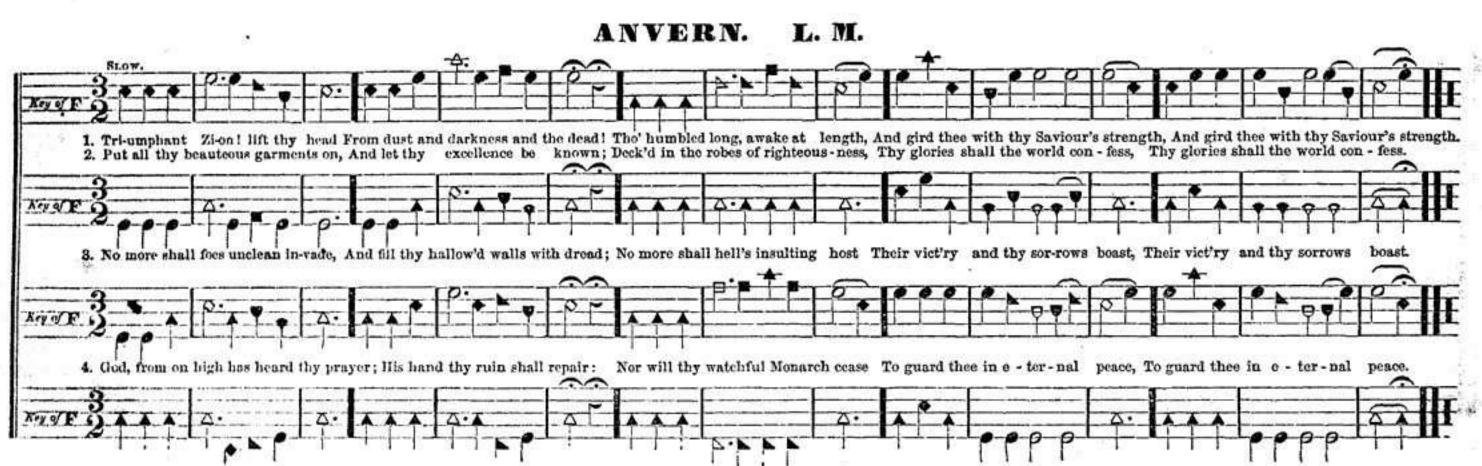
But oh their end, their dreadful end! Thy same - tu





RUSSIA. L. M.

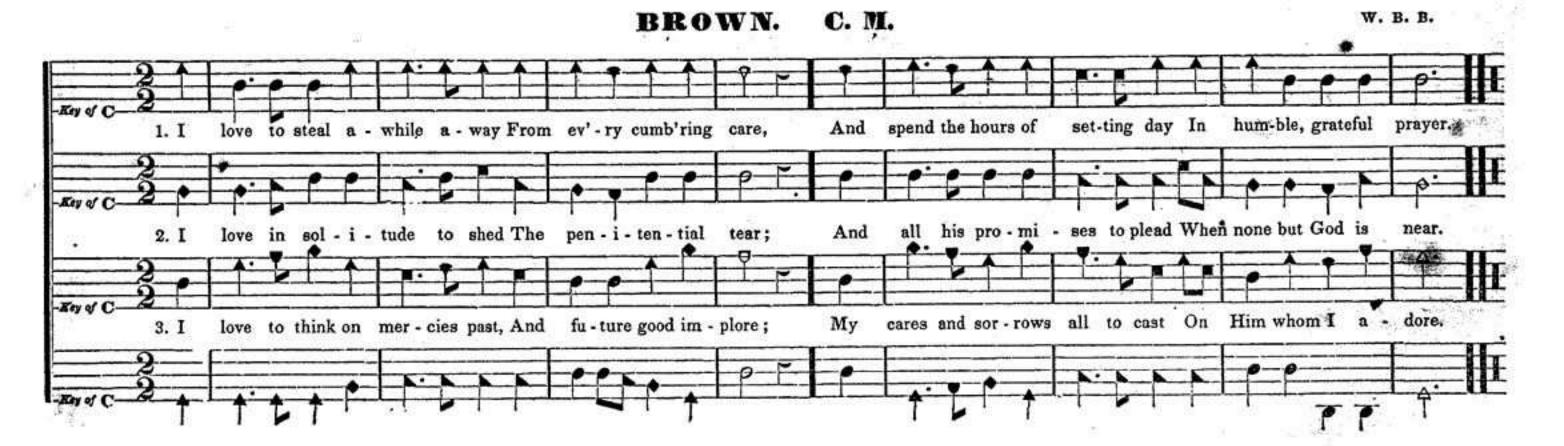






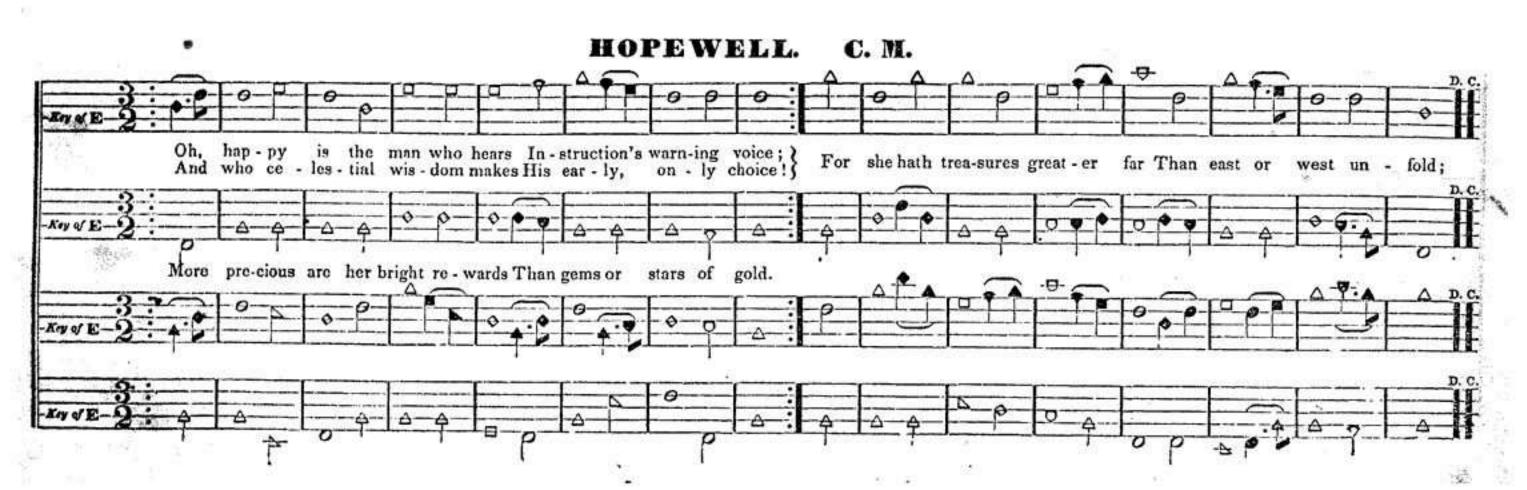






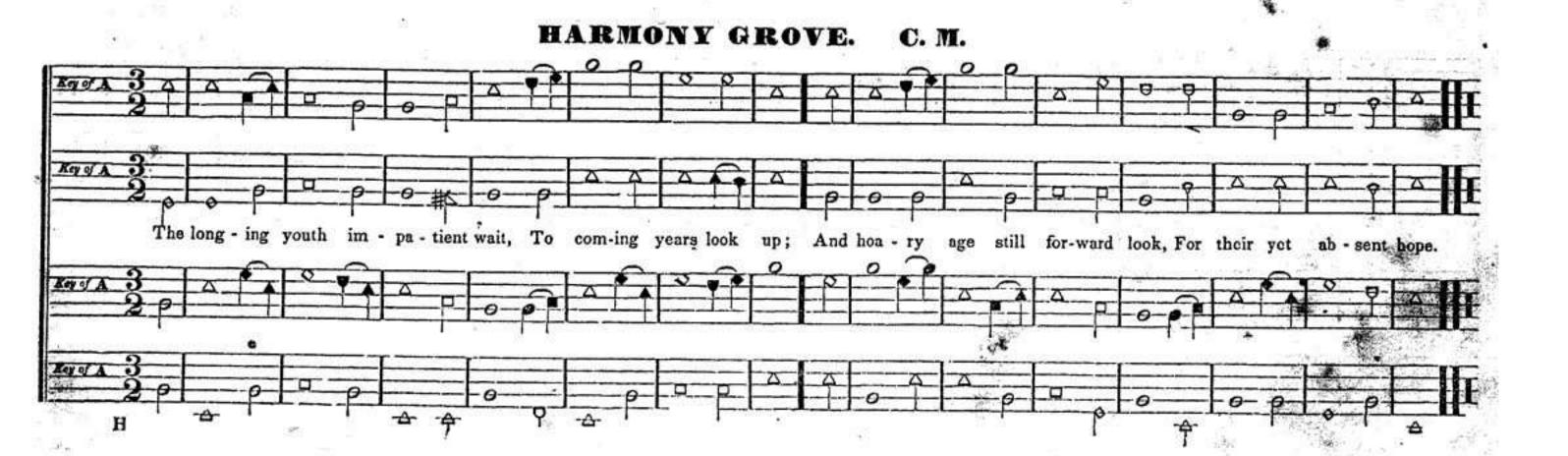
Sec









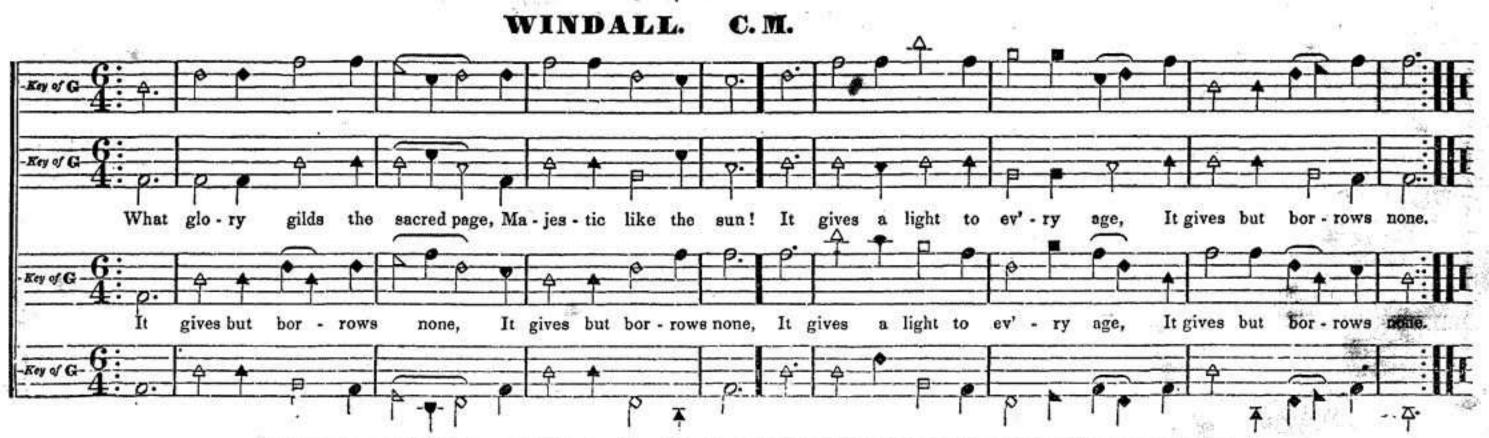


I'll bid farewell to ev'ry fear, I'll bid farewell to ev' - ry

And wipe, &c.

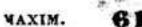






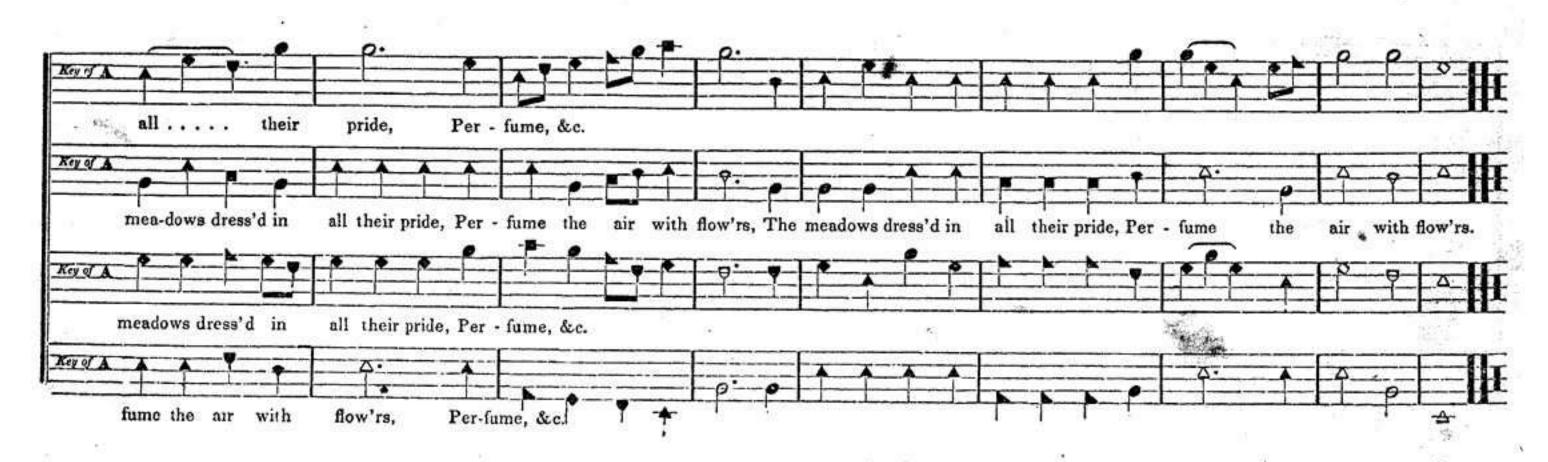
Note.-The slur ove- the third measures of the above tunes to be observed only when the tune is repeated. To be repeated or not, at pleasure.







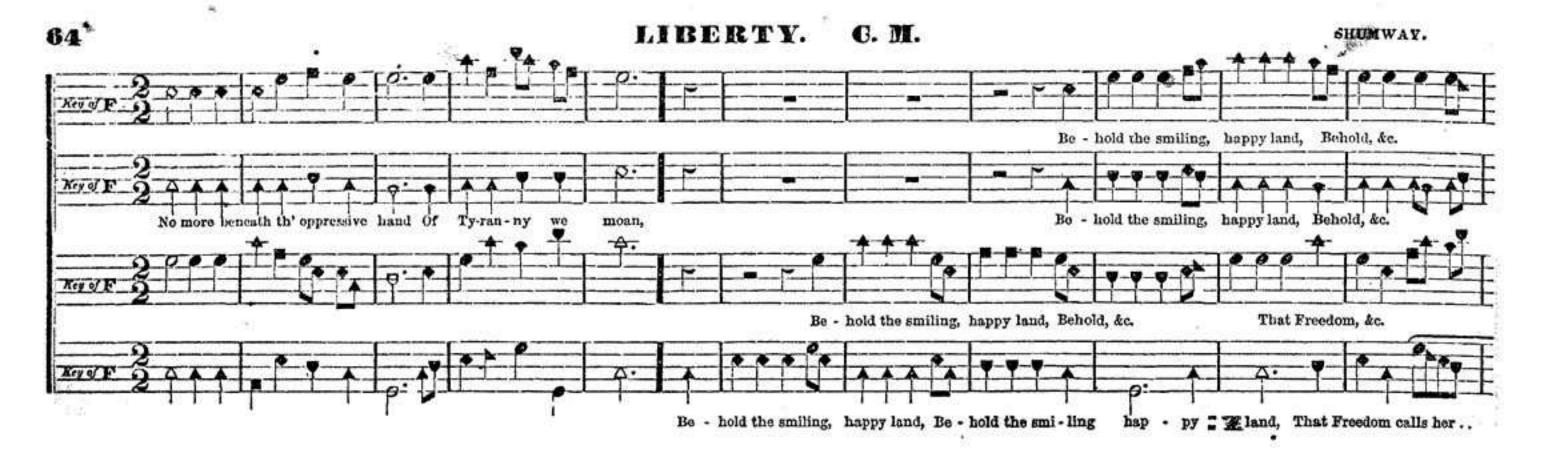


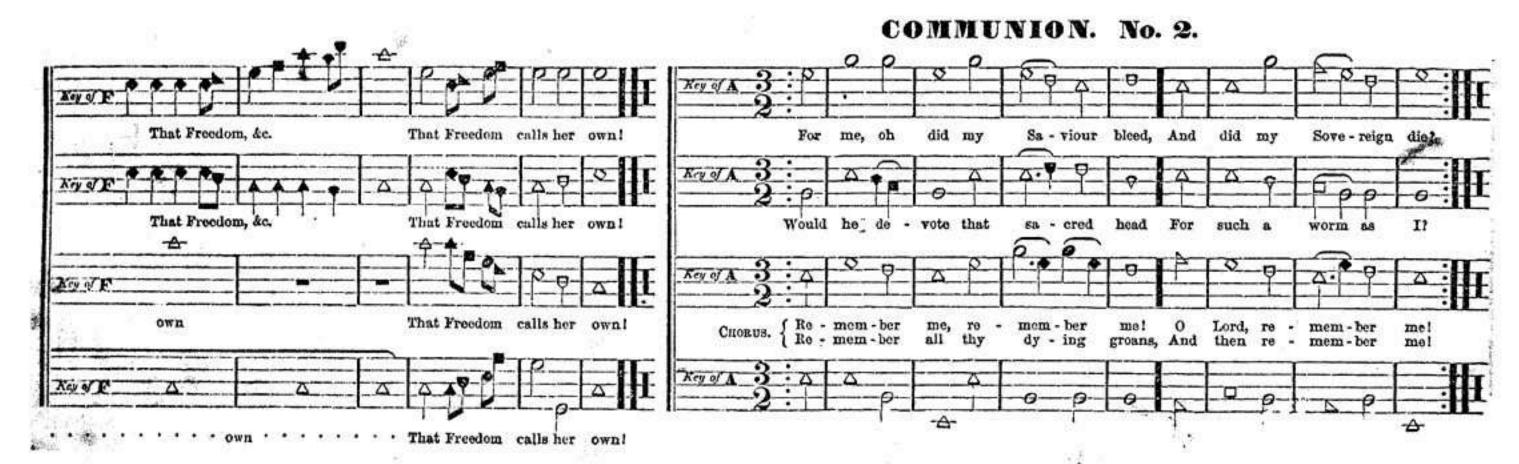






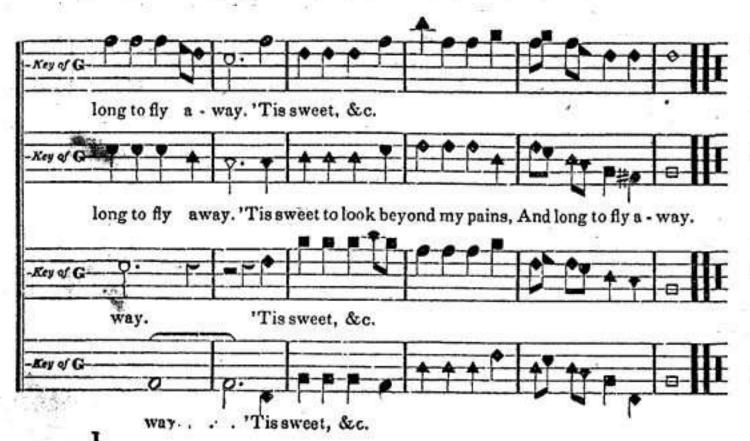






NORTH SALEM. C.M.

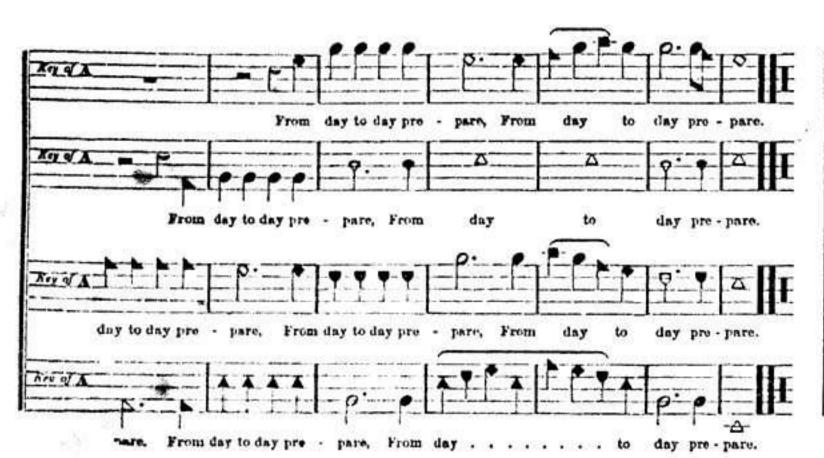




- Sweet to look inward, and attend
 The whispers of his love;
 Sweet to look upward, to the place
 Where Jesus pleads above.
- Sweet to look back, and see my name
 In life's fair book set down;
 Sweet to look forward, and behold
 Eternal joys my own.
- Sweet, to reflect how grace divine
 My sins on Jesus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

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

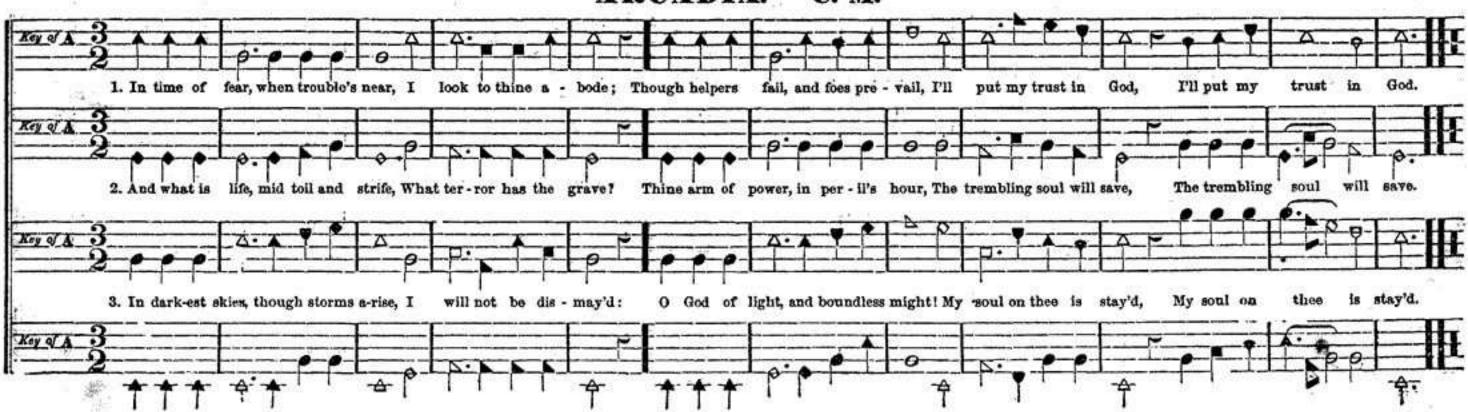




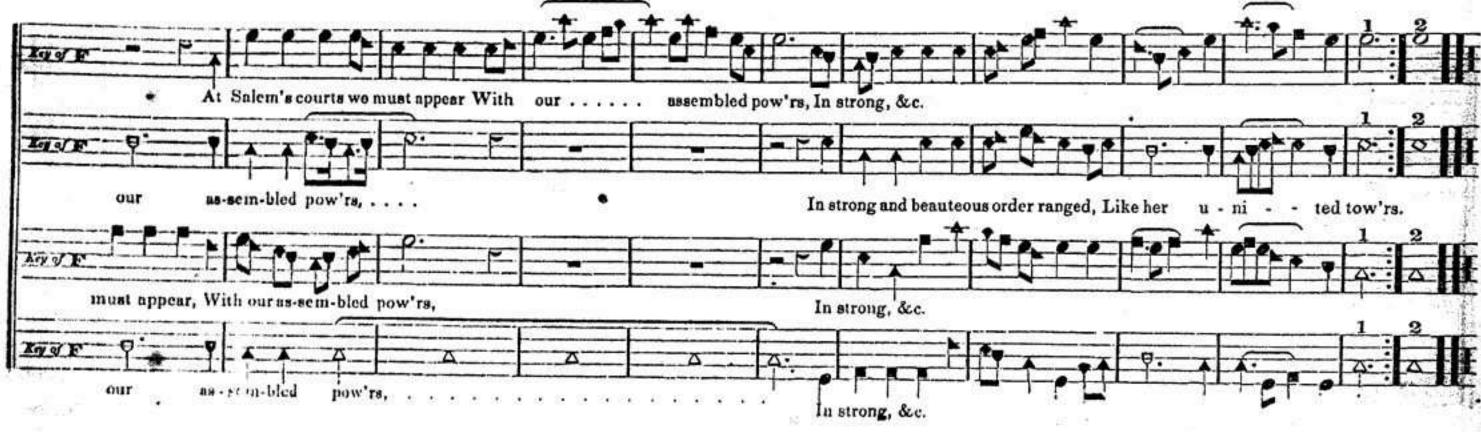


BELKNAP.

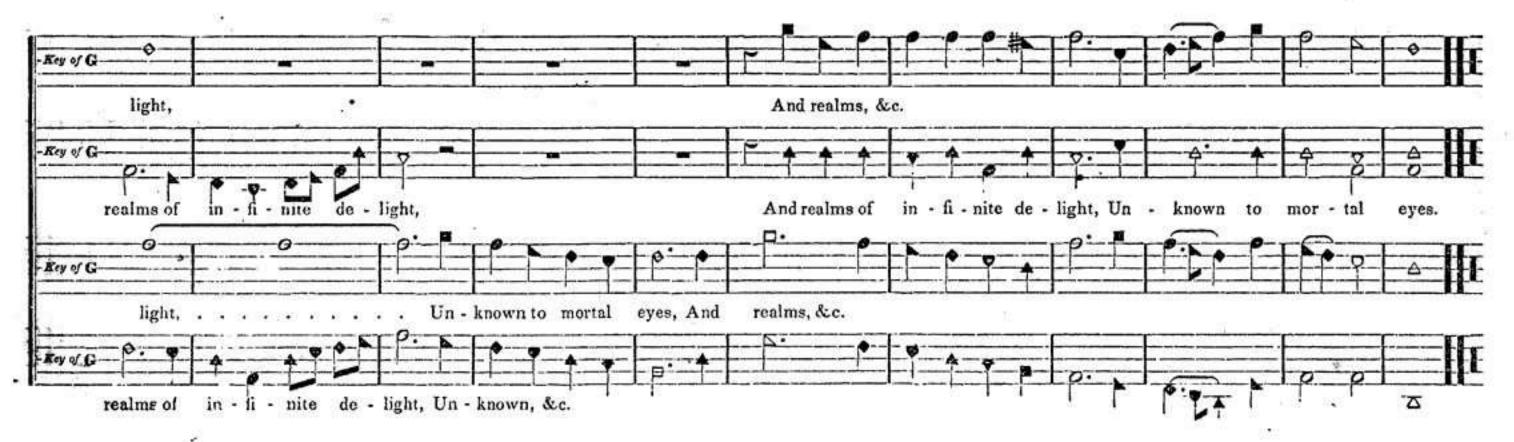








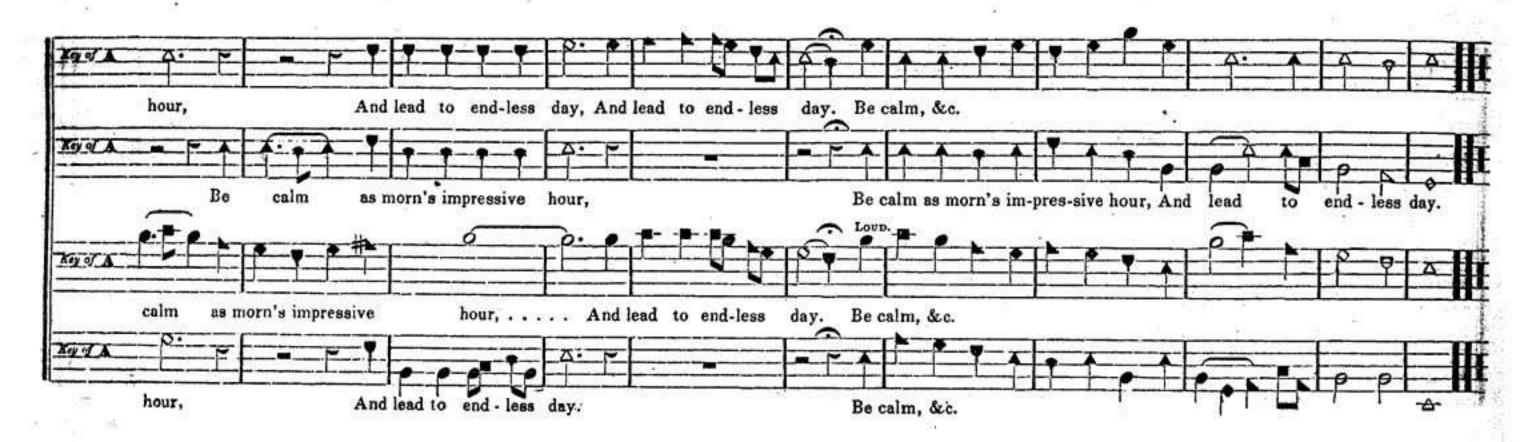


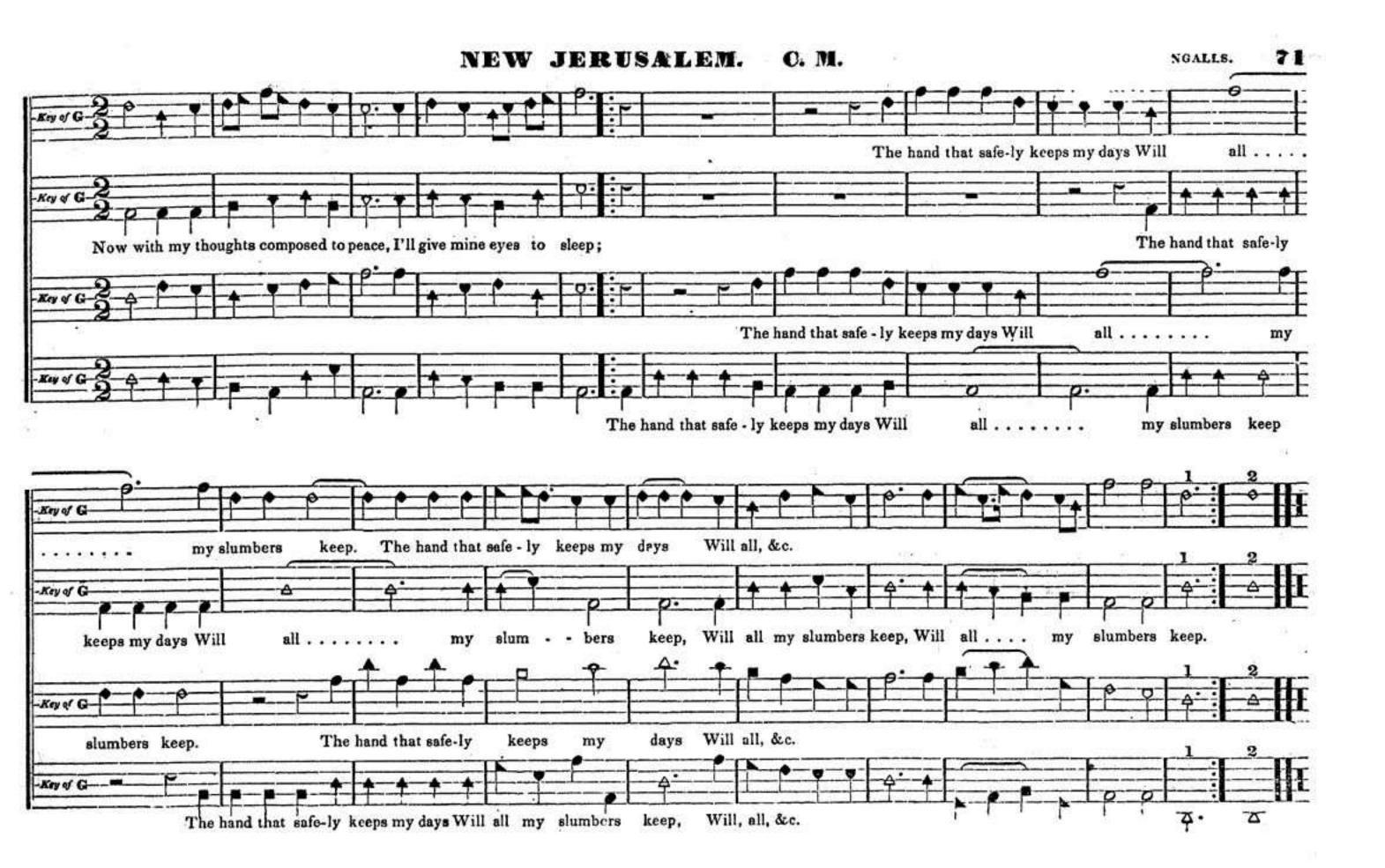




















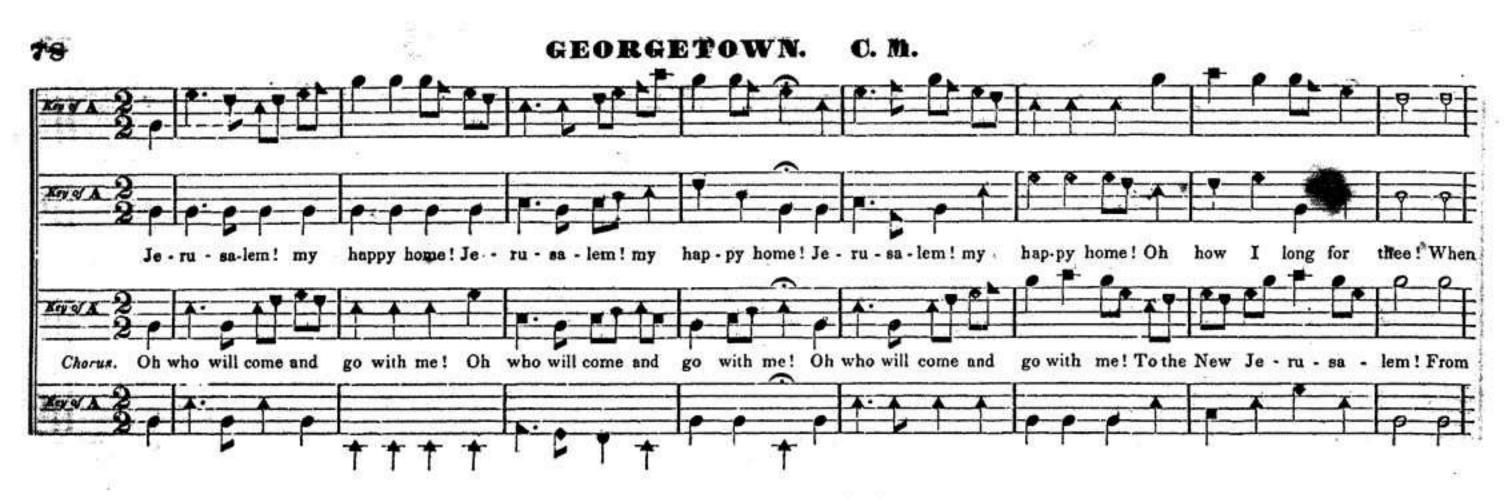




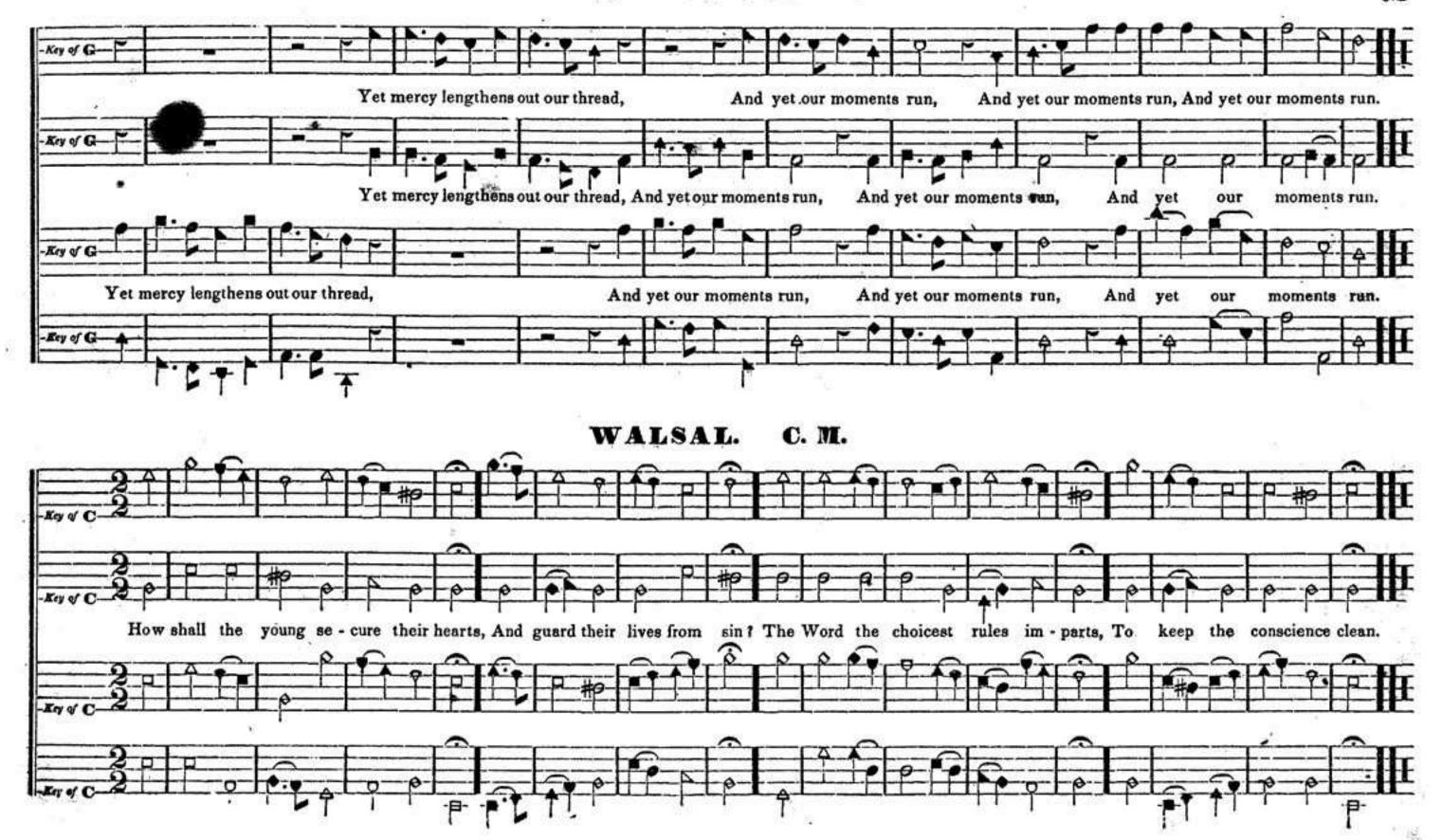












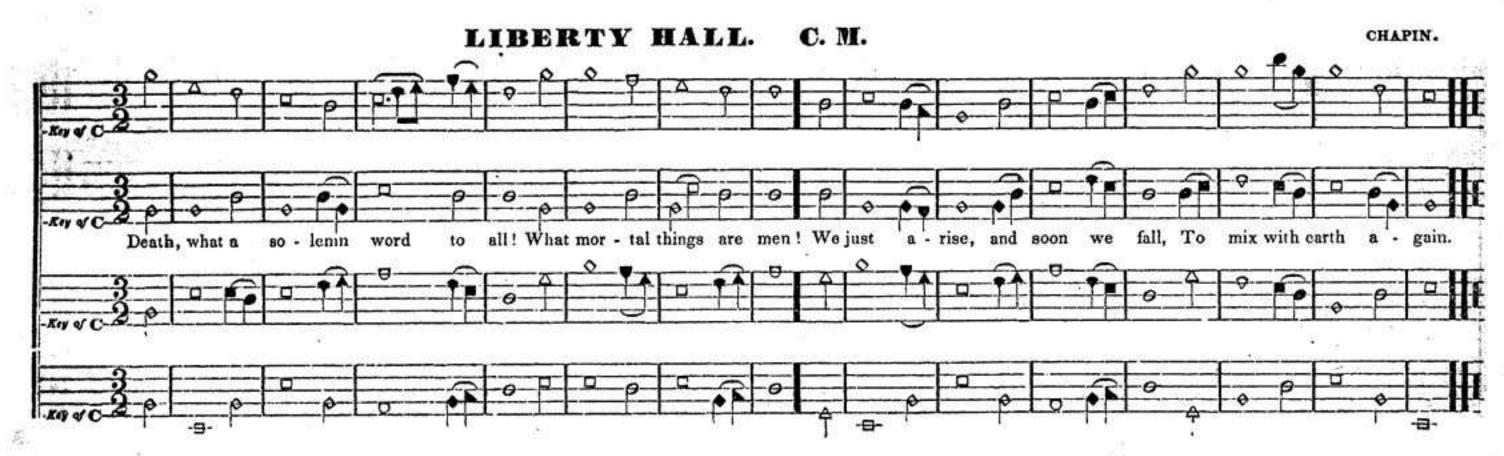










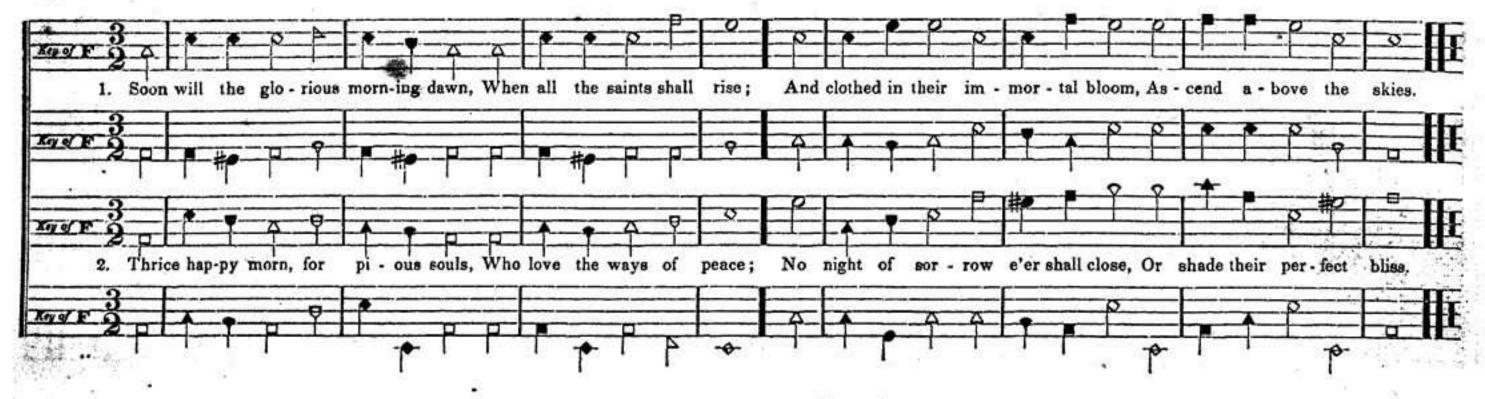




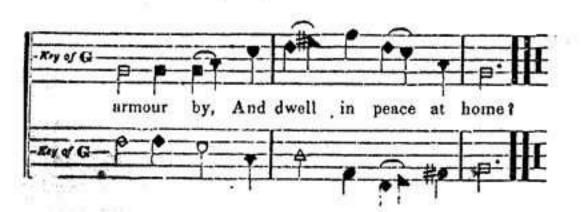












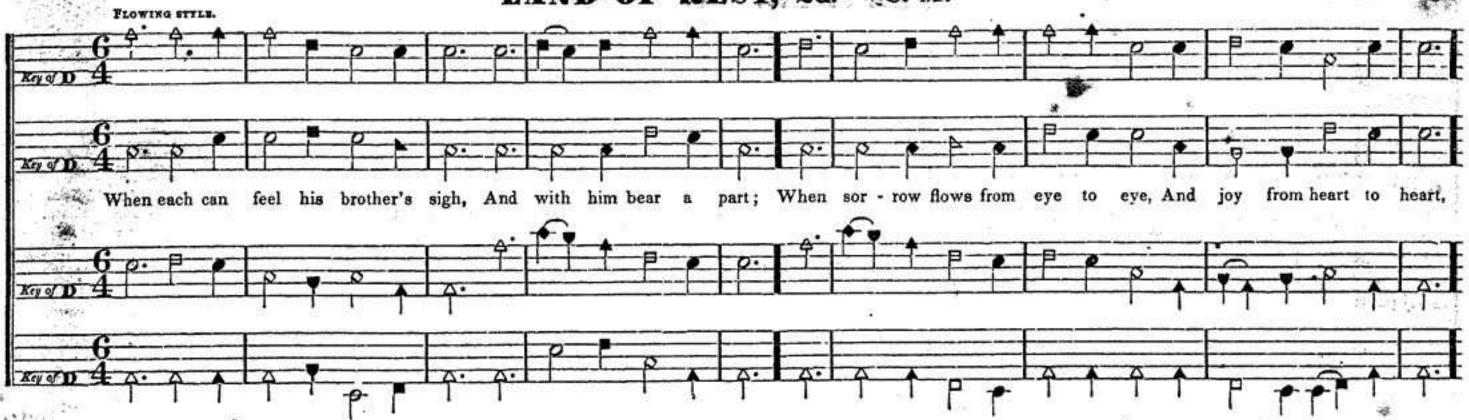
- No tranquil joys on earth I view,
 No peaceful, shelt'ring dome;
 This world's a wilderness of wo—
 This world is not my home.
- 3. To Jesus Christ I sought for rest;

 He bade me cease to roam,

 And fly for refuge to his breast,

 And he'd conduct me home.
- When, by affliction sorely tried,
 I view the gaping tomb,
 Although I dread death's chilling tide,
 Yet still I sigh for home.
- Weary of toil, and wand'ring round
 This vole of sin and gloom;
 I long to quit th' unhallowed ground,
 And dwell with Christ at home.





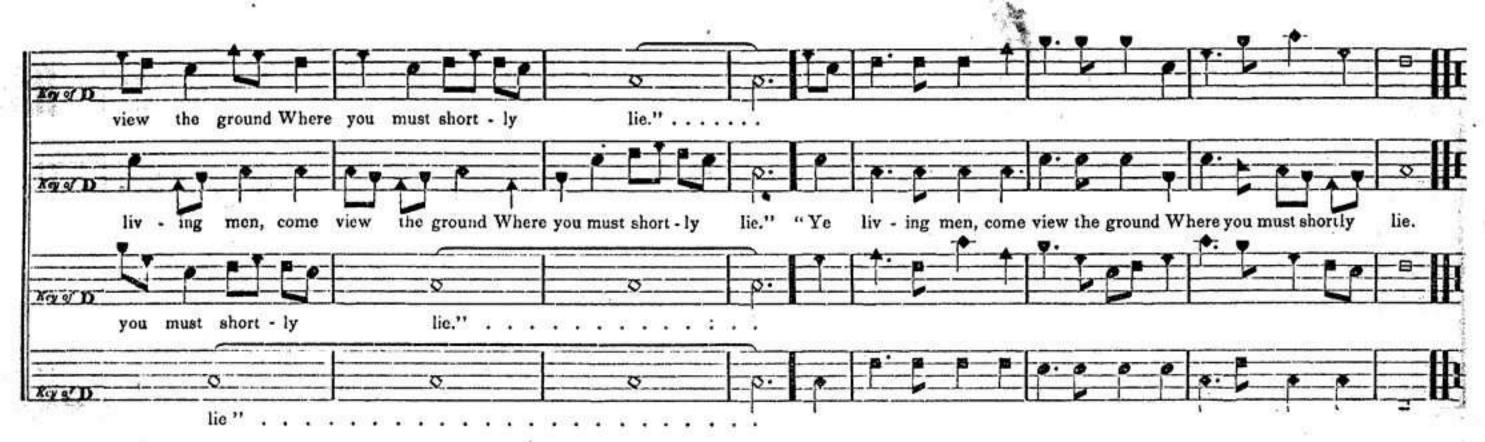




NEW ORLEANS. C. M.

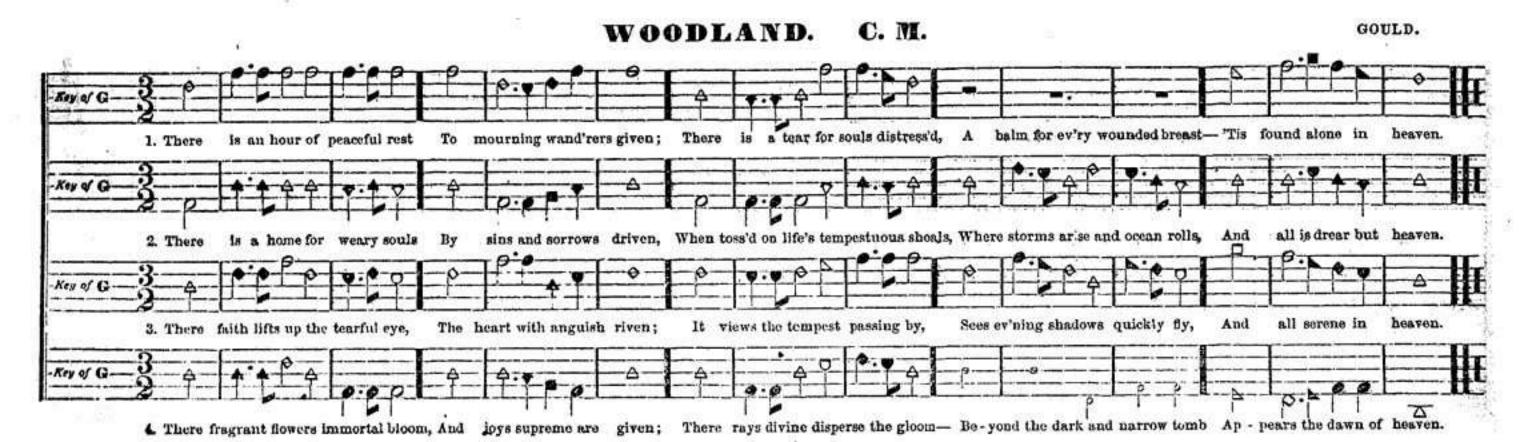


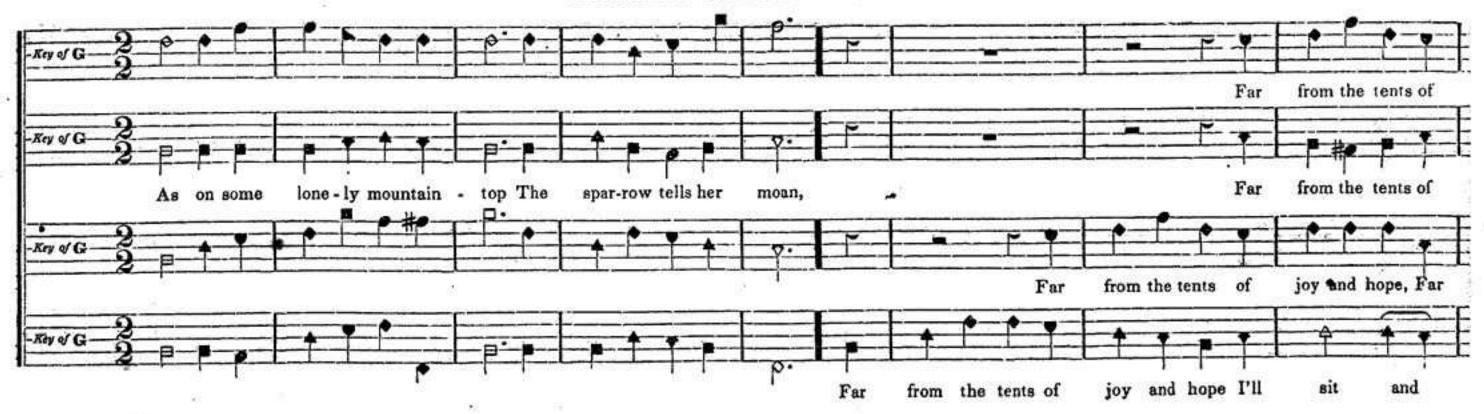


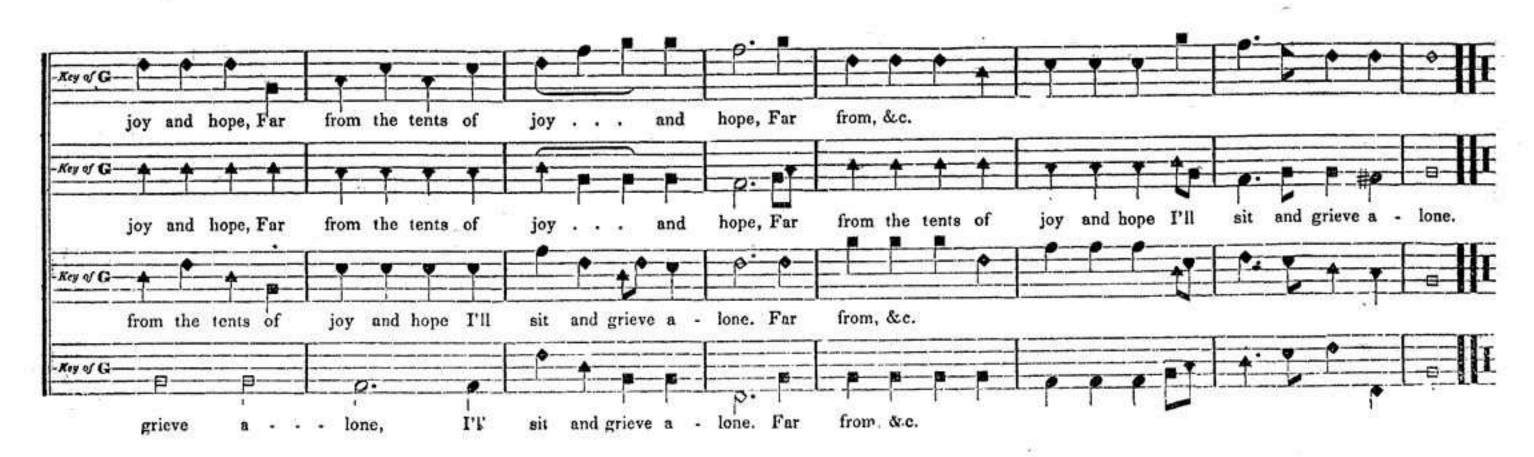






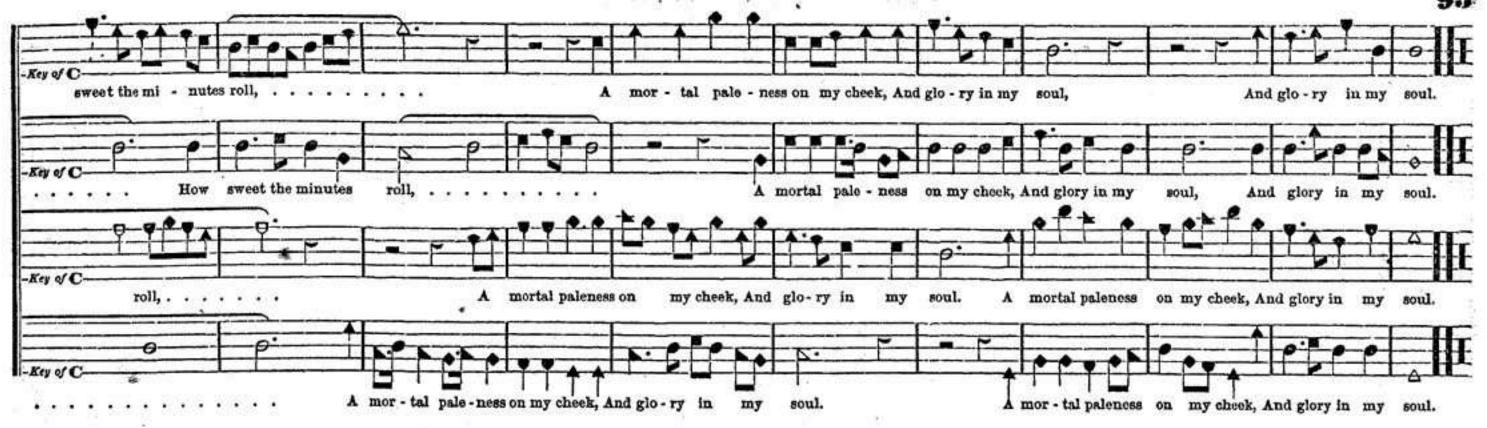




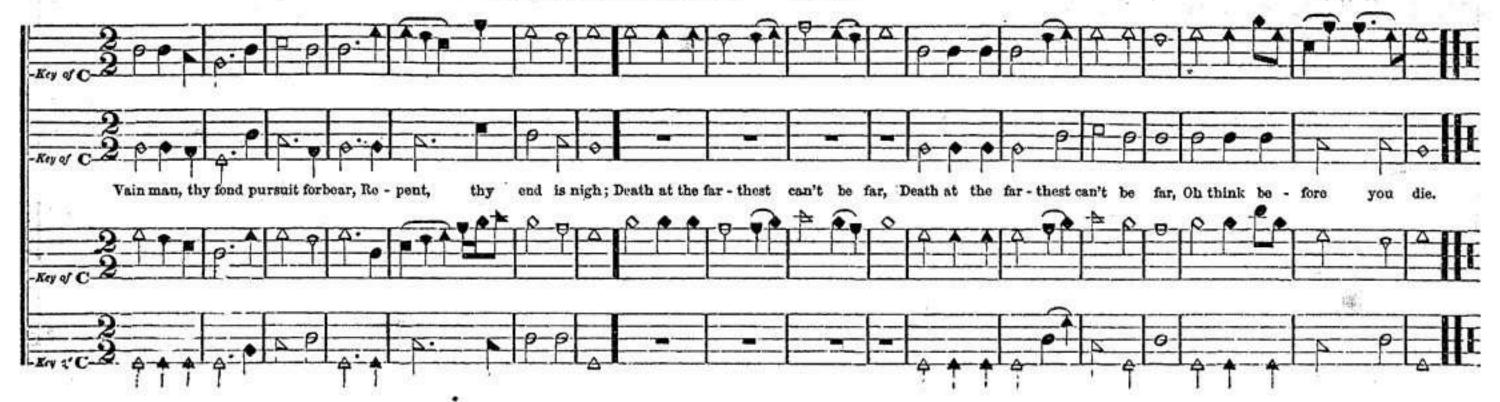








BOWERBANK. C. M.



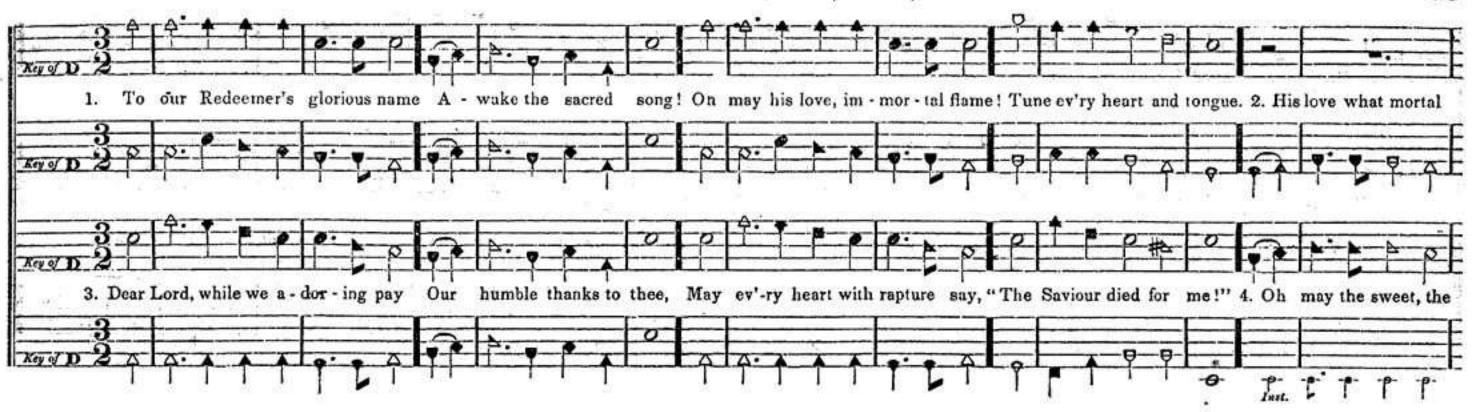


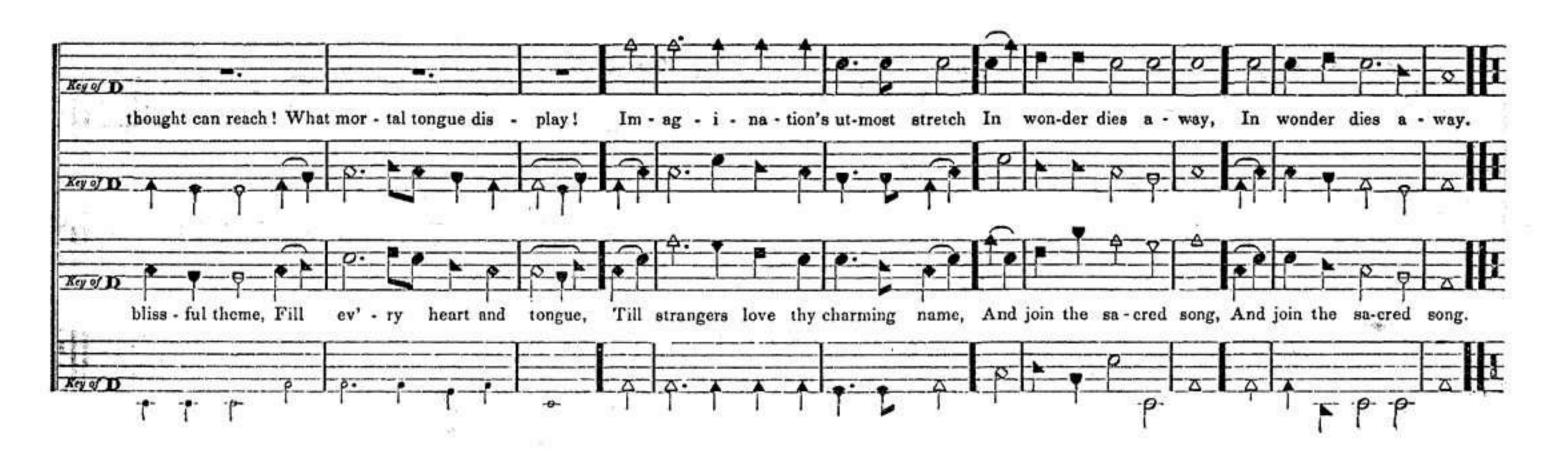






APHEKA. C.M. (DOUBLE.)

















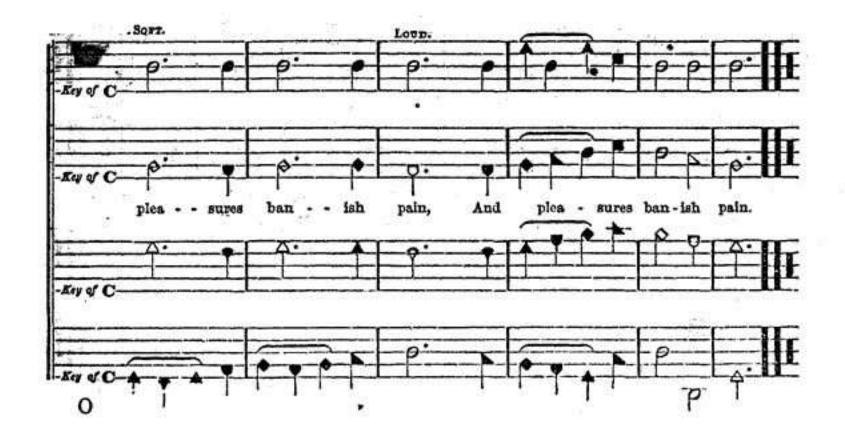




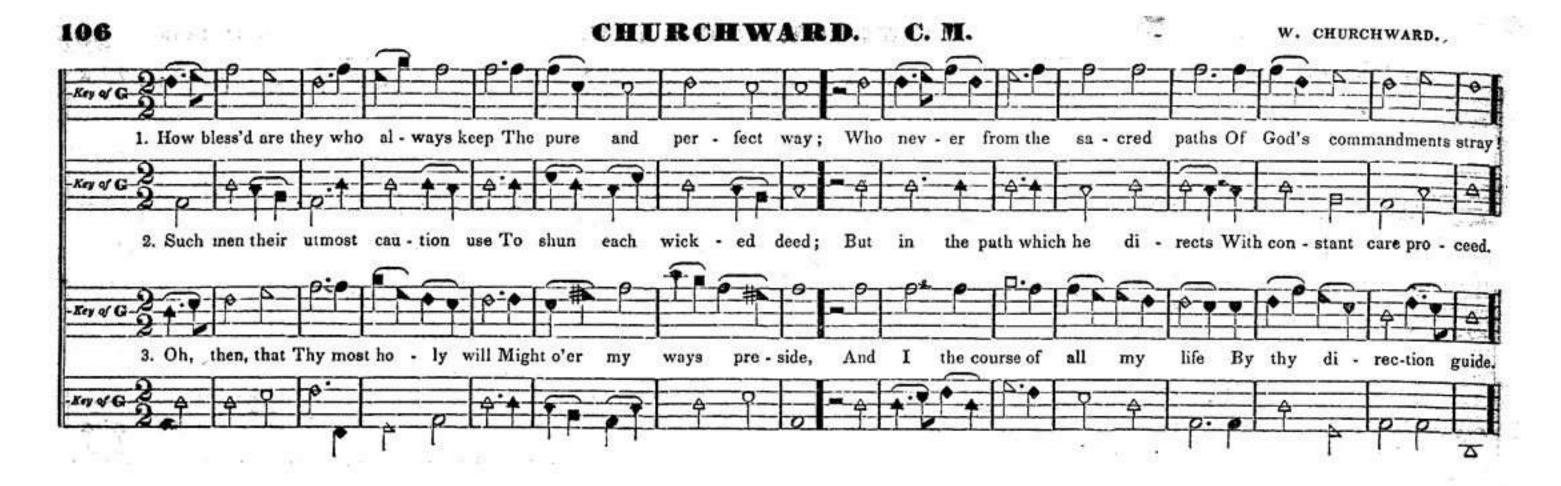


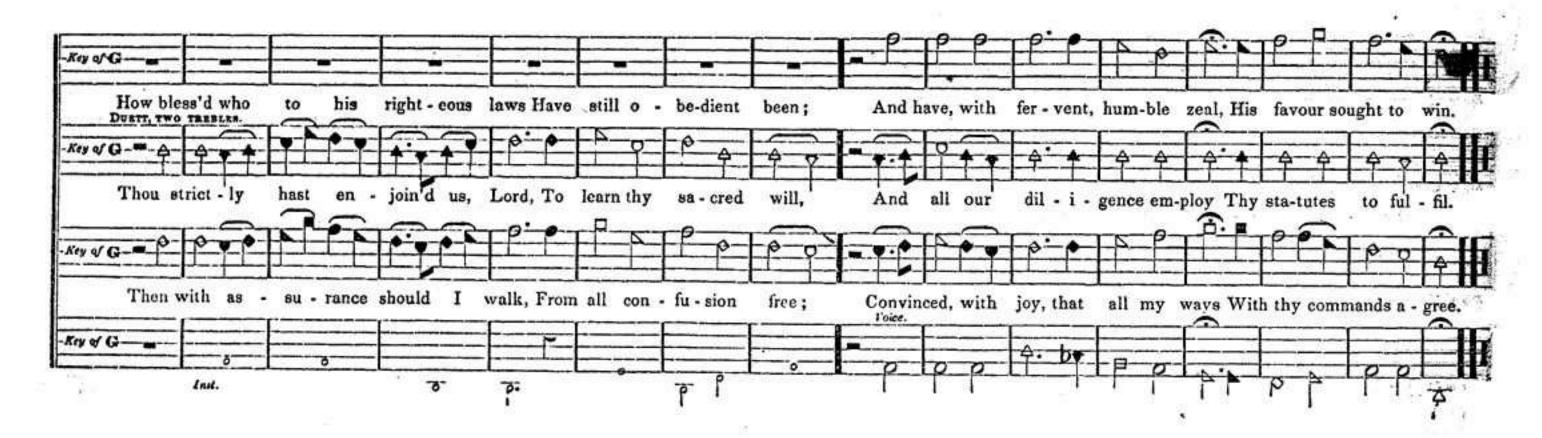






- 2. There everlasting spring abides, And never-fading flowers: Death, like a narrow sea, divides This heavenly land from ours.
- Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood Stand dress'd in living green;
 So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
 While Jordan roll'd between.
- 4. Could we but climb where Moses stood,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

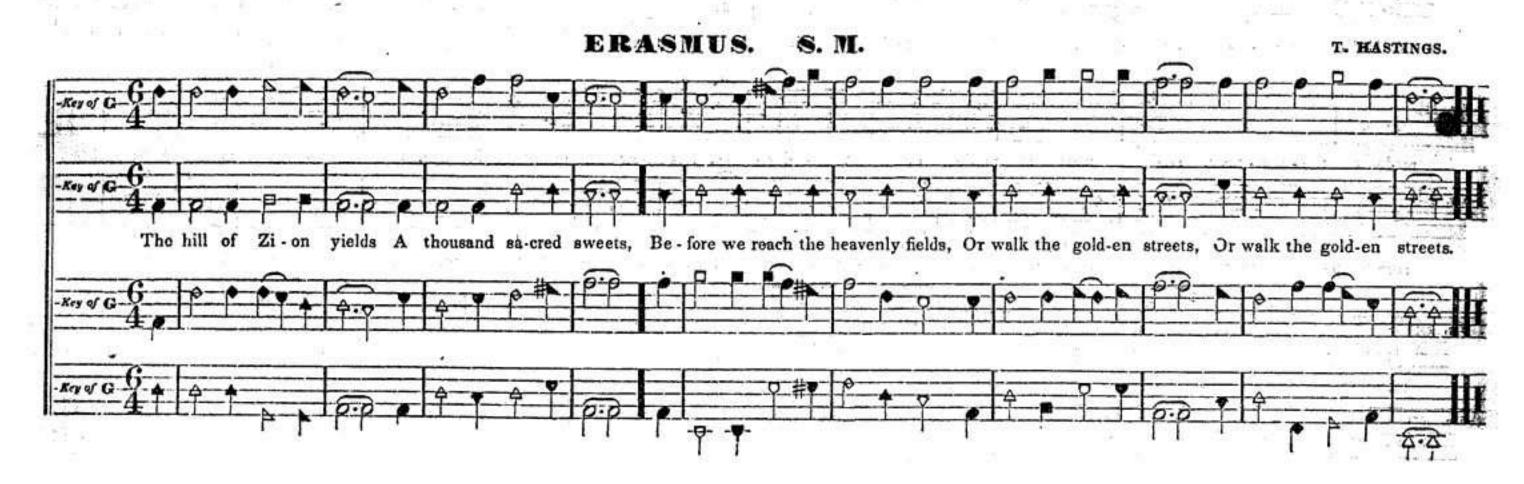


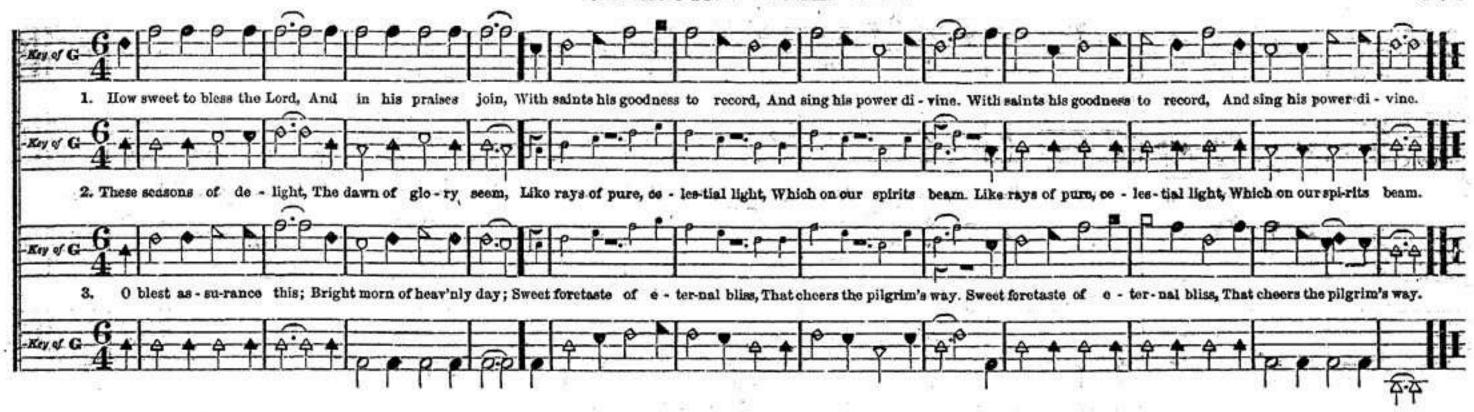












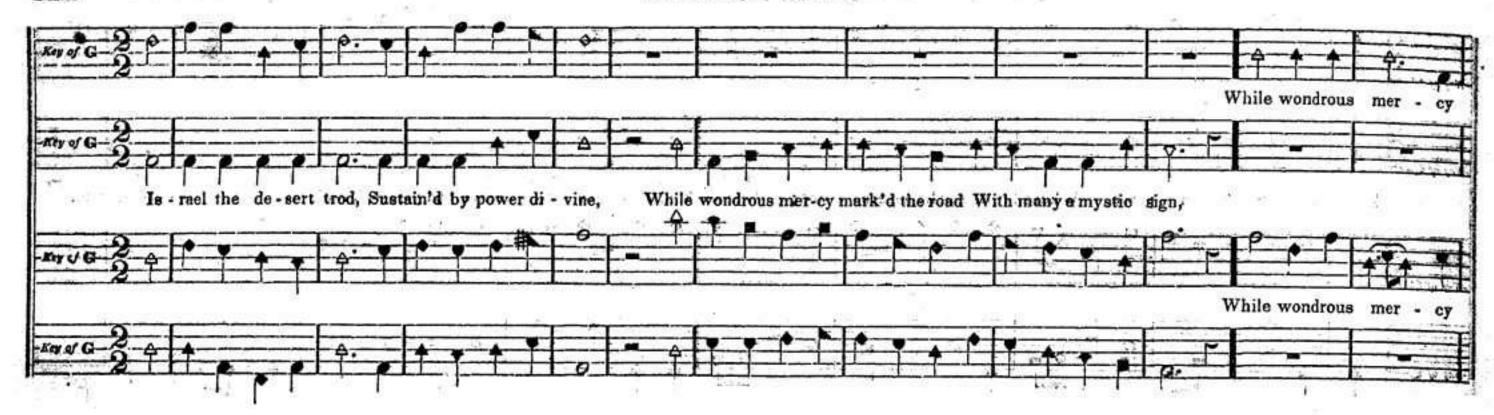
WEBSTER. S.M.





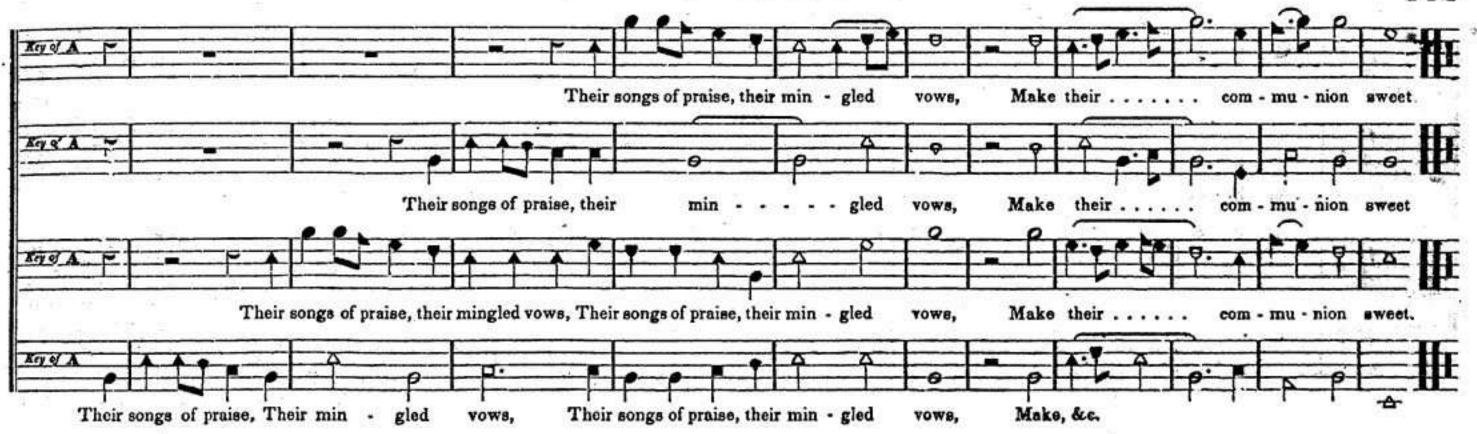


HOPE. S. M.



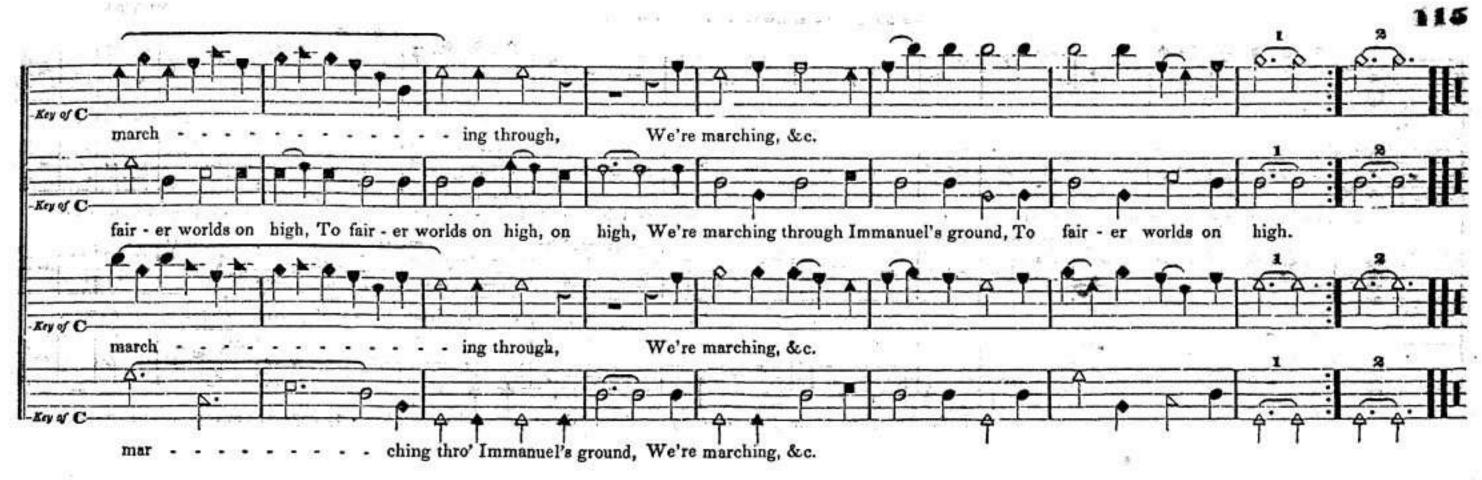




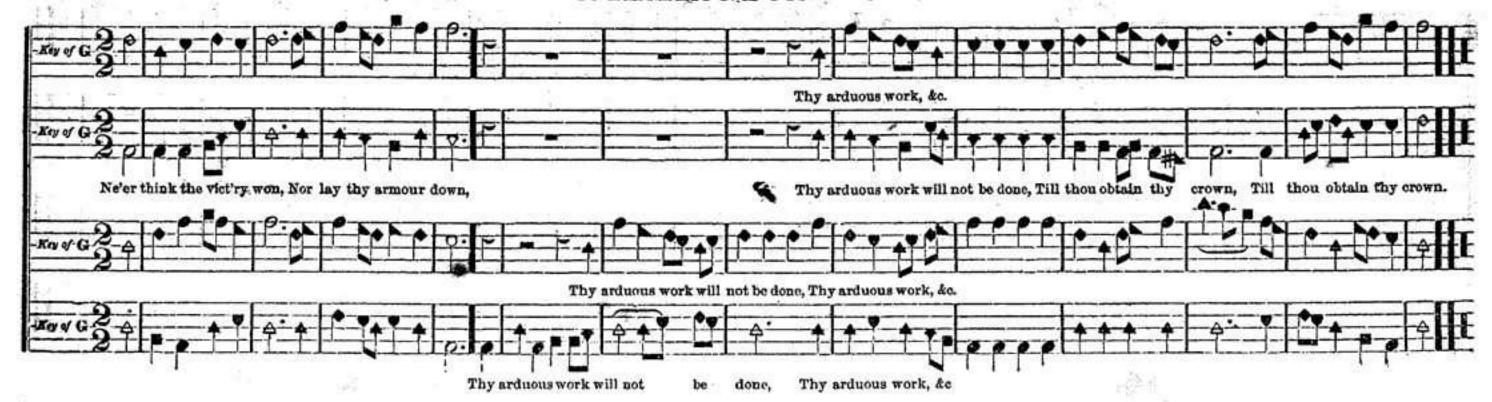




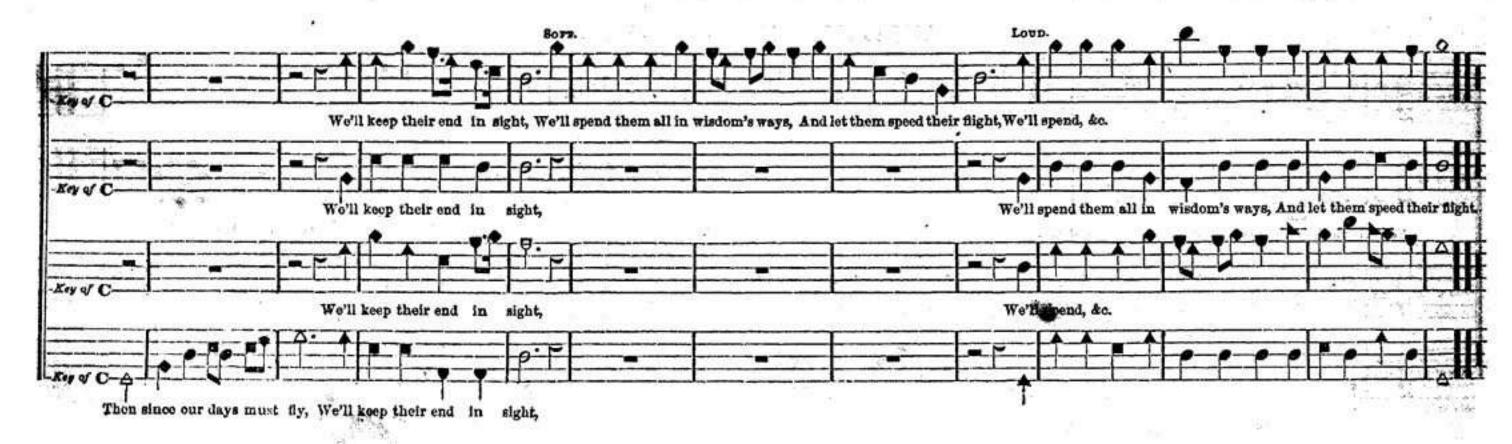






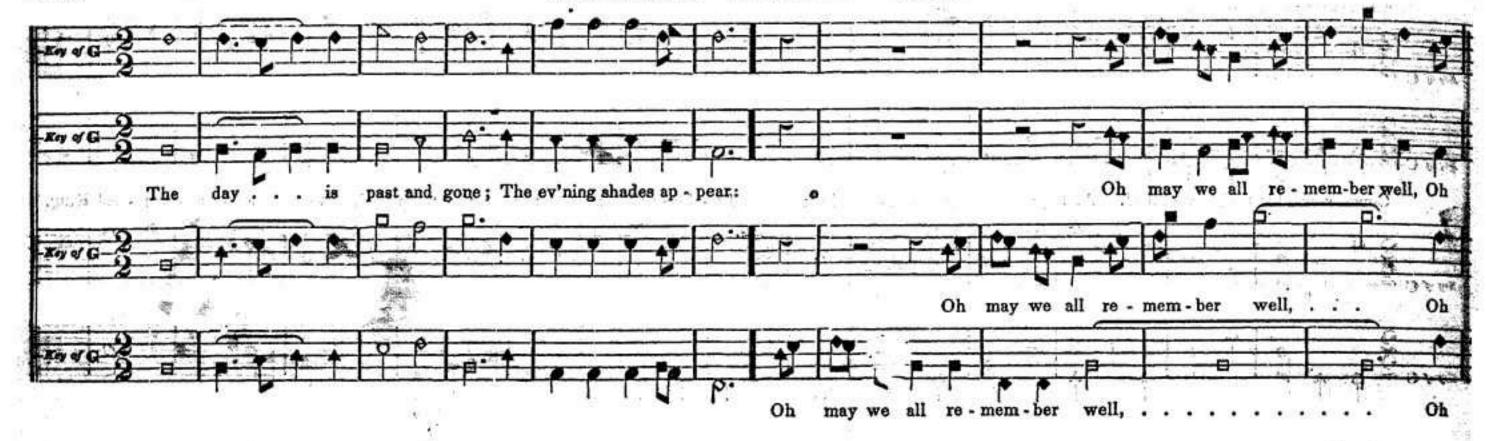




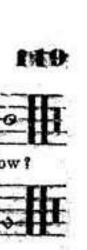




EVENING SHADE. S. M.







It with-ers in an hour.



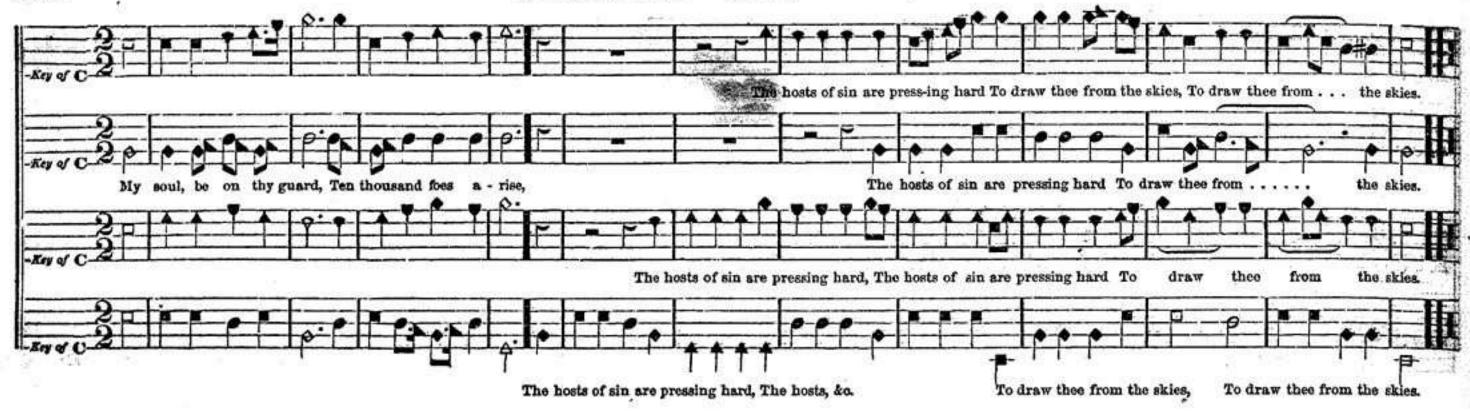
If one sharp blast sweep o'er the field, If one sharp blast, &c.

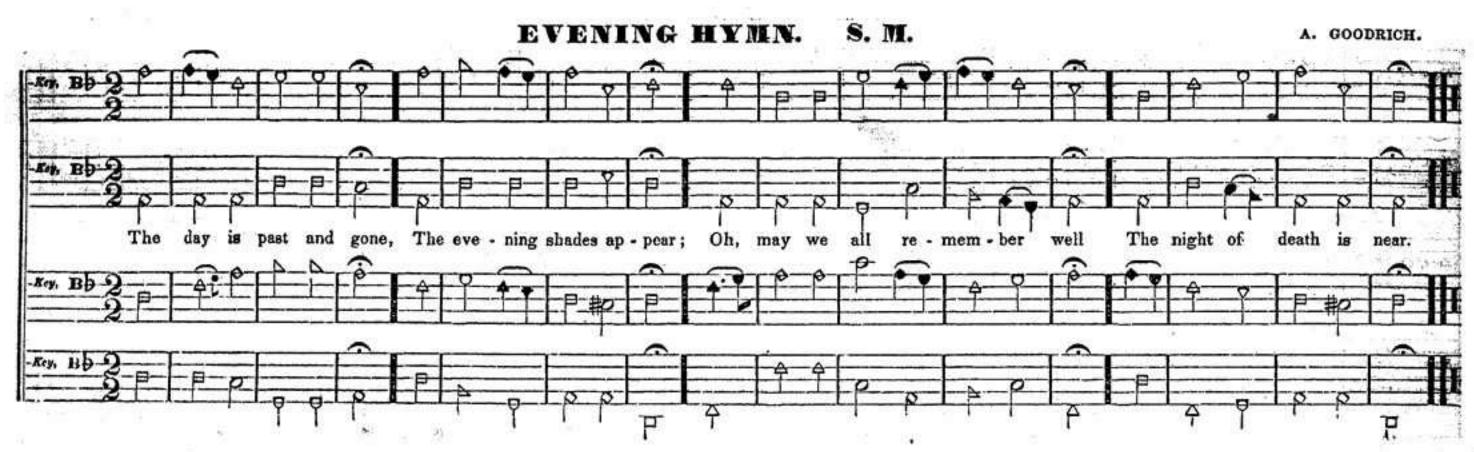


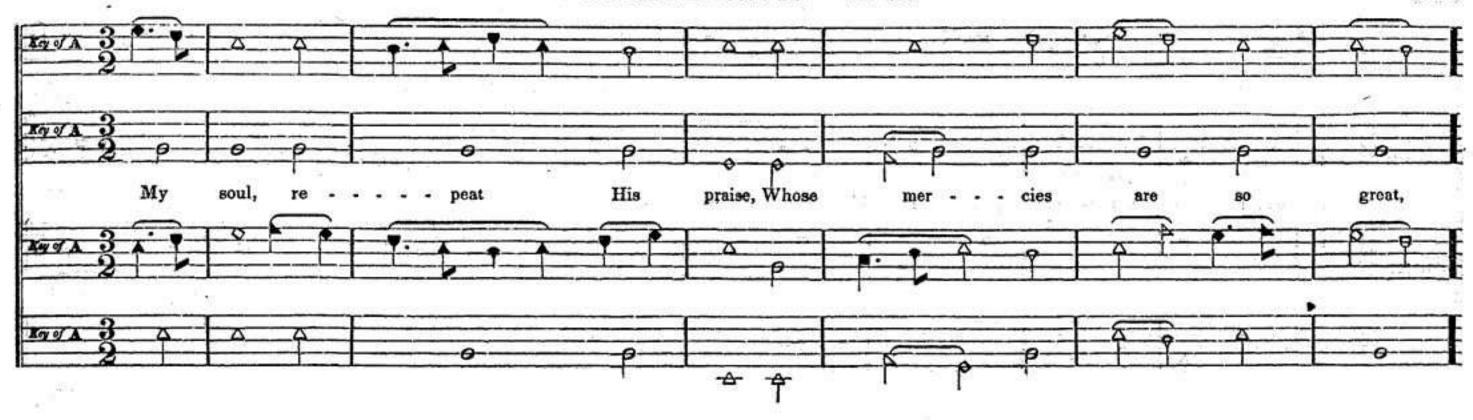


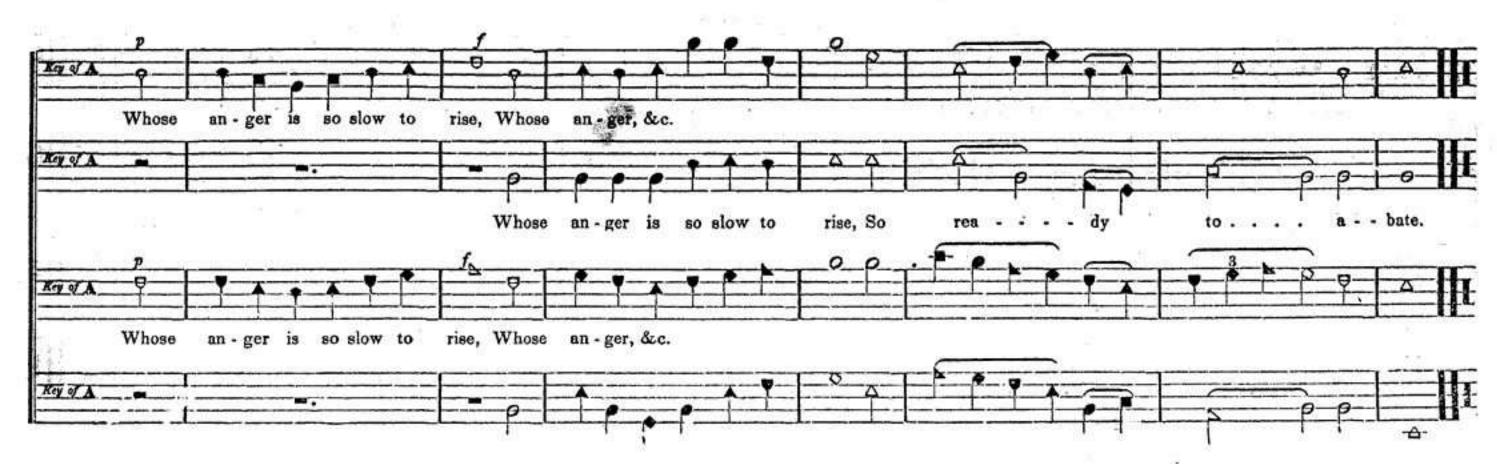






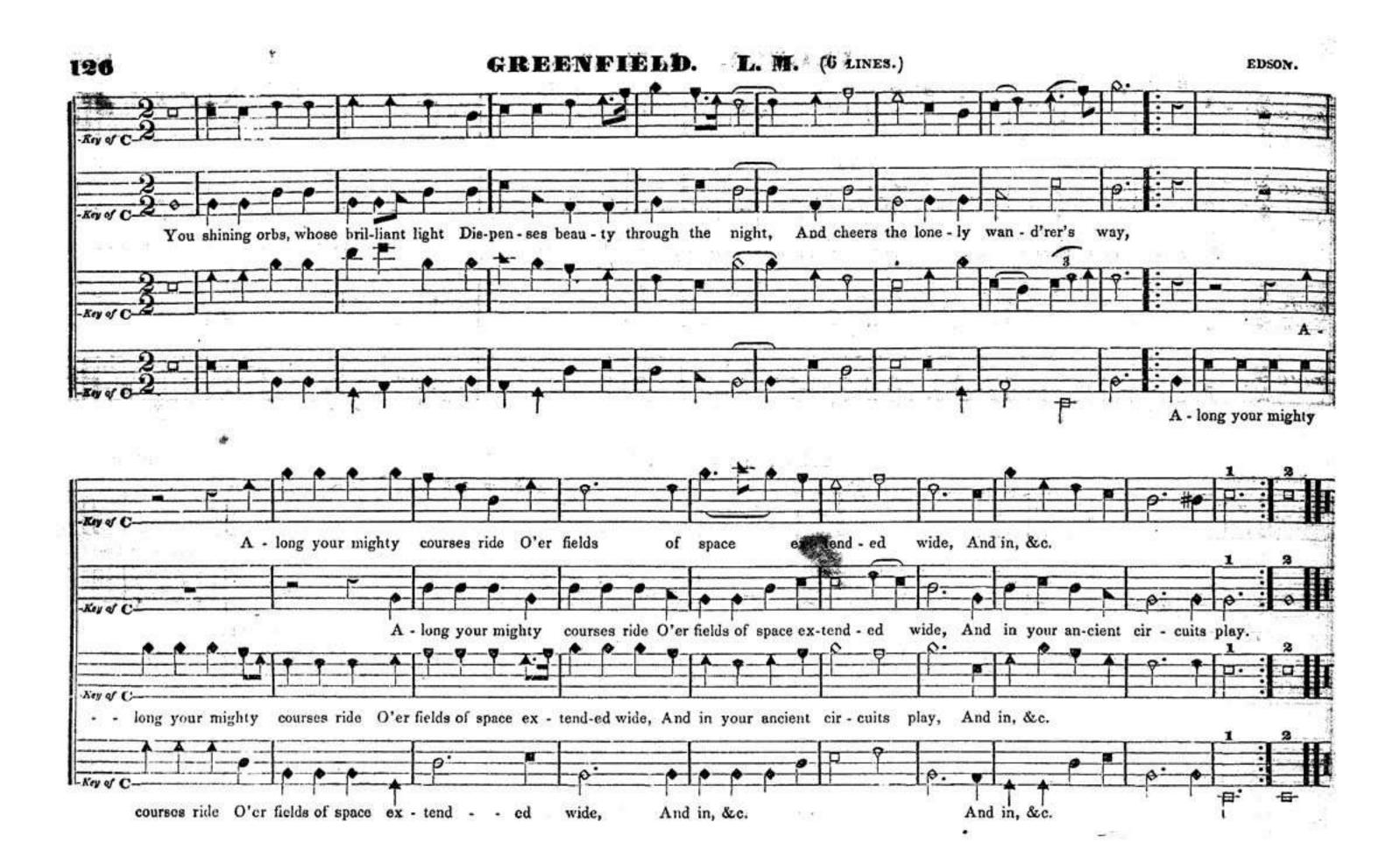




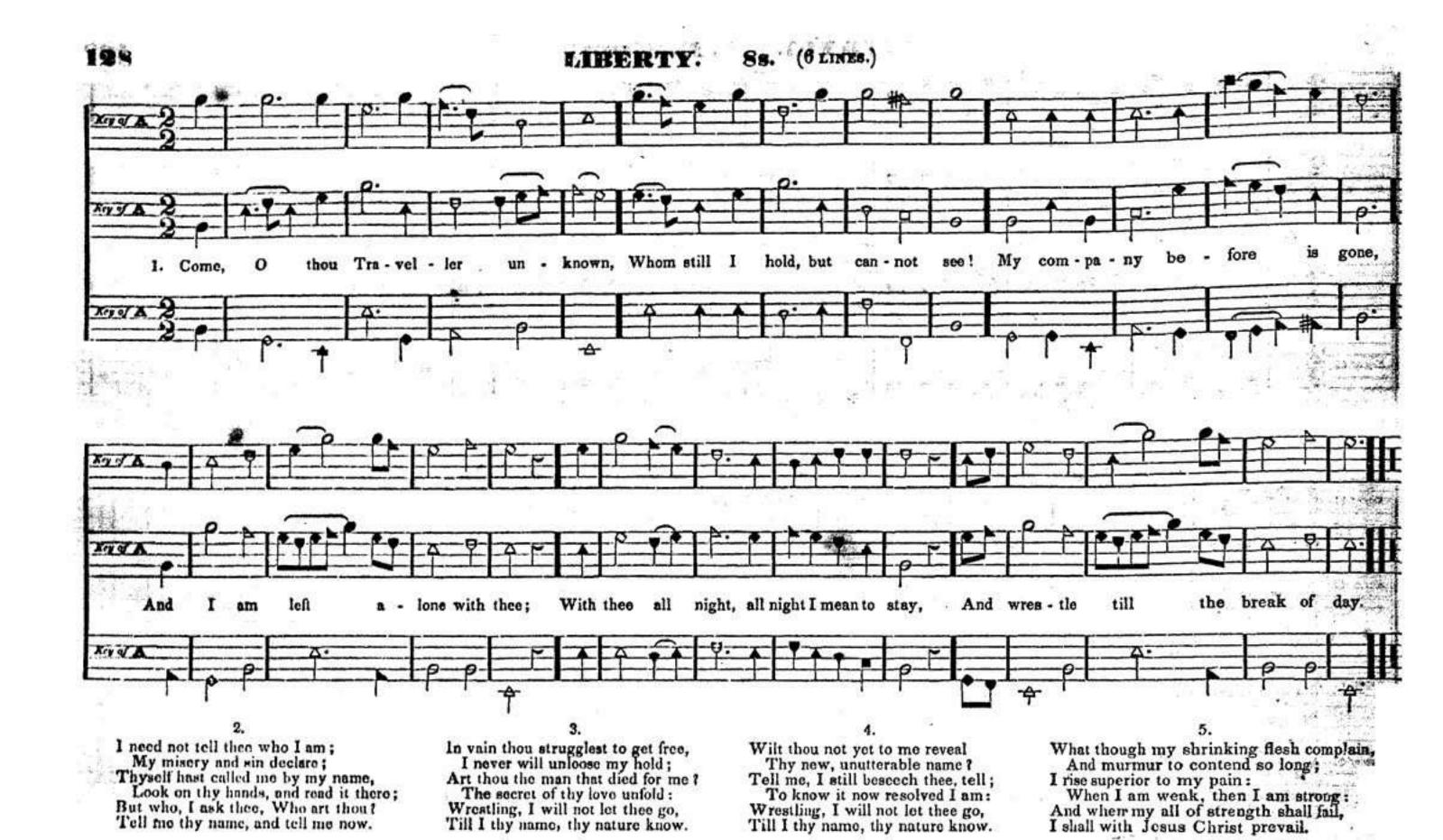












When I am weak, then I am strong:
And whem my all of strength shall fail,
I shall with Jesus Christ prevail.

The secret of thy love unfold :

Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know.

Tell me thy name, and tell me now.

KIRBY. L. P. M.

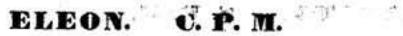






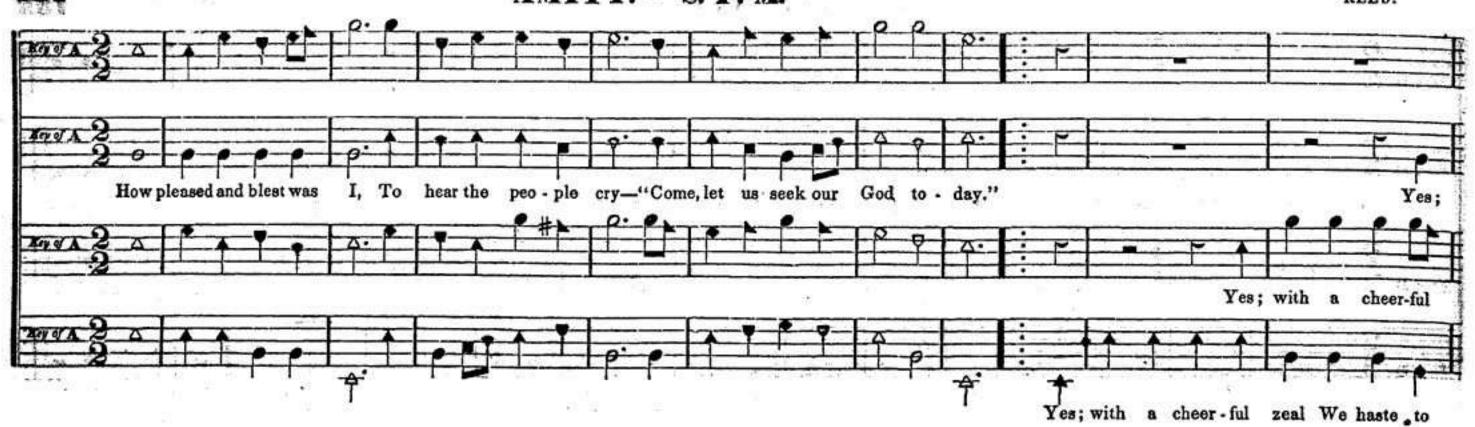


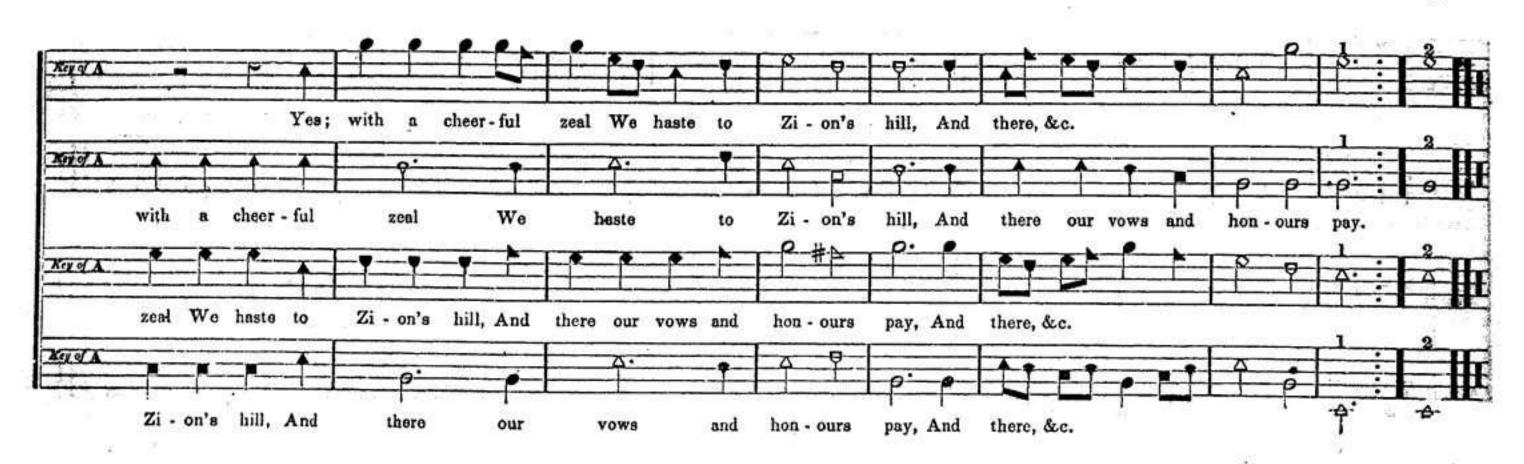




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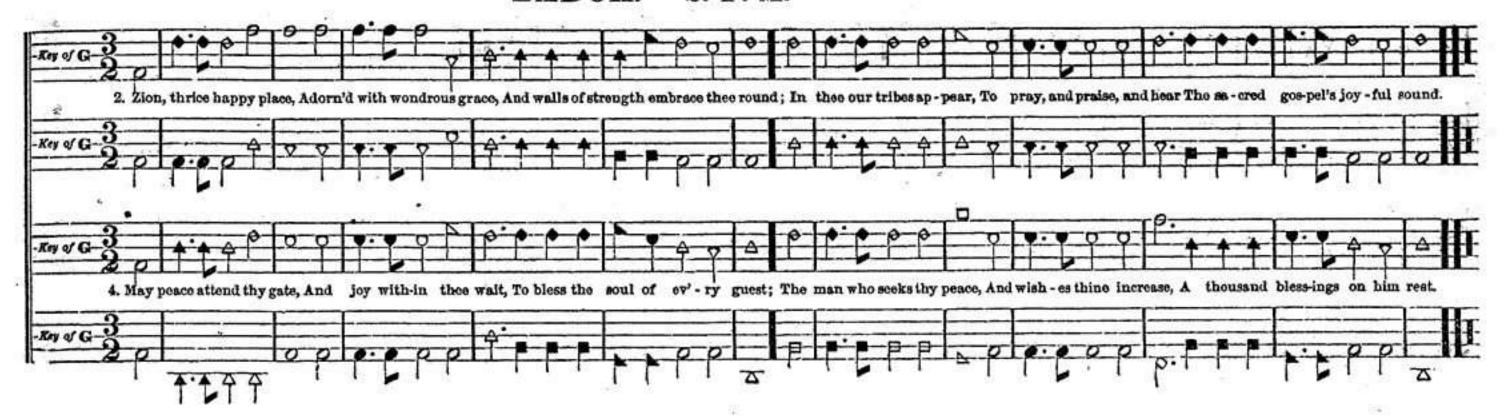








ZADOK. S. P. M.







- 4. Around the bloody tree
 You press'd with strong desire,
 That wondrous sight to see,
 The Lord of life expire.
 And could your eyes
 Have known a tear,
 In sad surprise
 Had dropped it there.
- 5. Around his sacred tomb

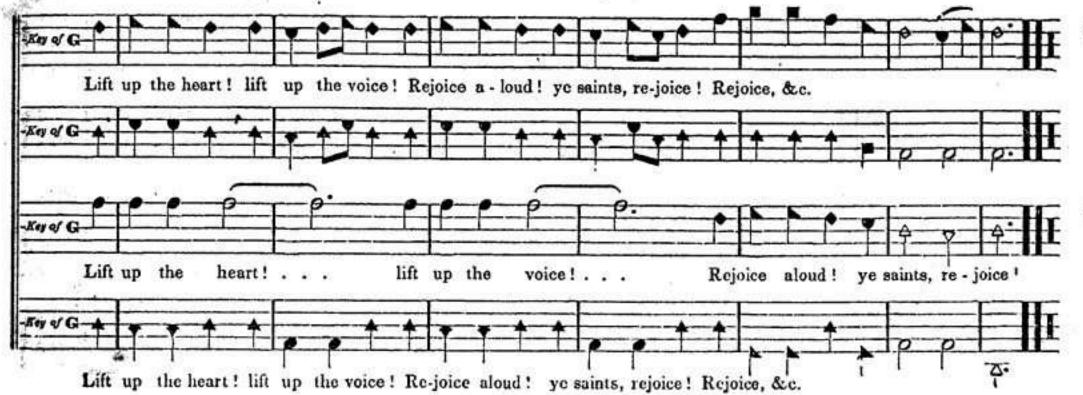
 A willing watch ye keep,
 Till the blest moment come
 To rouse him from his sleep.
 Then rolled the stone,
 And all adored
 With joy unknown
 Your risen Lord.







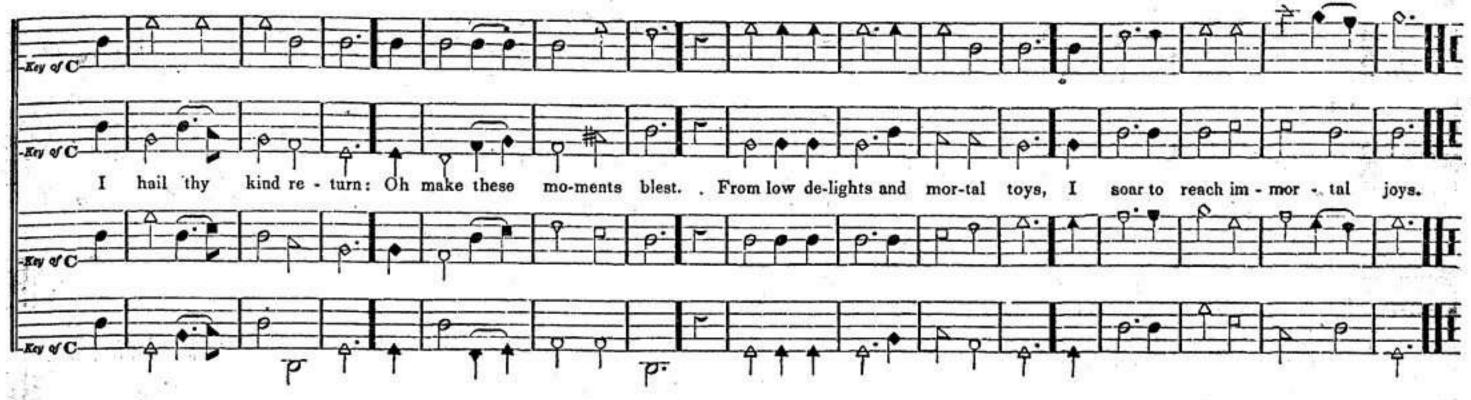




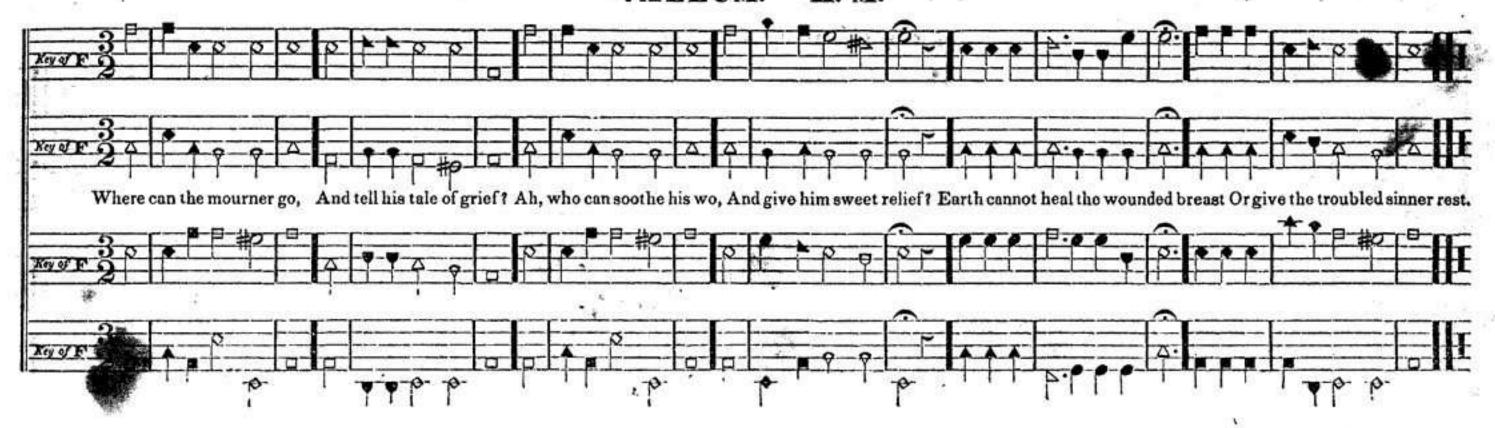
- 2. His kingdom cannot fail; He rules o'er earth and heav'n; The keys of death and hell Are to the Saviour given: Lift up the heart! lift up the voice! Rejoice aloud! ye saints, rejoice!
- 3. He every foe shall quell; Shall all our sins destroy: And every bosom swell With pure scraphic joy. Lift up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







VALLUM. H. M.

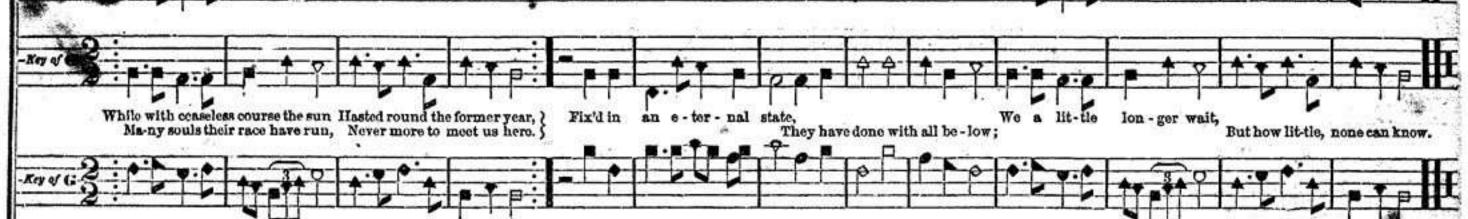




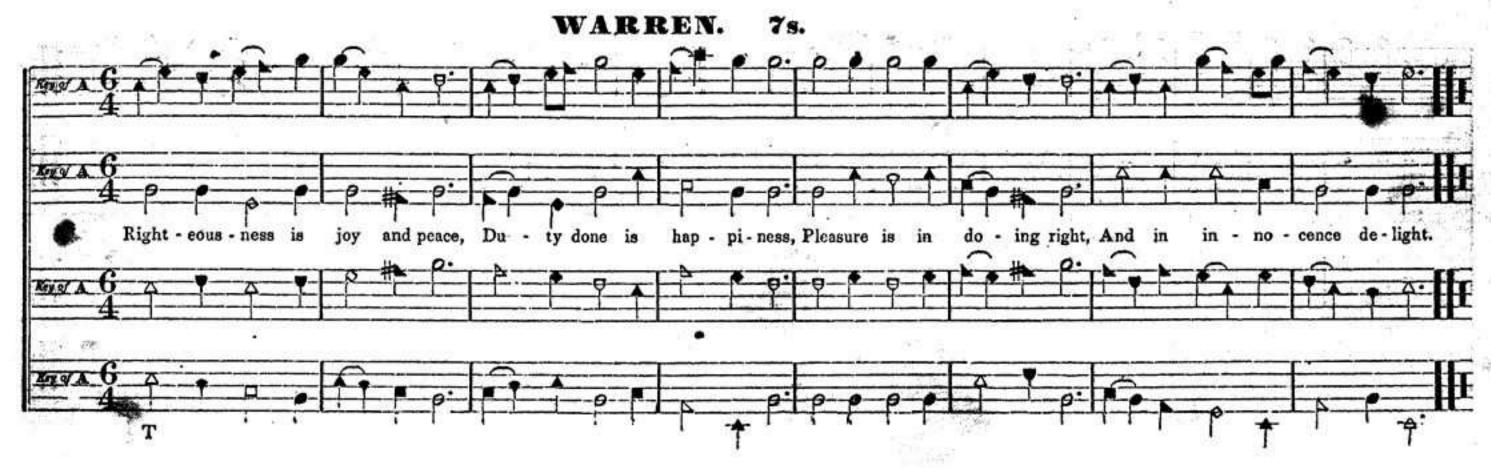




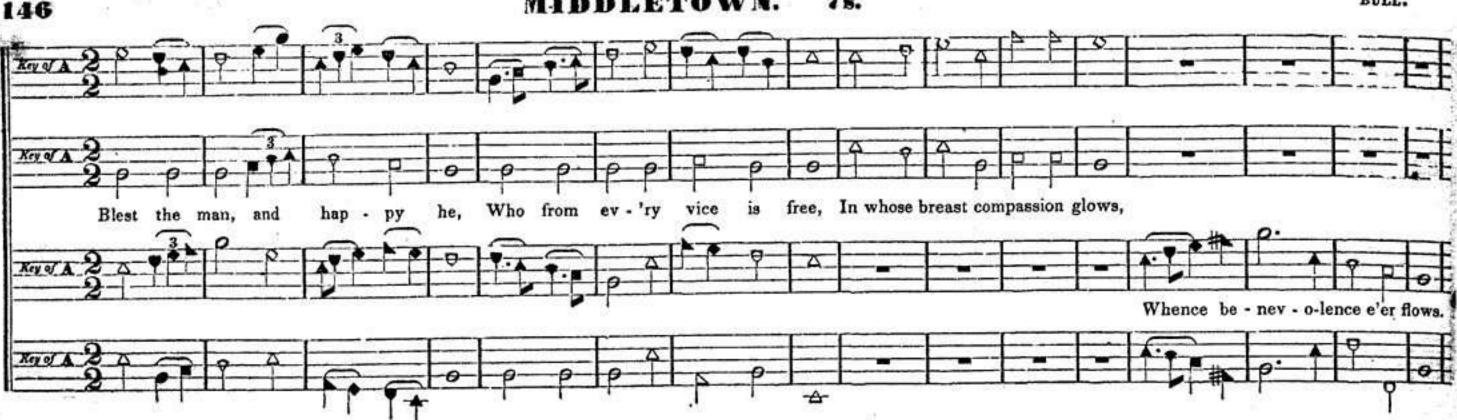




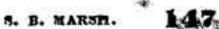


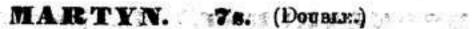


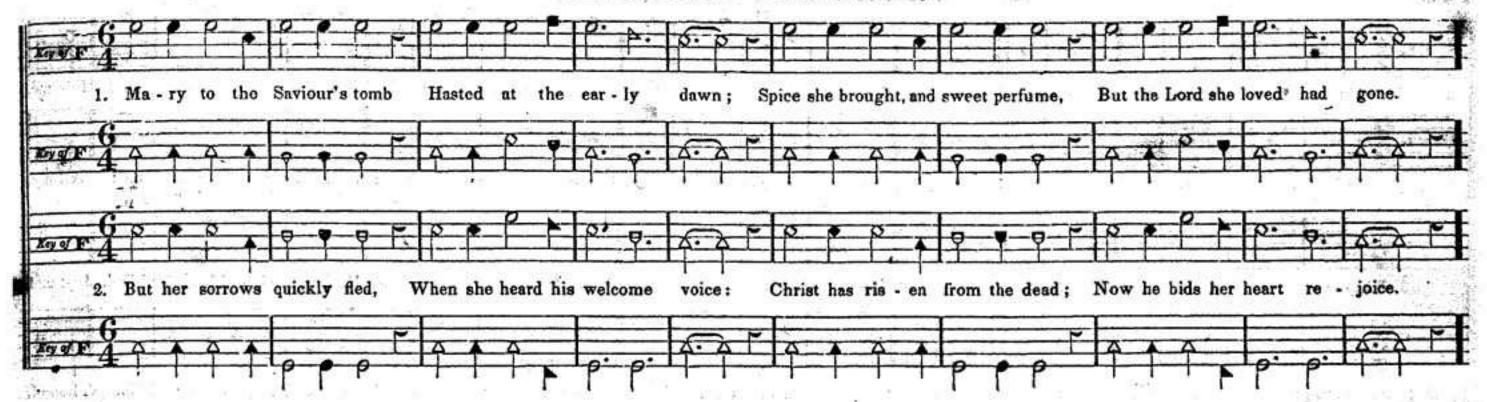
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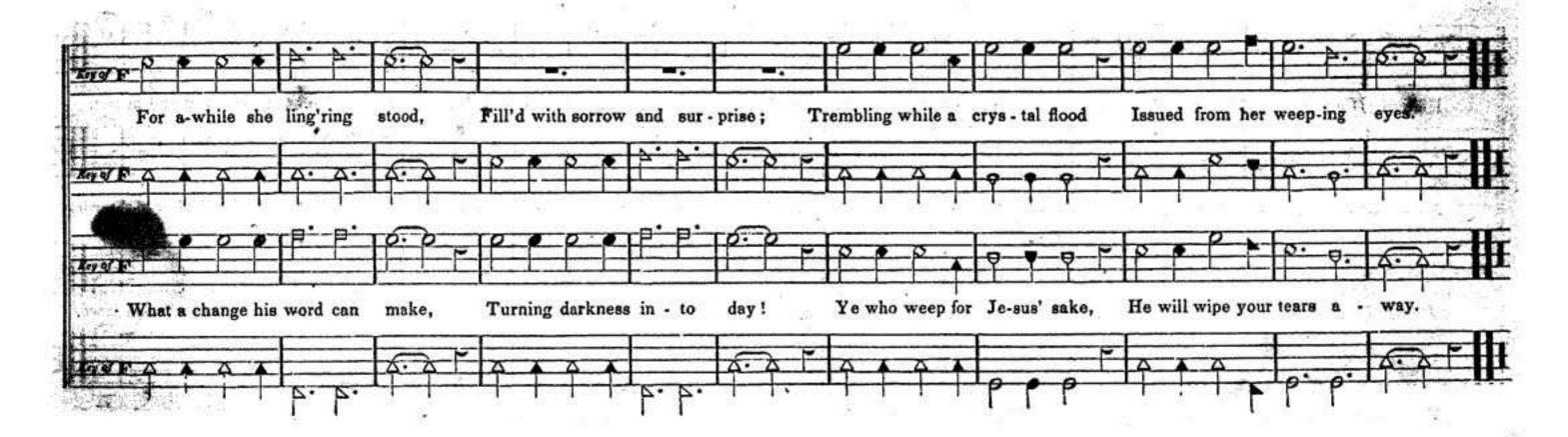


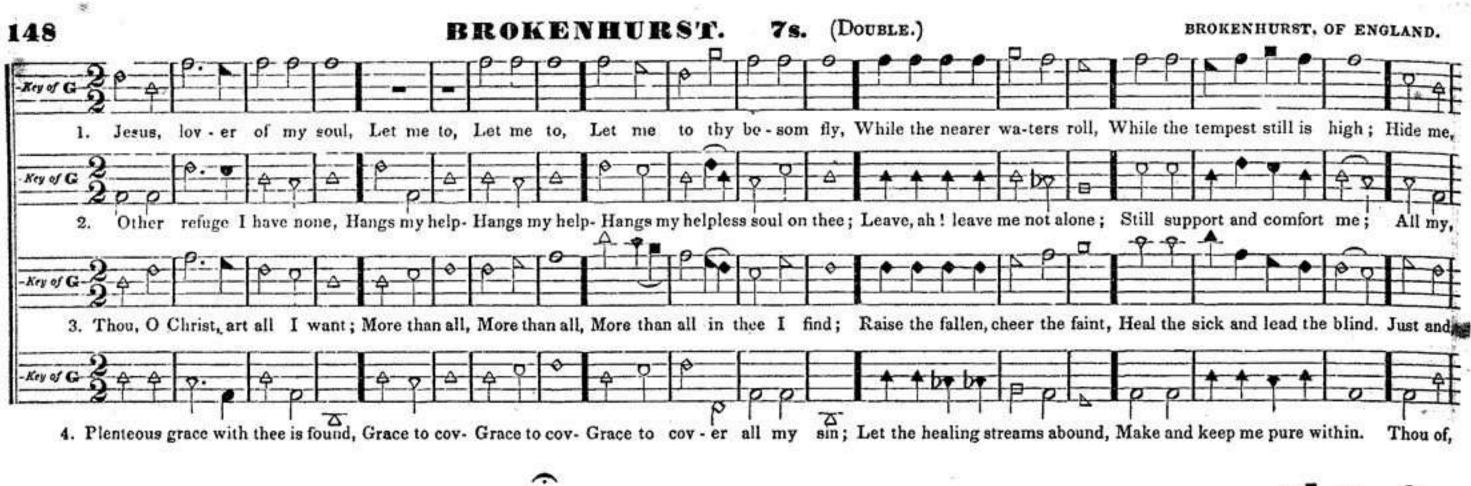


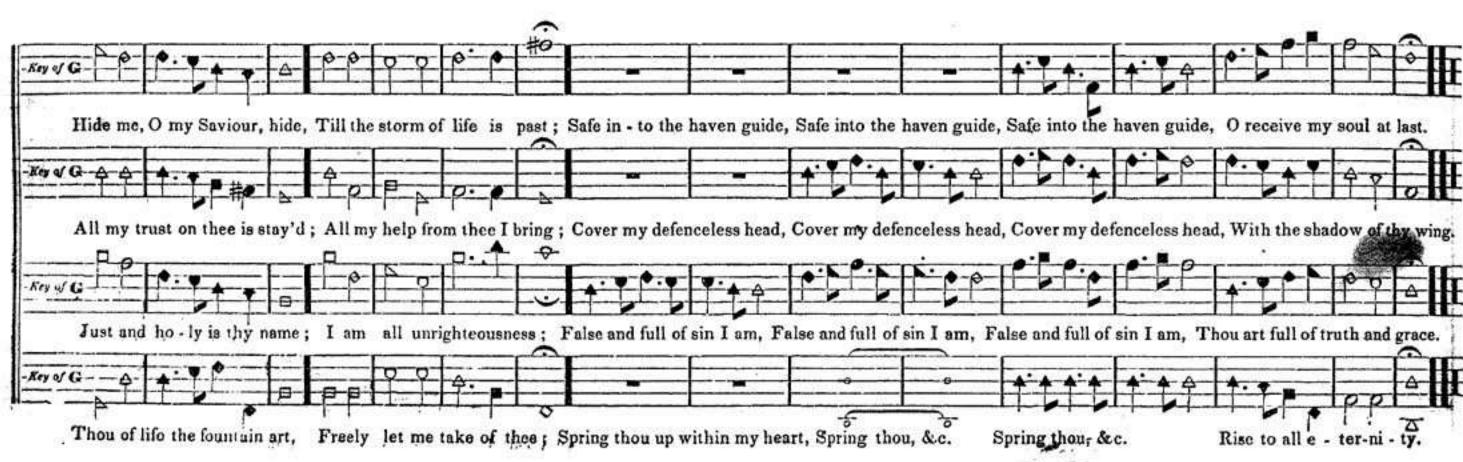












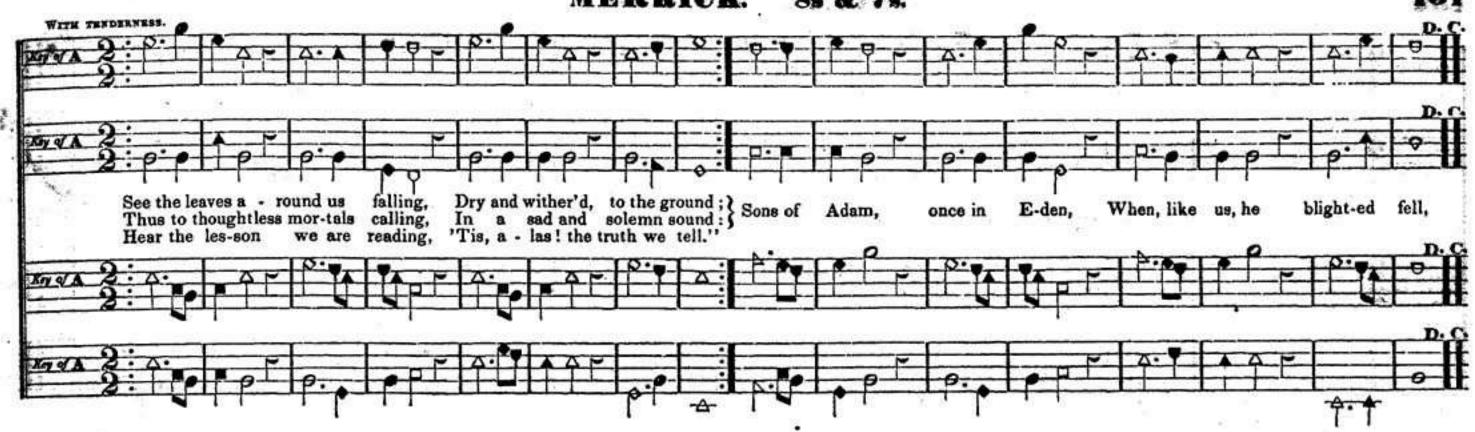










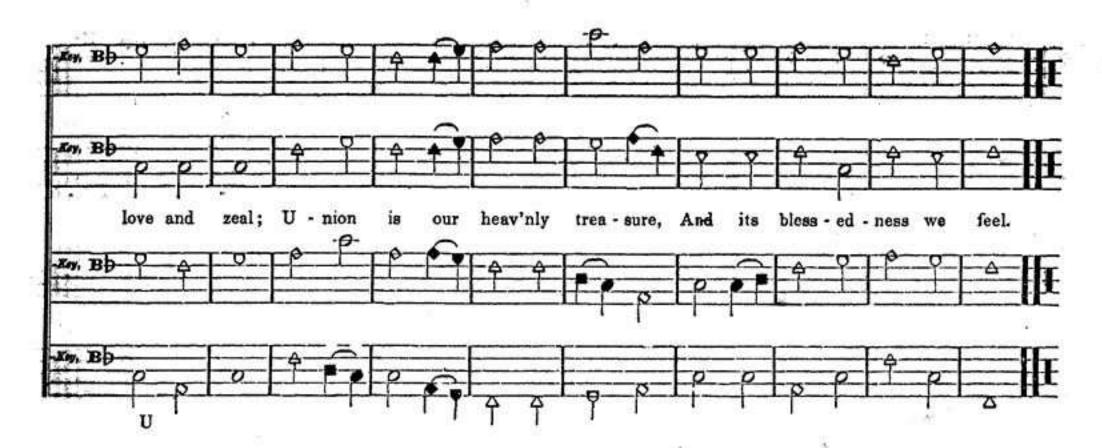




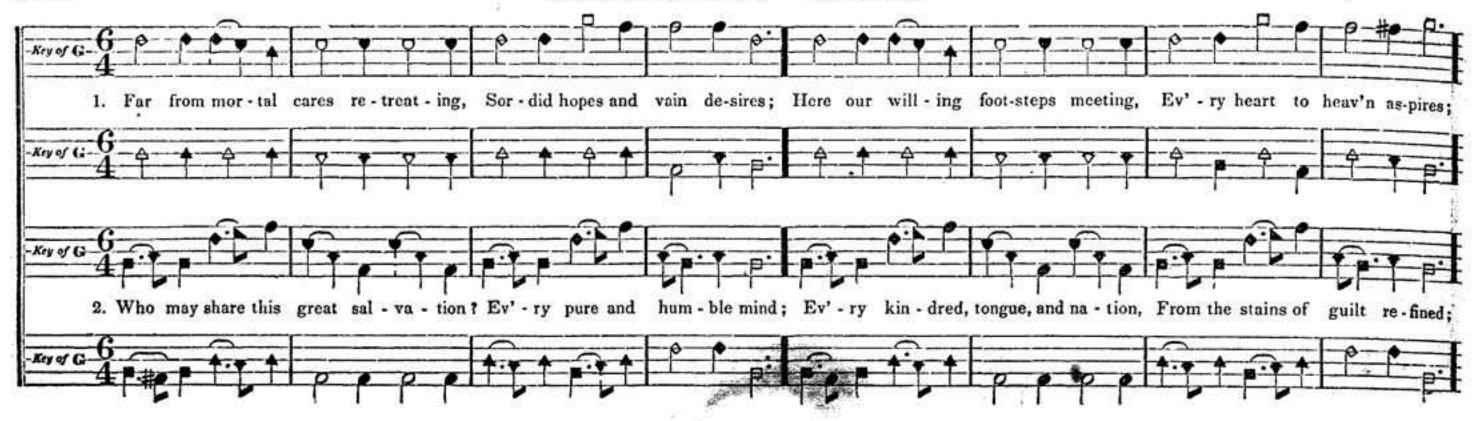


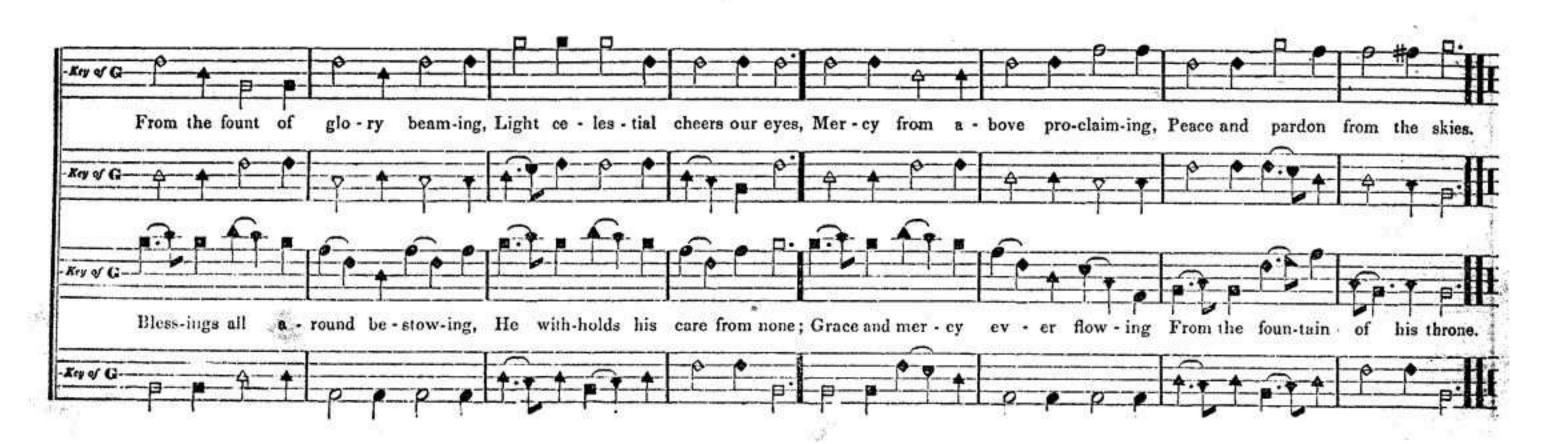






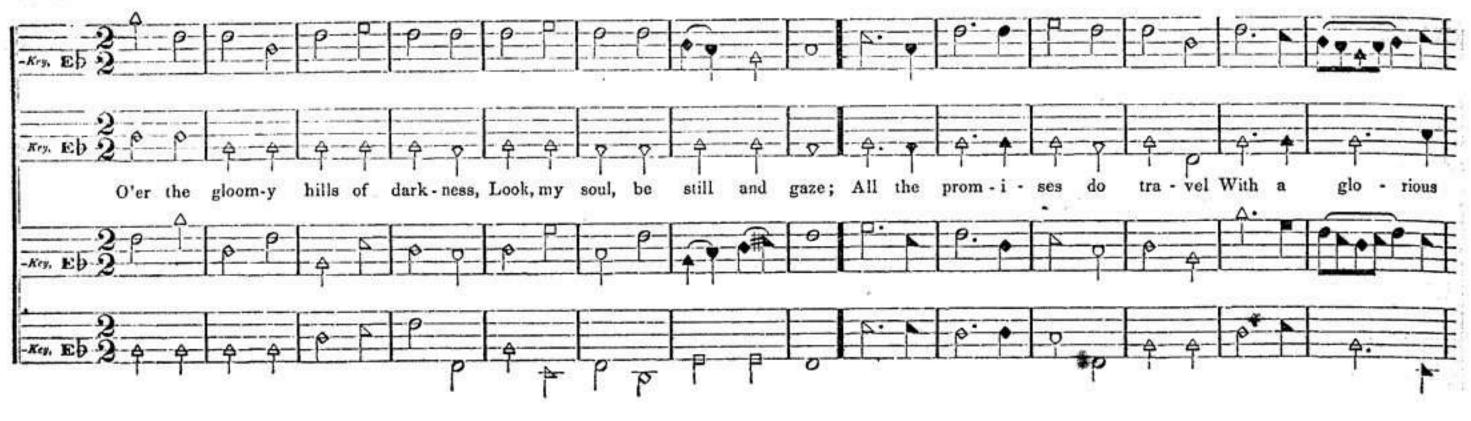
- All who join in true devotion Partners of eternal rest, Feel this union, like an ocean,
 Roll within their peaceful breasts;
 They can sing eternal praises
 Unto God and to the Lamb,
 Though the world around us gazes,
 We do feel a heavenly calm.
- Are the souls where union reigns;
 Such are good and kind and holy,
 Happy souls who union gain;
 'Tis the offspring of kind Heaven,
 Pure and levely, all divine;
 Union, gentle, mild, and even,
 Union, I will make thee mine.







CALCUTTA. 8s, 7s & 4s.







- A CASTAN NOTE HAVE







2. Thanks we give, and adoration,
For thy gospel's joyful sound;
May the fruits of thy salvation

In our hearts and lives abound!

May thy presence

With us evermore be found.

3. Then, whene'er the signal's given,
Us from earth to call away,
Borne on angels' wings to heaven,

Glad the summons to obey—
May we ever
Reign with Christ in endless day!



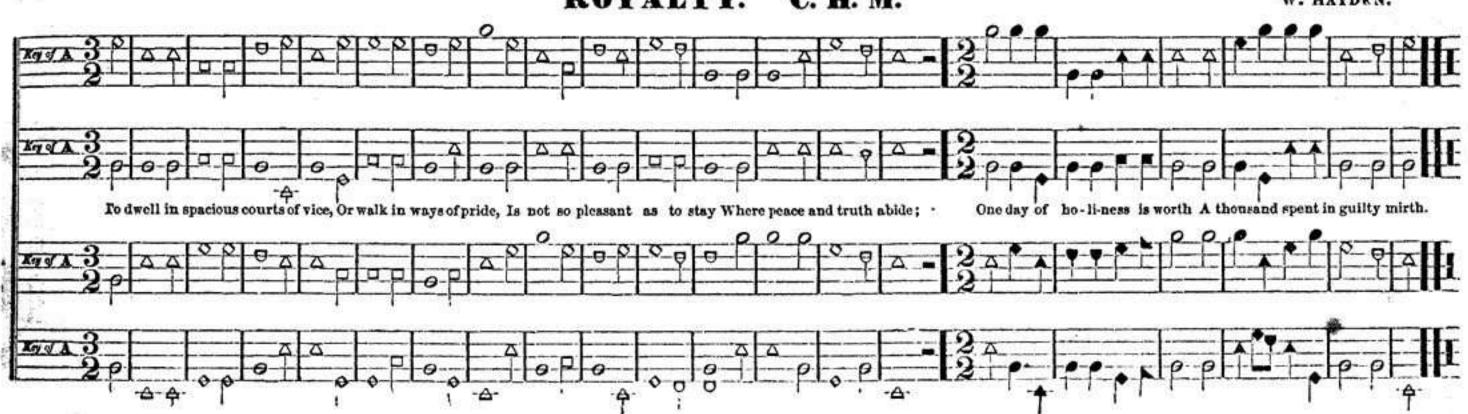
2. 'Tis the hour when happy faces
Smile around the taper's light;
Who will fill our vacant places?
Who will sing our song to-night?

Through the mist that floats above us Faintly sounds the vesper bell. Like a voice from those who love us, Breathing fondly, "Fare thee well!"

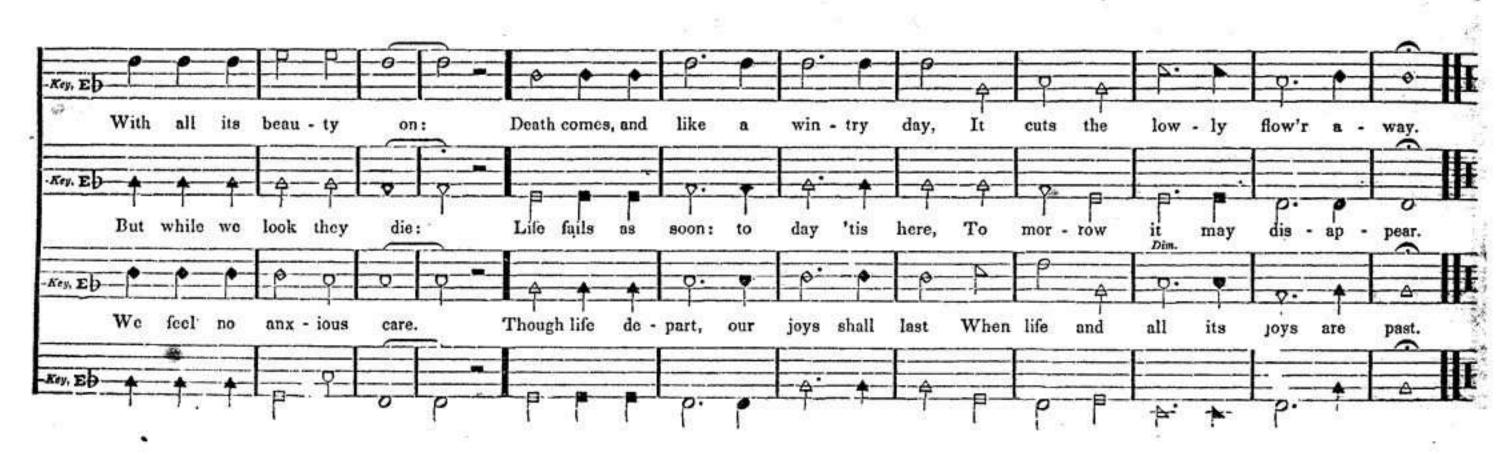
 When the waves are round me breaking, As I pace the deck alone, And my eyes in vain are seeking Some green leaf to rest upon; What would I not give to wander
Where my old companions dwel.

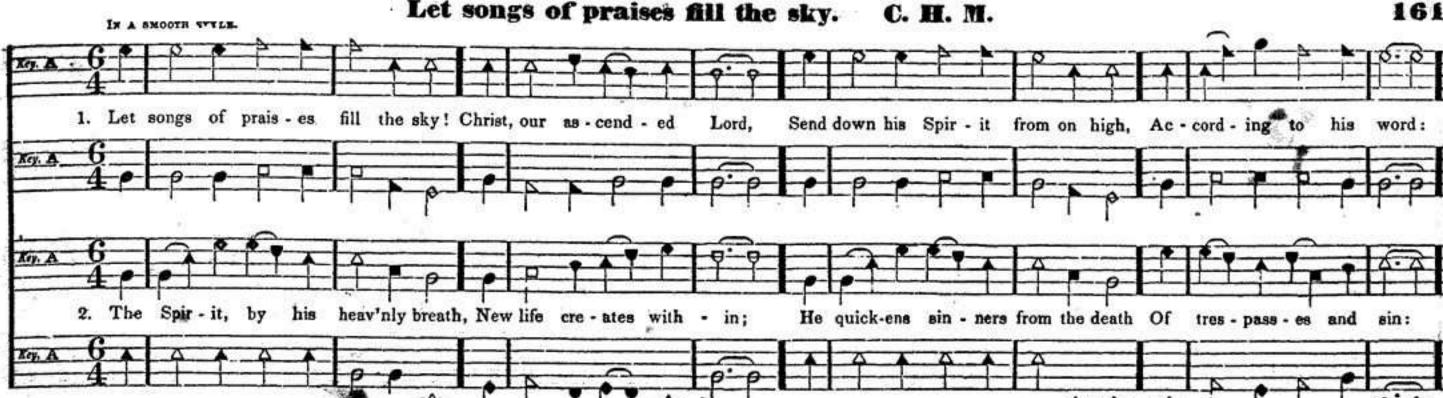
Absence makes the heart grow fonder,
Isle of Beauty, fare thee well!

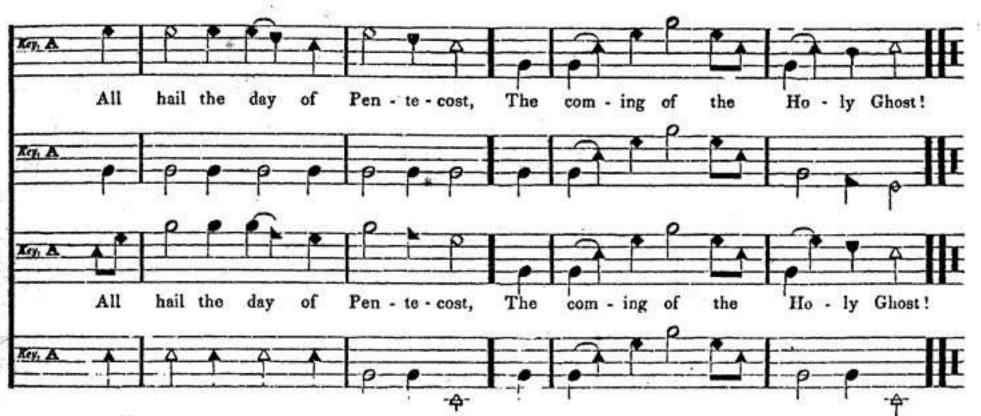




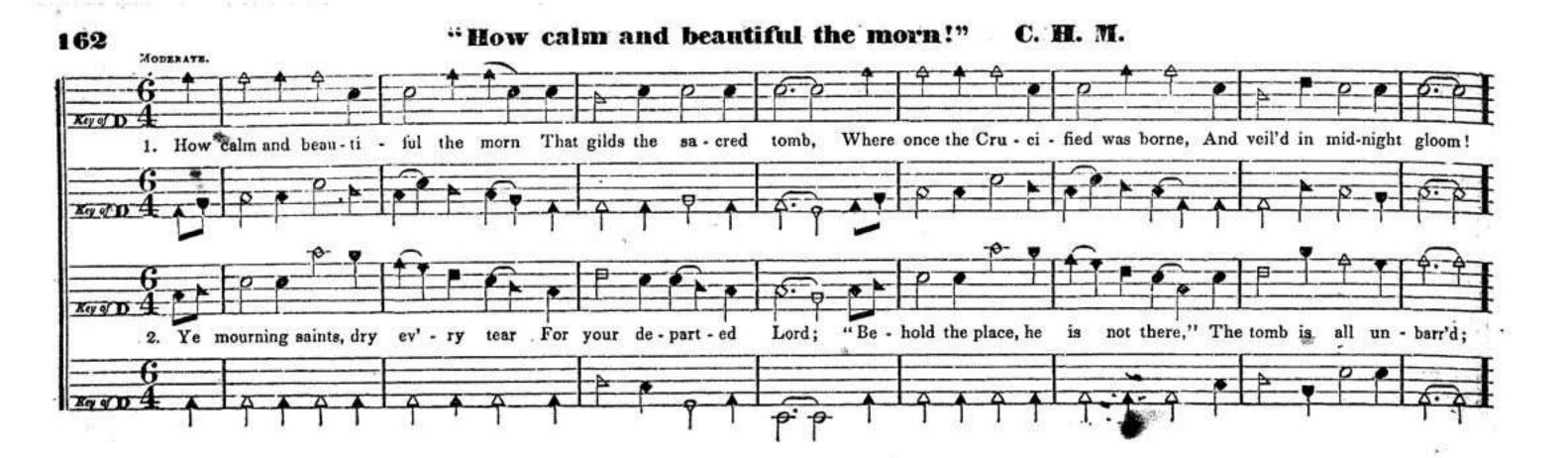


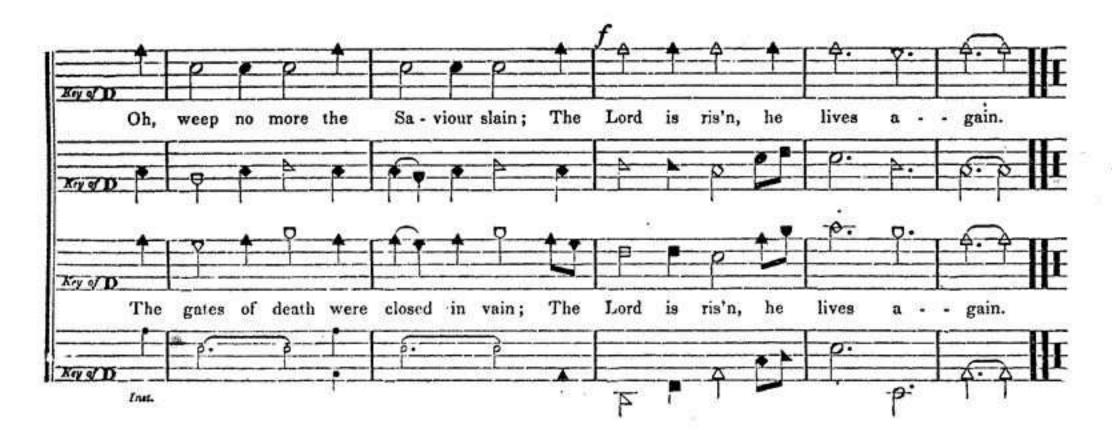






- 3. The things of Christ the Spirit takes, And shows them unto men; The fallen soul his temple makes; God's image stamps again: All haif the day of Pentecost, The coming of the Holy Ghost!
- 4. The Holy Spirit from above The twelve apostles crown'd, And gave them signs, and light, and love, To conquer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





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



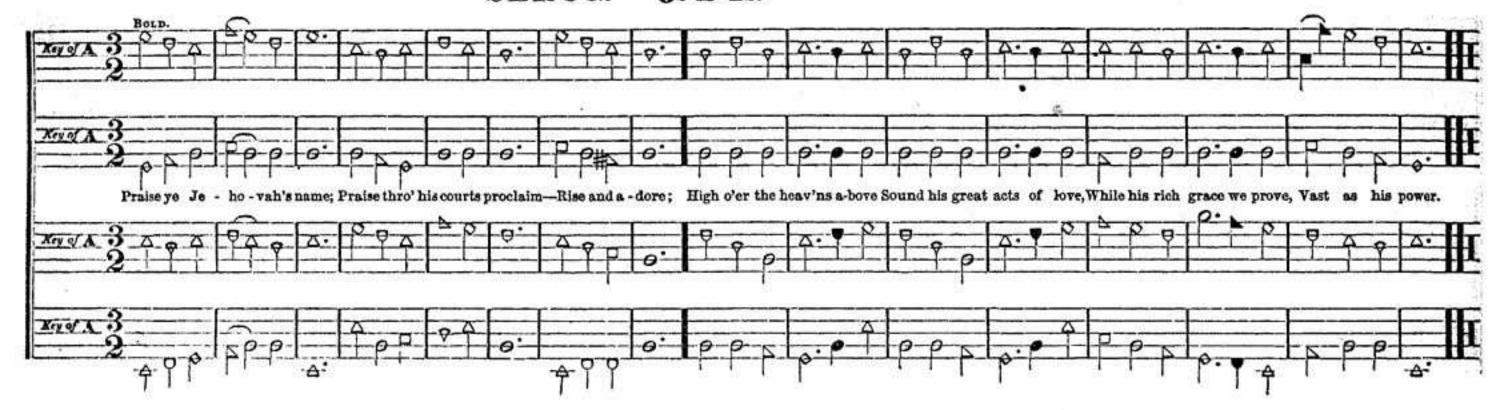


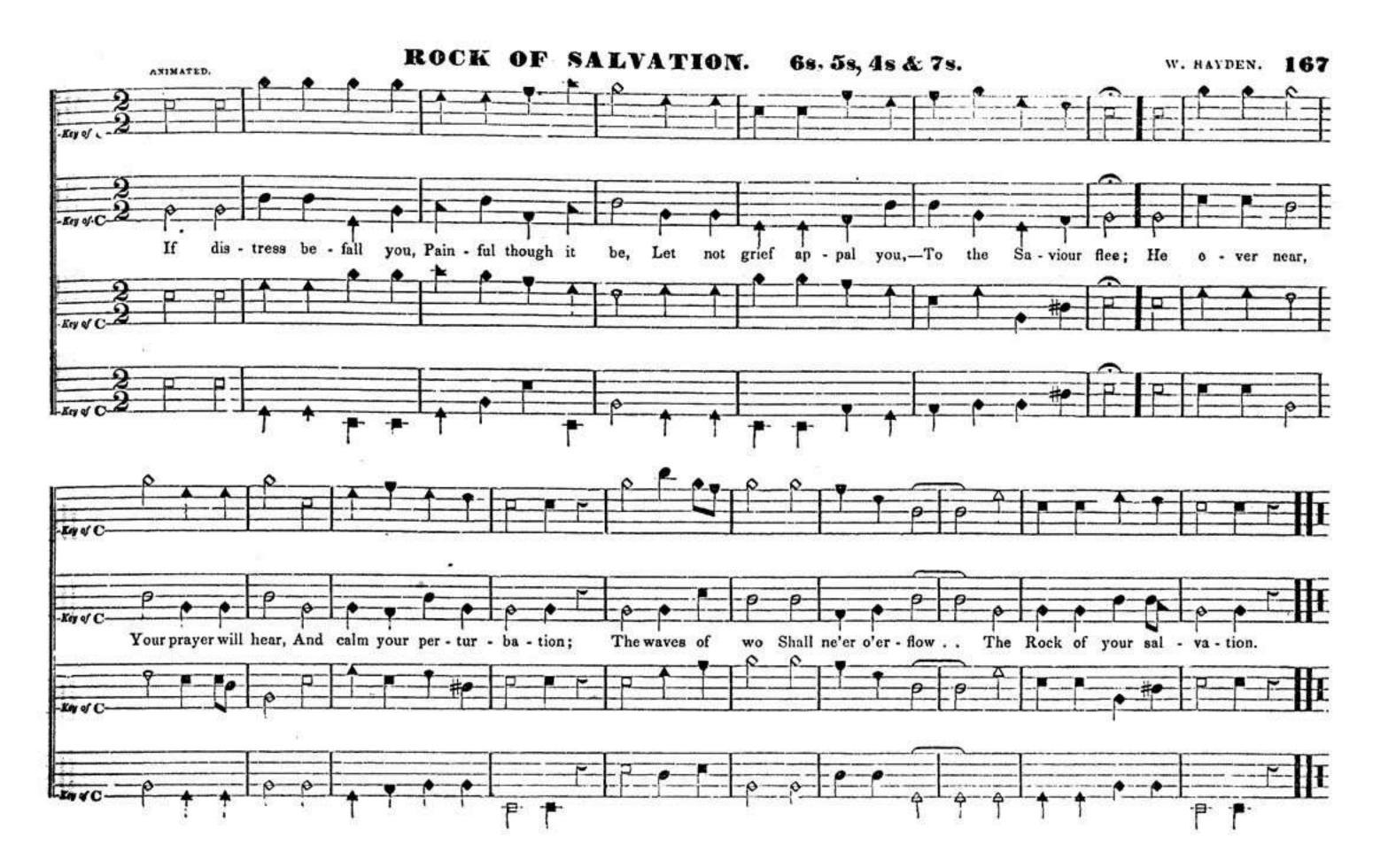


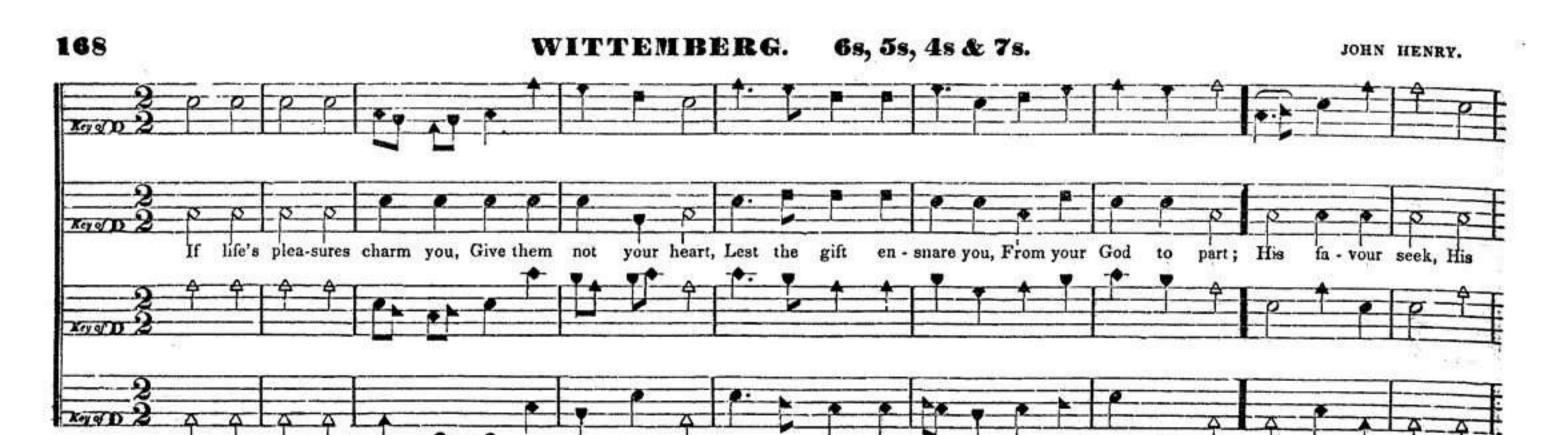




SERUG. 68 & 4s.









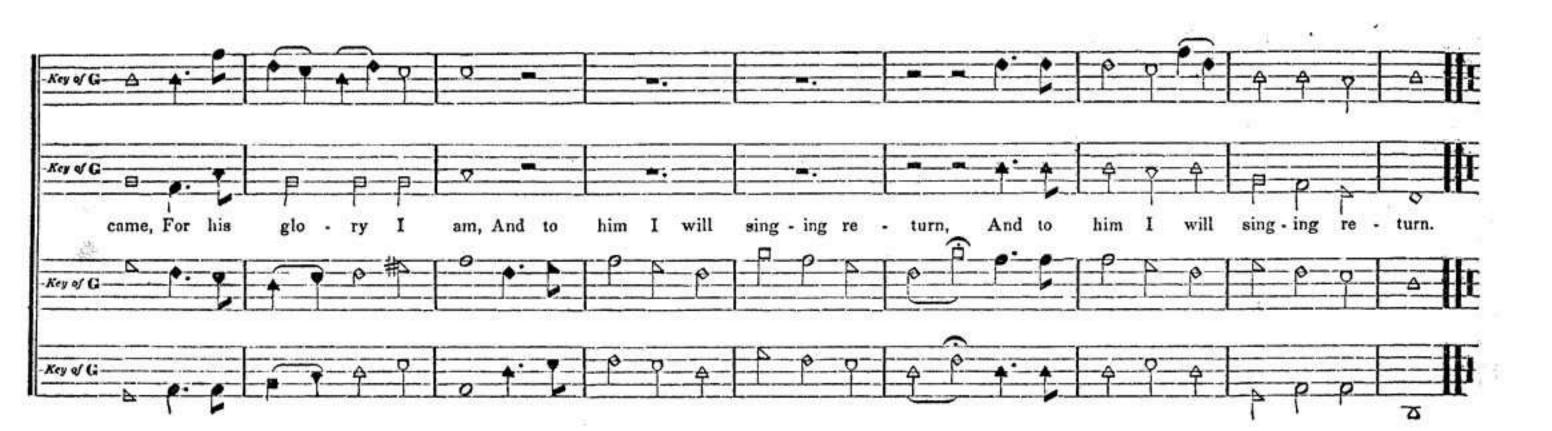




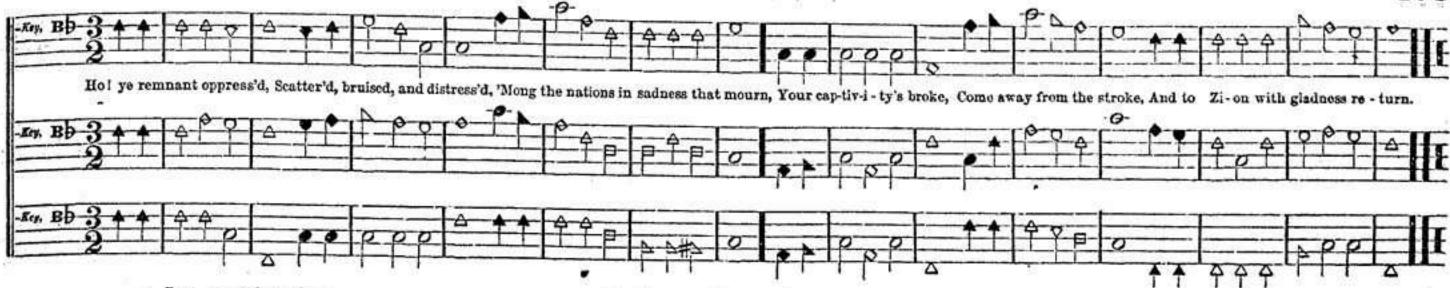








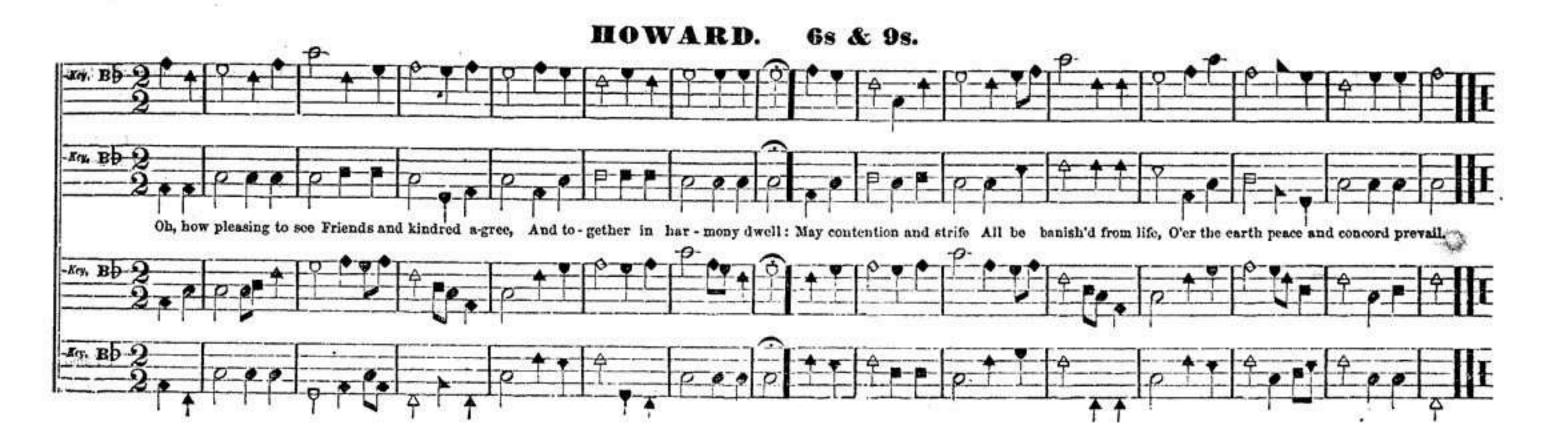




2. Lo! a prophet of old,
Of a highway hath told,
Where the ransom'd of Israel may go;
Your Deliverer hath come,
And he calleth you home,
That his mercy and peace you may know.

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

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



BROWNSVILLE. S. M. or 6s, 8s & 4s.





- 3. Amidst the storm they sang, And the stars heard, and the sea! And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang: To the anthem of the free. The ocean eagle soar'd From his nest by the white wave's foam, And the rocking pines of the forest roar'd— This was their welcome home!
- 4. What sought they thus afar?

 Bright jewels of the mine?

 The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?

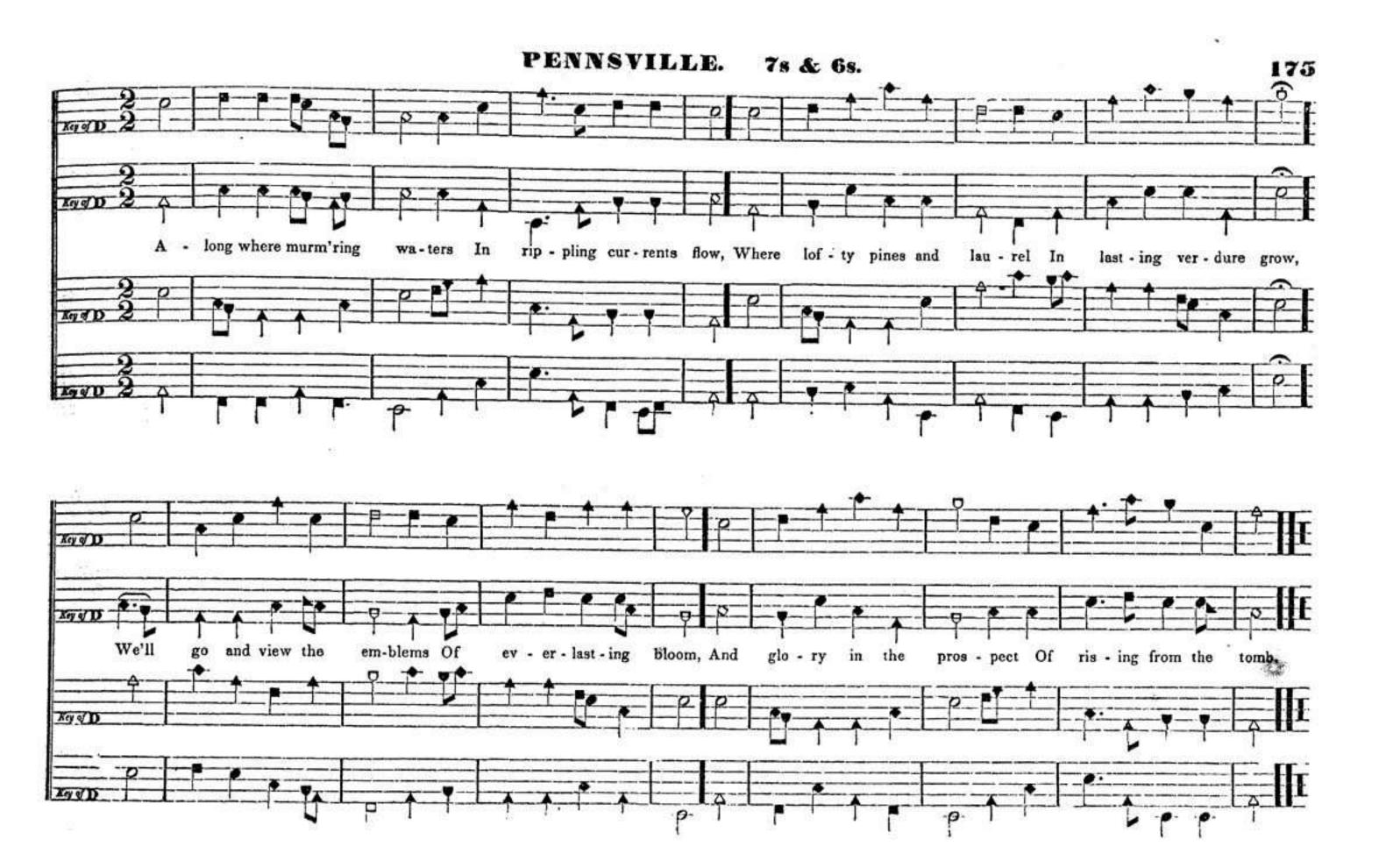
 They sought a faith's pure shrine!

 Aye, call it holy ground,

 The soil where first they trod!

 They have left unstain'd what there they found,

 Freedom to worship God!







That thou dost absent stay;

Where thou, her Lord, art not.

May all our tamps be burning,

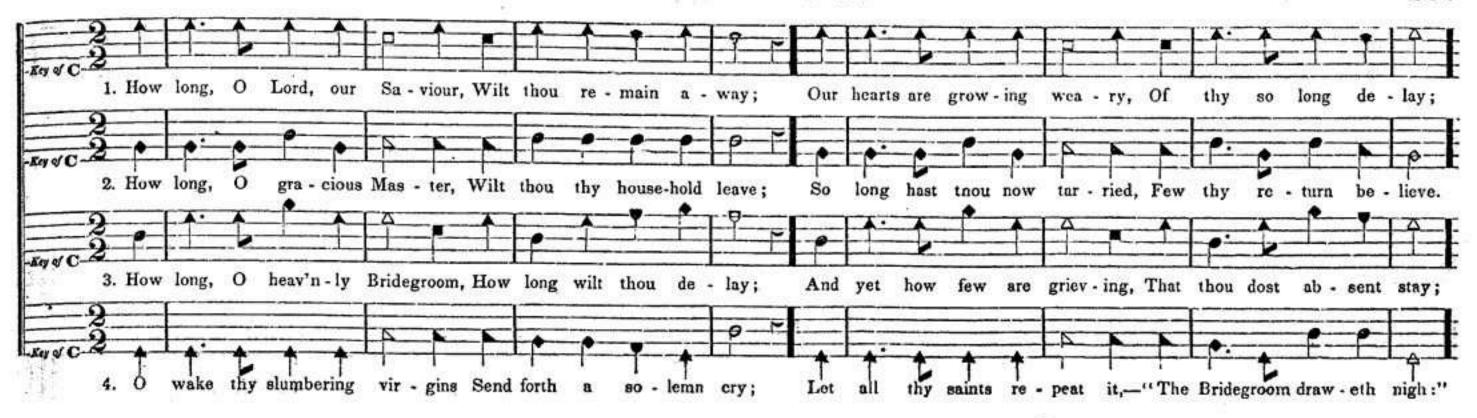
Our loins well girded be; Each longing heart preparing, With joy, thy face to see

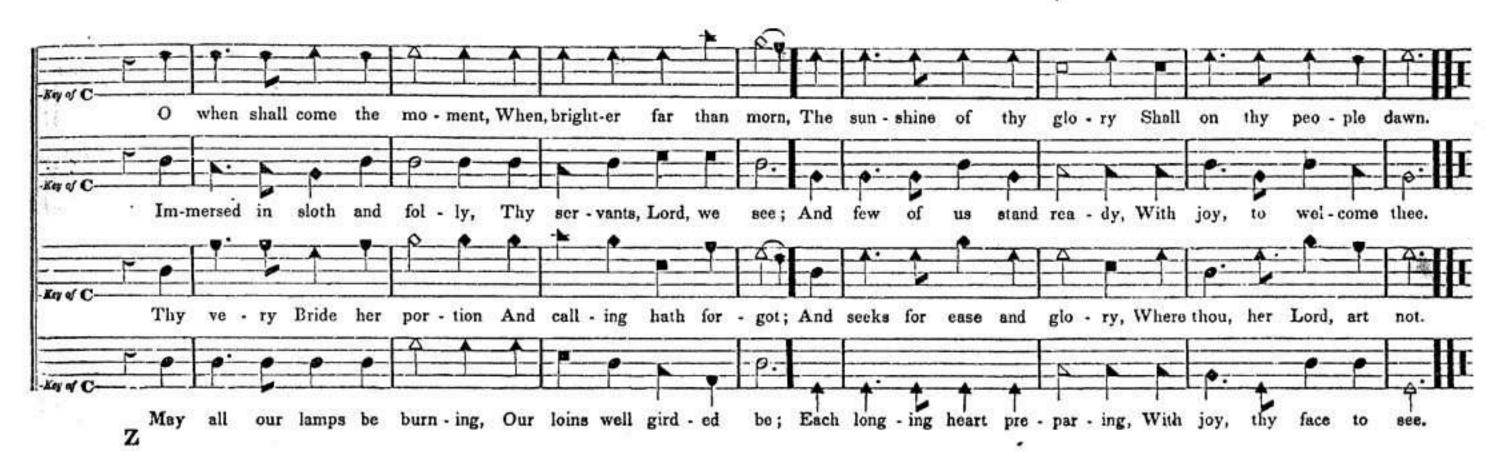
Thy very Bride her portion

And calling hath forgot;

And seeks for ease and glory

brighter far than morn, The sunshine of thy glo-ry Will on thy peo-ple dawn. servants, Lord, we see; And few of us stand rea-dy, With joy to welcome thee.





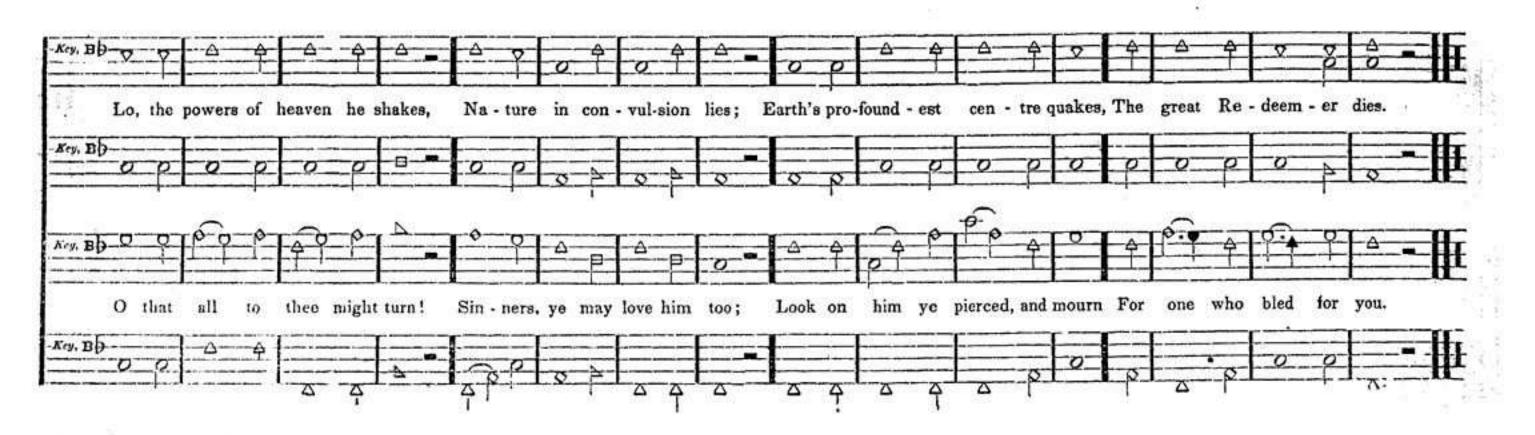


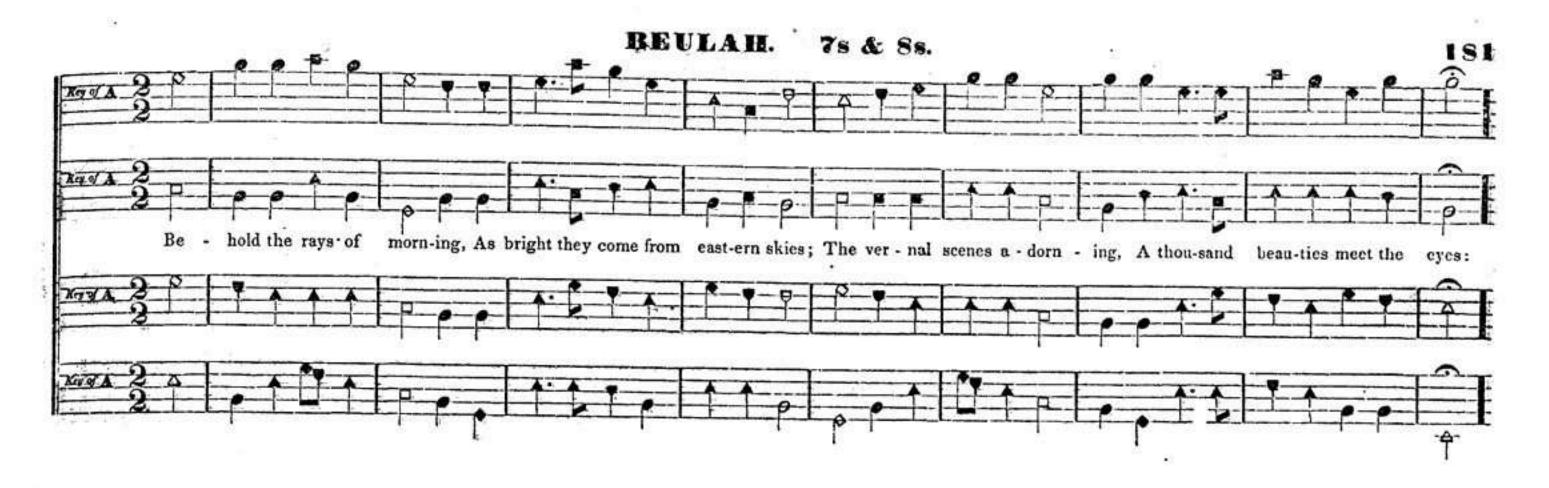


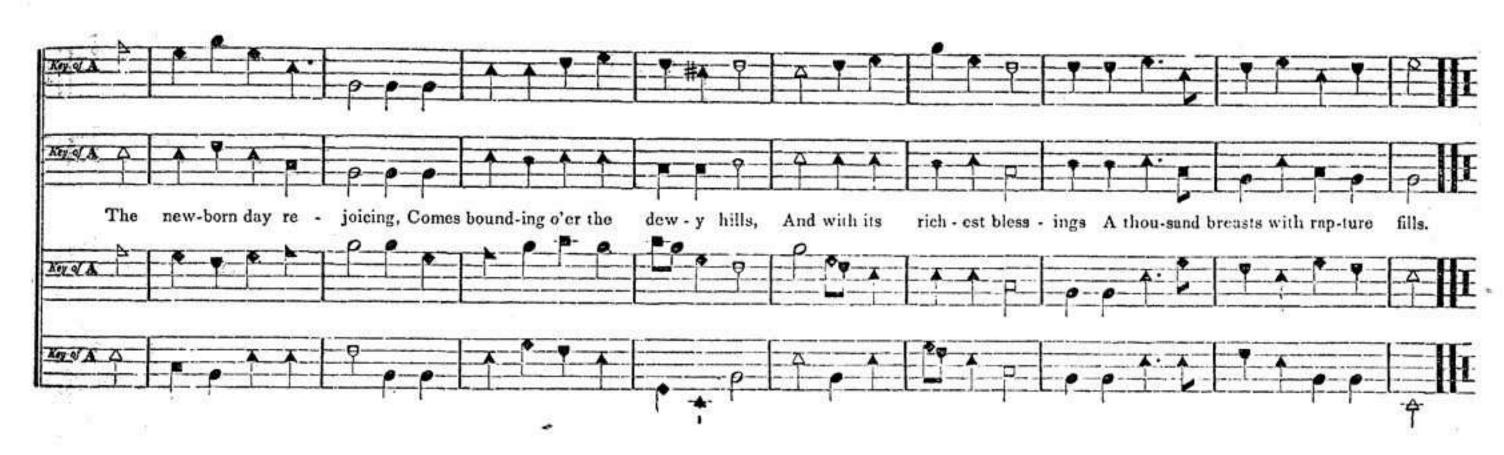




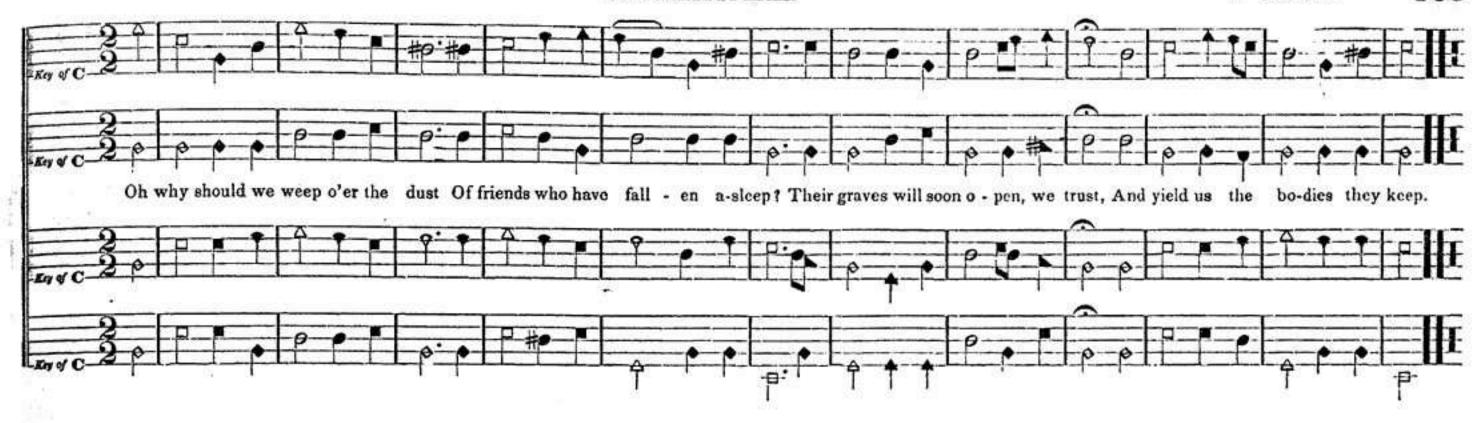






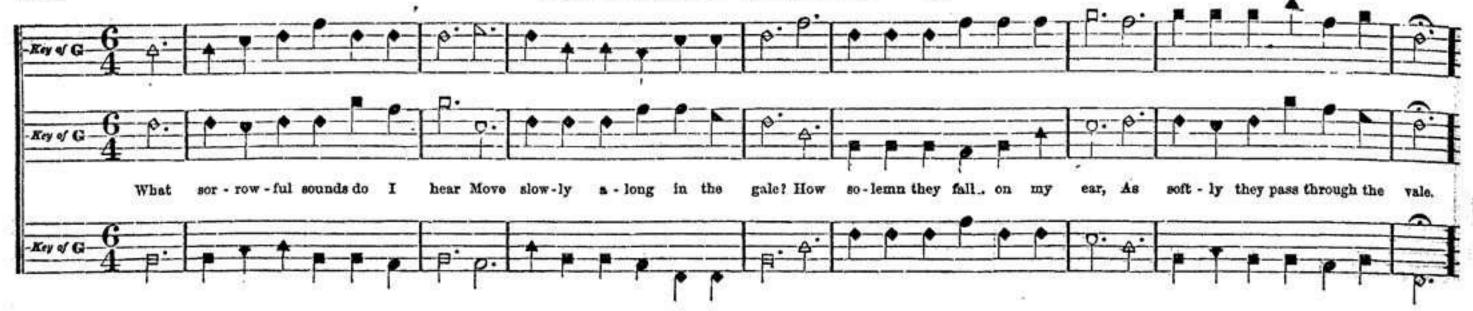


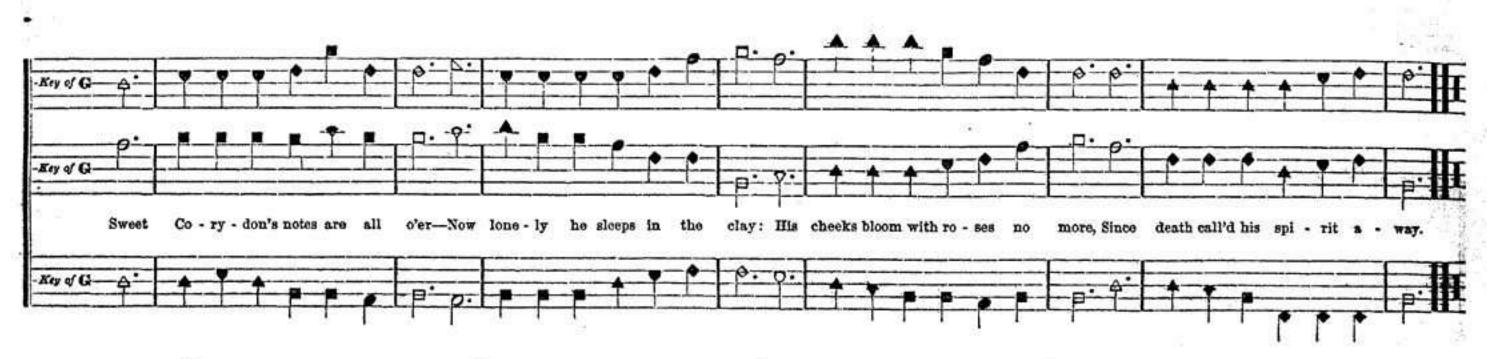






PASTORAL ELEGY.





Sweet woodbines will rise round his tomb, And willows there sorrowing wave; Young hyacinths freshen and bloom, While hawthorns encircle his grave. Each morn, when the sun gilds the East, (The green grass bespangled with dew.) He'll cast his bright beams on the west, To charm the sad Caroline's view.

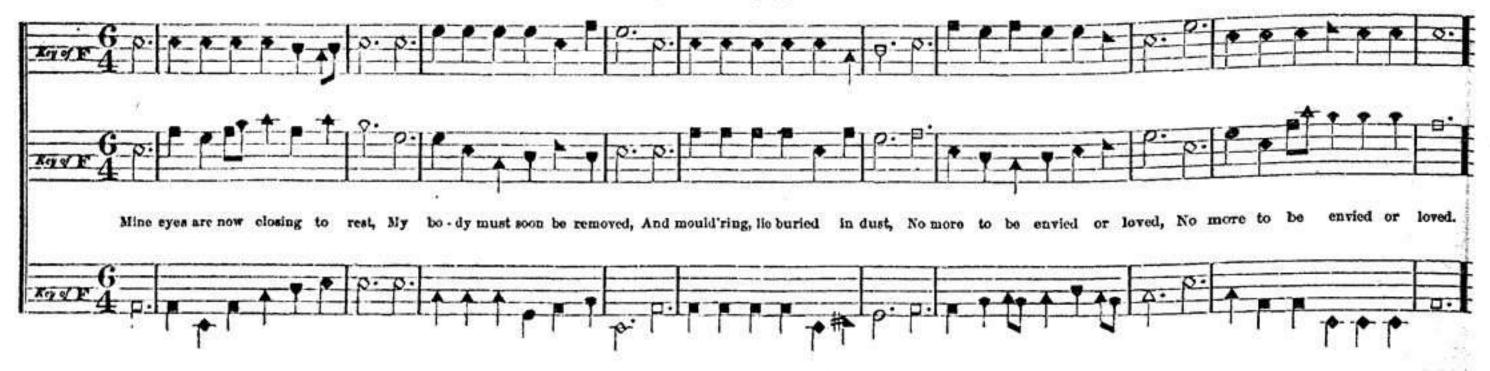
O Corydon! hear the sad cries Of Caroline, plaintive and slow; O spirit! look down from the skies, And pity thy mourner below. 'Tis Caroline's voice in the grove, Which Philomel hears on the plain, Then striving the mourner to soothe, With sympathy joins in her strain.

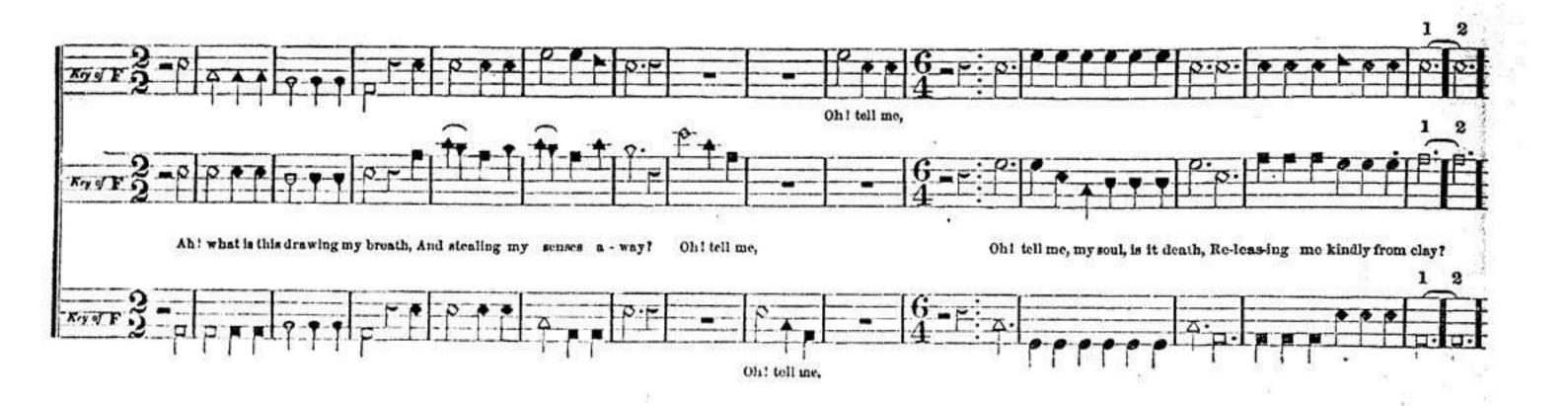
Ye shepherds, so blithesome and young, Retire from your sports on the green; Since Corydon's deaf to my song, The wolves tear the lambs on the plain: Each swain round the forest will stray, And sorrowing hang down his head; His pipe then in symphony play Some dirge to young Corydon's shade.

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

Since Corydon hears me no more, In gloom let the woodlands appear; Ye oceans! be still of your roar; Let Autumn extend round the year. I'll hie me through meadow and lawn, There cull the bright flowrets of May Then rise on the wings of the morn.

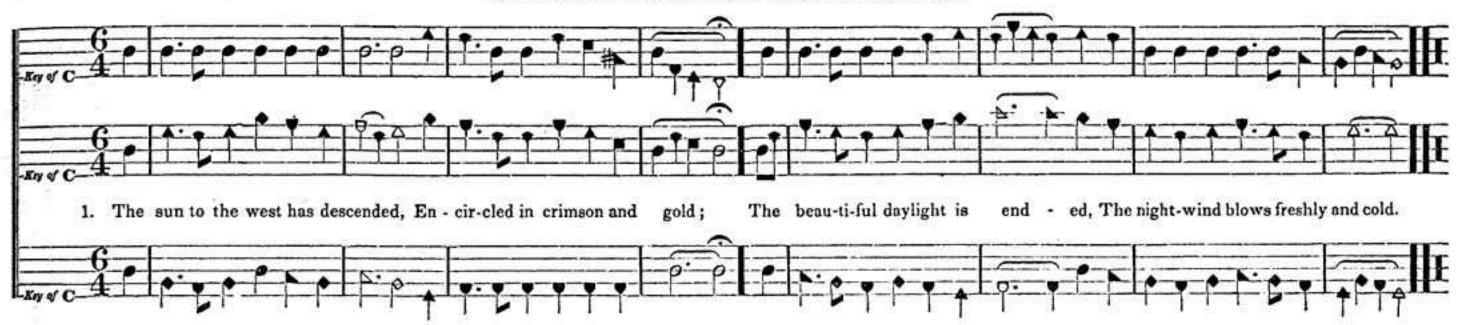












The shepherd his flock has now folded,
 The birds have all gone to their nest,
 The village bell distantly tolling,
 Announces the hour of rest.

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

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





- 4. The sweetest of all its notes to me, As sweet, no doubt, it is to thee, Is " Peace on the earth from sea to sea."
- 5. Yet pence, as a fruit, from love doth grow, It blooms in the souls of saints below, And ripens the more that Christ we know.

an - gels sung

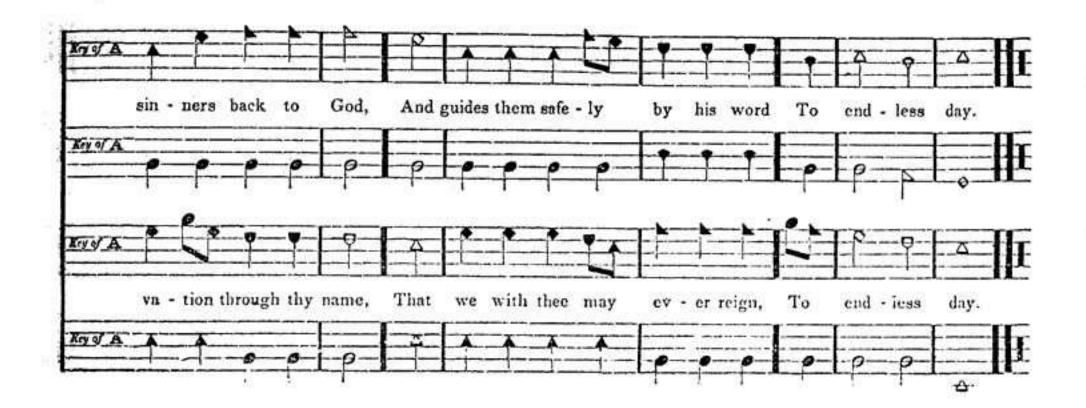
the

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

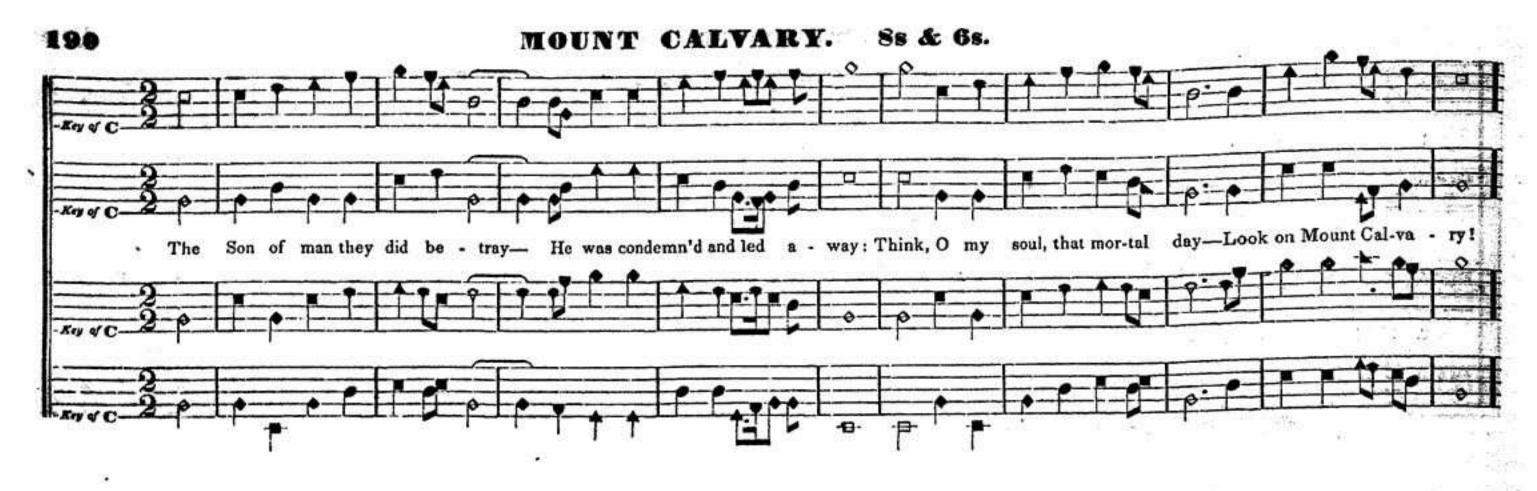
O'er Beth - le - hem's plains, when Christ was young?

GOSPEL TRUMPET. 8s & 4s.





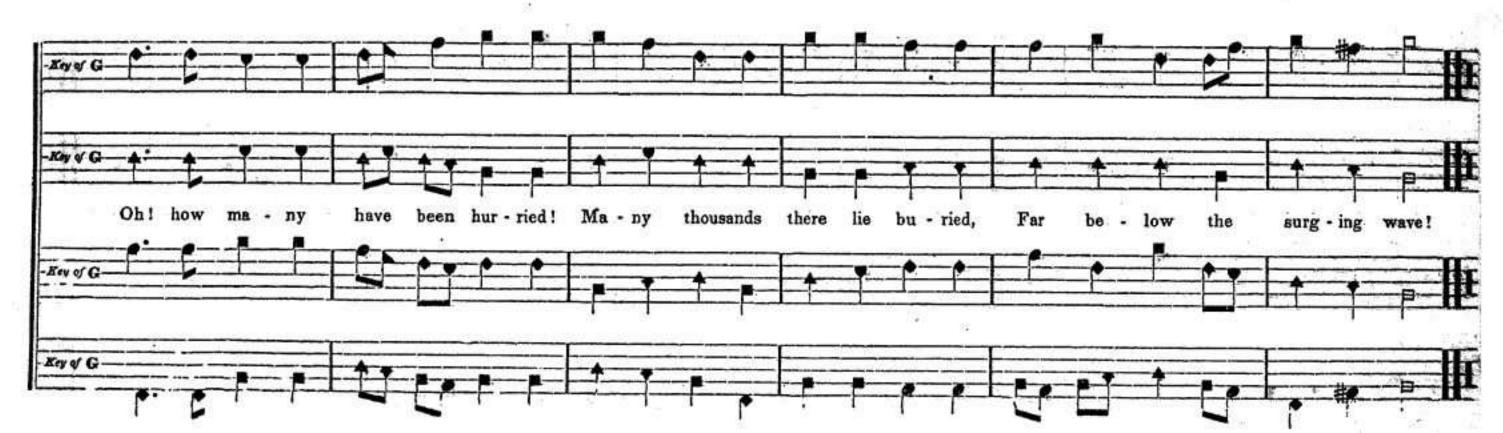
- 3. Fight on, ye conquering souls, fight on! And when the conquest you have won, Then palms of victory you shall bear, And in his kingdom have a share; And crowns of glory ever wear, In endless day.
- 4. There we shall in full chorus join, With saints and angels all combine, To sing of his redeeming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



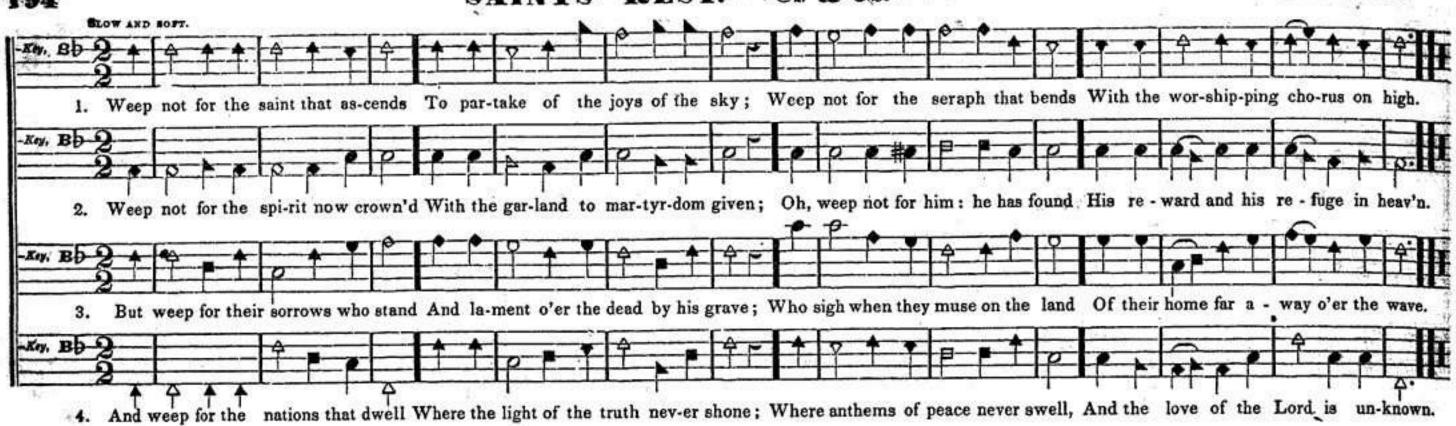




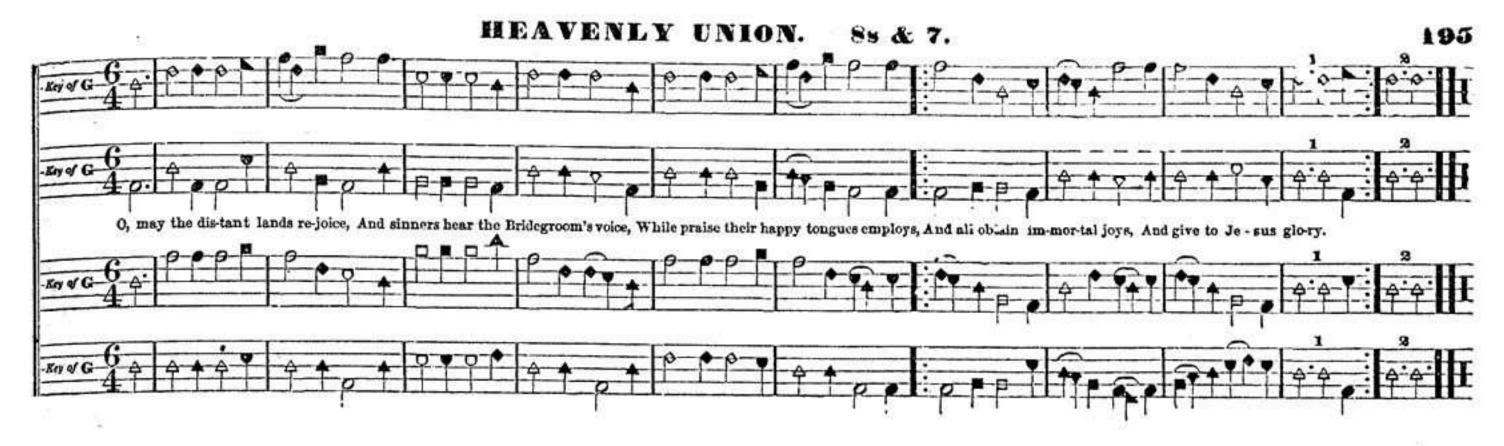






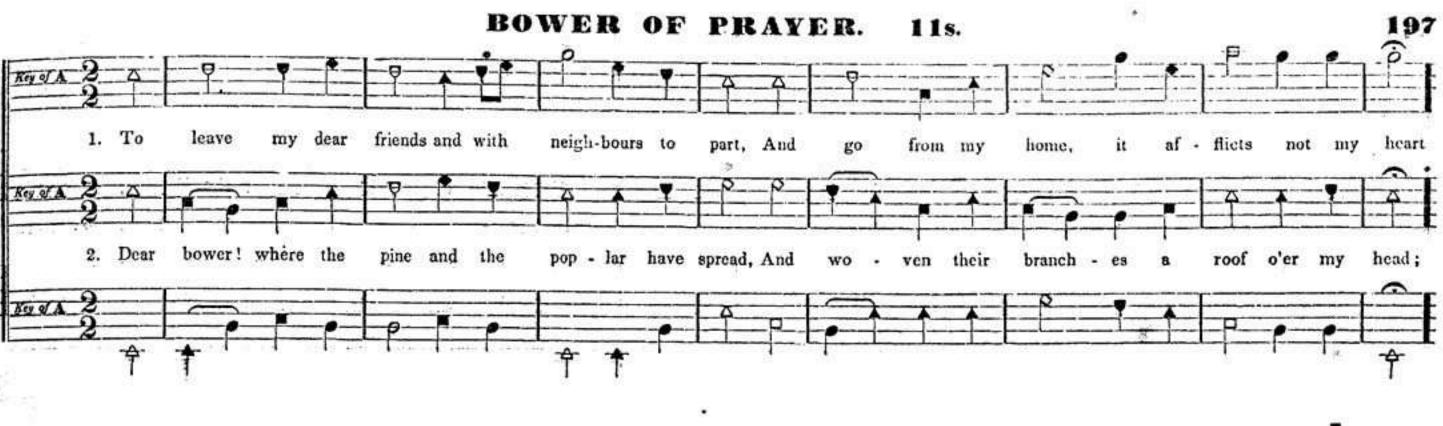


HYMN. "Ere I sleep." 8, 3s & 6s. -Key Eb-9 I do bless my Saviour, bless my Sa - - viour. By my God, This day show'd 1. Ere I sleep, for ev' - ry fa - vour, En Eb-9 Till thou hence re - move Till thou hence re-move me, 2. Leave me not, but ev - er love me; Let thy peace Be my bliss, -Key ED-9 Me, with all pow - er. While I sleep, Me, with all thy pow-er, Safe - ly keep, 3. Thou, my rock, my guard, my tow - er,











The early shrill notes of a loved nightingale That dwelt in my bower, I observed as my bell

To call me to duty, while birds of the air Sang anthous of praises as I went to prayer. The joys that I tasted in answer to prayer!

How sweet were the zephyrs, perfumed by the pine,

The ivy, the balsam, and wild eglantine! But sweeter, oh sweeter superlative were [For Jesus, my Saviour, oft deigned there to meet

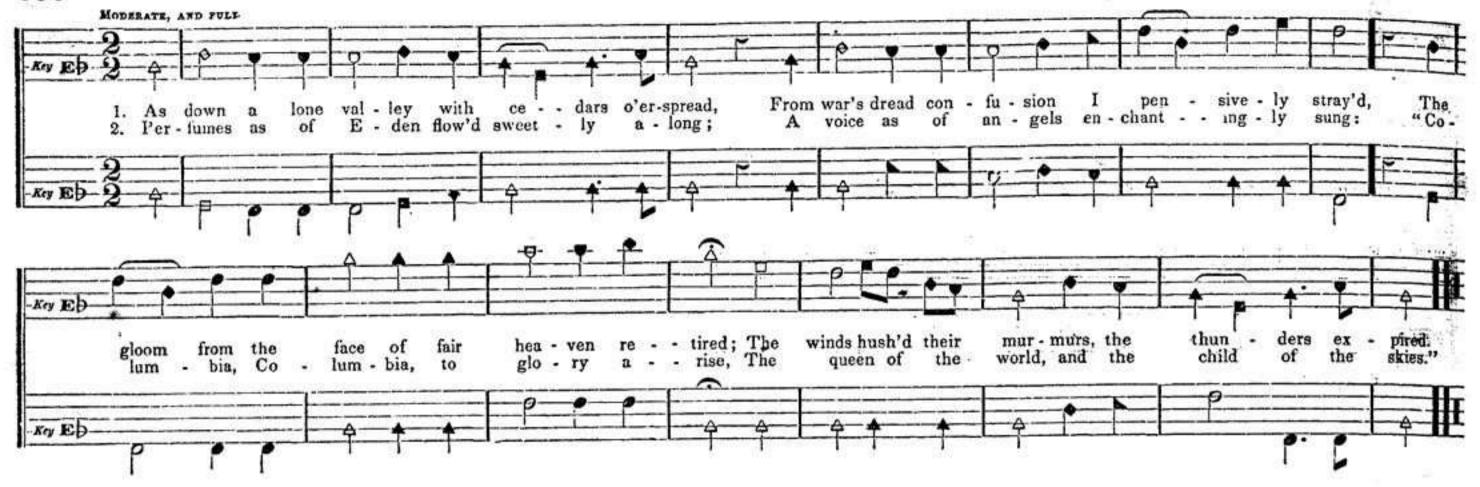
And bless with his presence my lonely retreat; Oft fill'd me with rapture and blessedness there, Inditing in heaven's own language my prayer. And can in all places give answer to prayer.

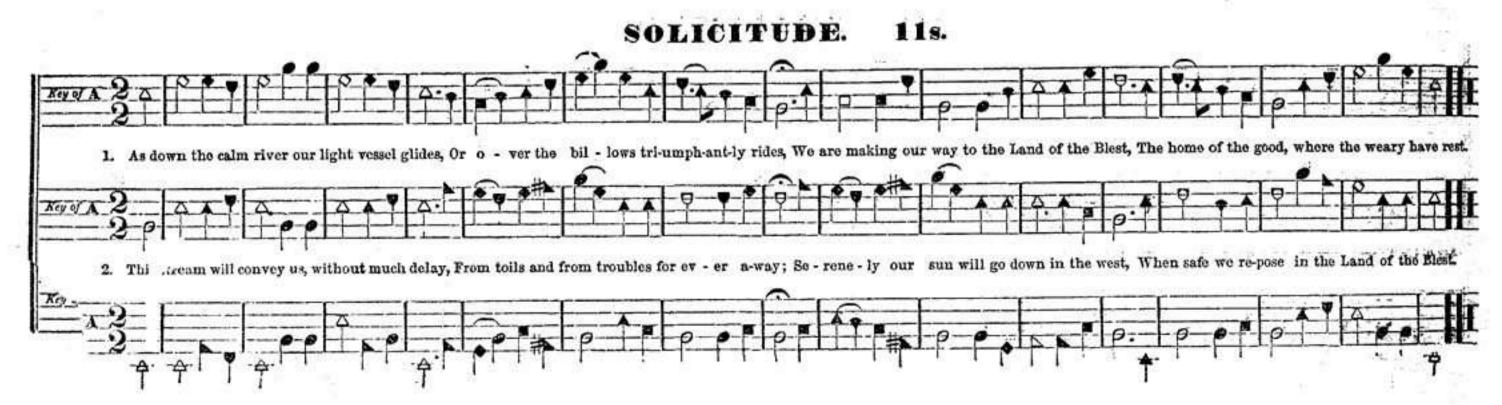
Dear bower. I must leave you and bid you adieu.

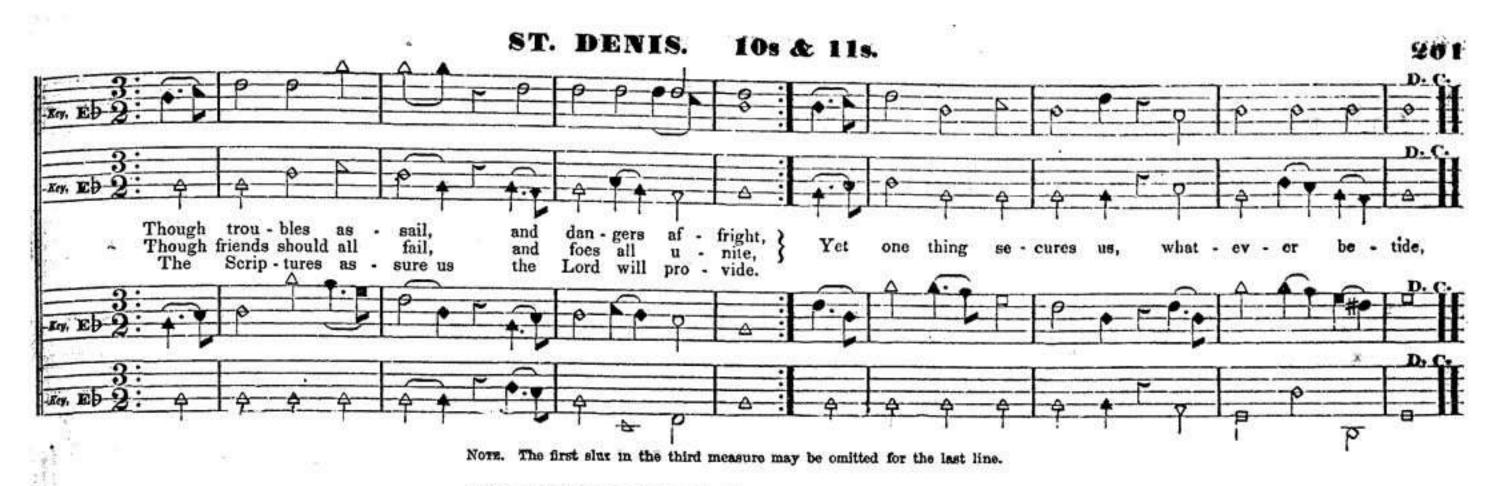
And pay my devotions in parts that are new; For Jesus my Saviour can hear everywhere.

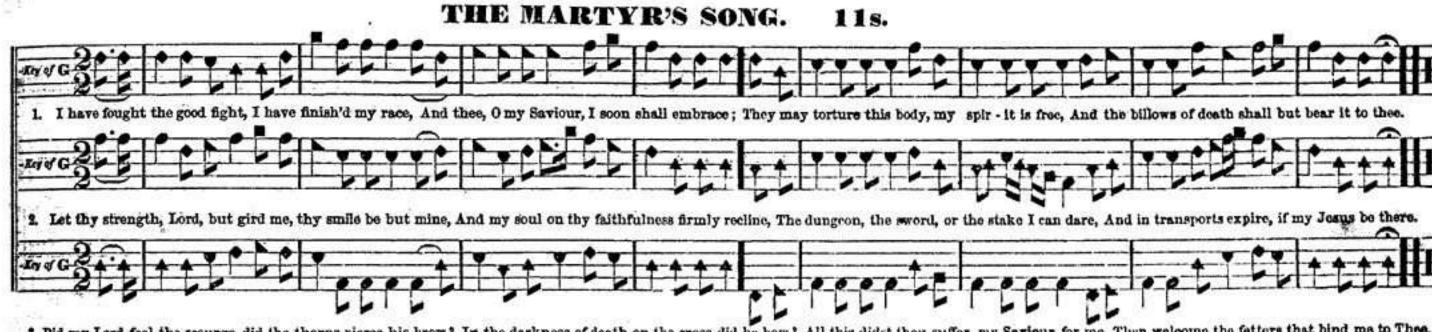






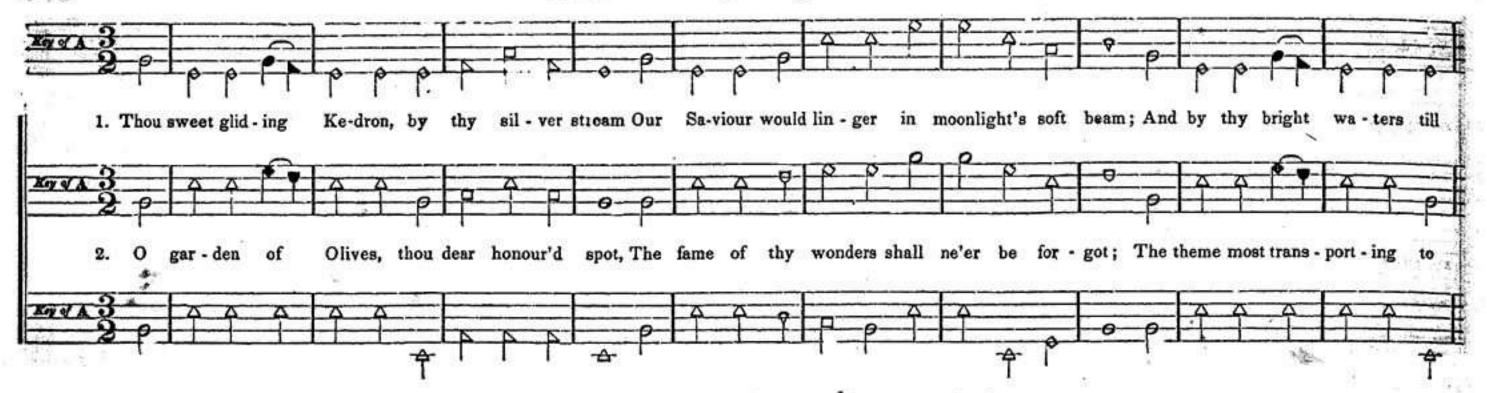




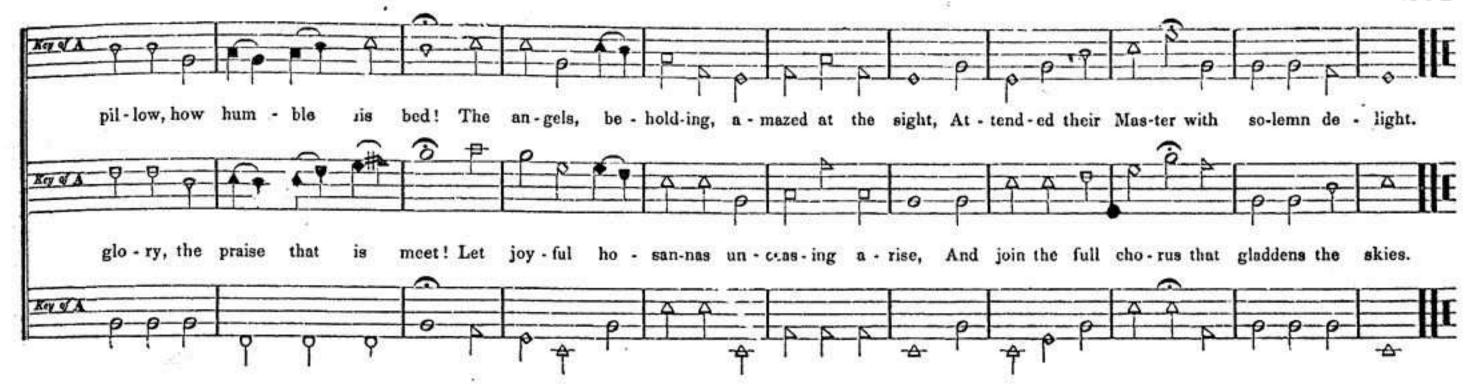


- 3. Did my Lord feel the scourge, did the thorns pierce his brow? In the darkness of death on the cross did he bow? All this didst thou suffer, my Saviour, for me, Then welcome the fetters that bind me to Thee.
- United in sufferings, the promise is dear,
 I shall, with my Jesus, in glory appear
 Out of great tribulation in triumph I go.
 With my robe wash'd in blood, and made whiter than snow.
- I go to my Saviour, I go to my God;
 I tread the same path my Redeemer once trod;
 Unworthy, my Saviour, unworthy am I
 E'en to fall in thy cause, for thy truth e'en to die.
- 6. Lo! on my clear vision the seats of the bless'd Seem calmly to shine, and invite me to rest; Then unshaken my soul on the promise relies, "Though I die, I shall live; though I fall, I shall rise."

Thou sweet gliding Kedron." 11s.











My dear little daughter
 I fear she will die;
 O thou merciful Saviour,
 Attend to my cry;
 If thou wilt but touch her She surely will live,
 Then to thee all the glory,
 O Jesus. I'll give.

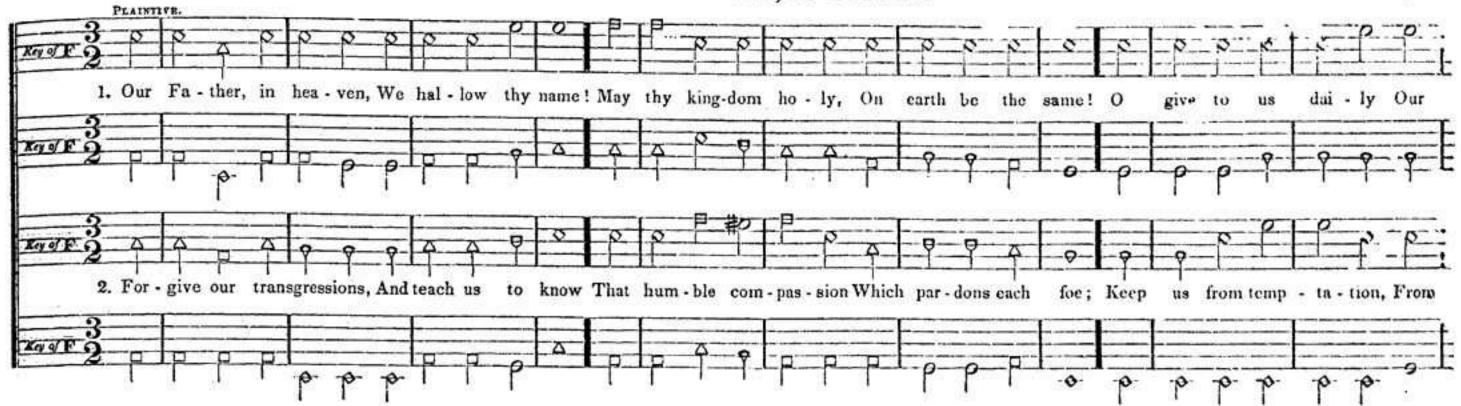
3. And Jesus went with him,
But soon it was said
To the heart-stricken father,
Thy daughter is dead;
Why trouble the Master,
Thy woes to relieve,
But the kind Saviour whope
"Now only believe

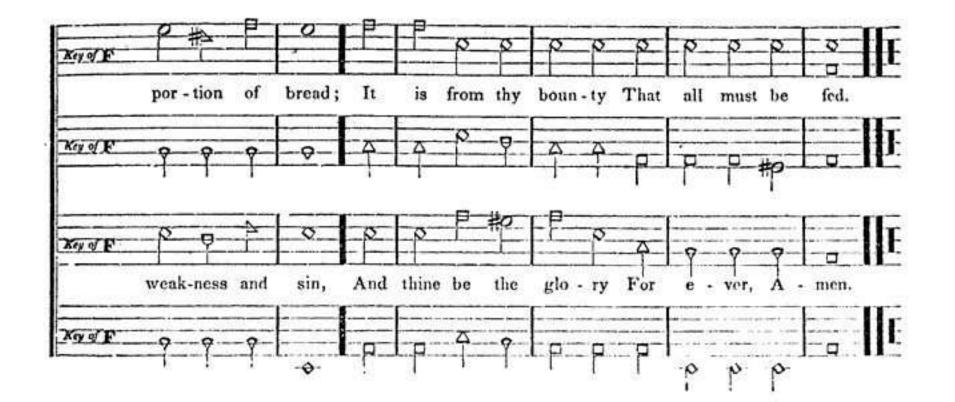
- 4. They came to the house,
 And the mourners were there;
 Who with weeping and wailing
 Were rending the air;
 But Jesus reproved them,
 Why thus do you weep?
 For the maid is not dead,
 She is only asleep.
- 5. O see, with a touch
 How the maiden awakes,
 When the mighty Physician
 Her hand gently takes;
 And, see, from her features
 Pale death quickly flies,
 At the voice of the Saviour,
 "O damsel, arise."—Mas P.





BAZETTA. 11s, or 6s & 5s.

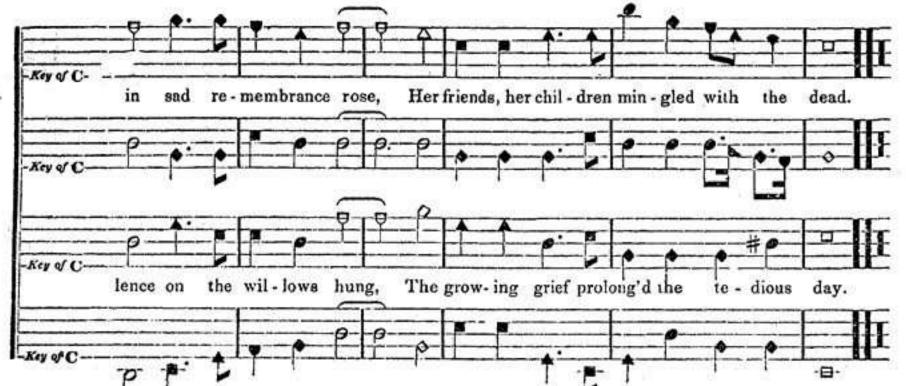




From the Psalmist, No. 843.

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





- The barb'rous tyrants, to increase the wo,
 In taunting smiles a song of Zion claim;
 Bid sacred praise in strains melodious flow,
 While they blaspheme the great Jehovah's name.
- 4. But now, in heathen chains and lands unknown,
 Shall Israel's sons a song of Zion raise?
 O hapless Salem! God's terrestrial throne!
 Thou land of glory,—sacred mount of praise!
- If e'er my memory lose thy sacred name,
 If my cold heart neglect my kindred race,
 Let dire affliction seize this guilty frame,
 My hand shall perish, and my voice shall cease.
- Yet shall the Lord, who hears when Zion calls,
 O'ertake her foes with terror and dismay;
 His arm avenge her desolated walls,
 And raise her children to exernal day.

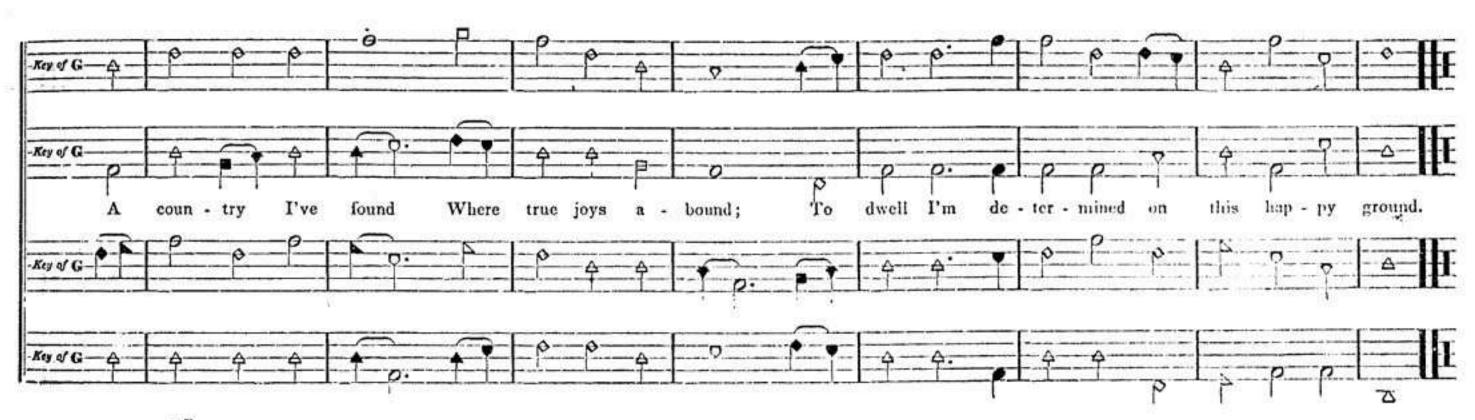




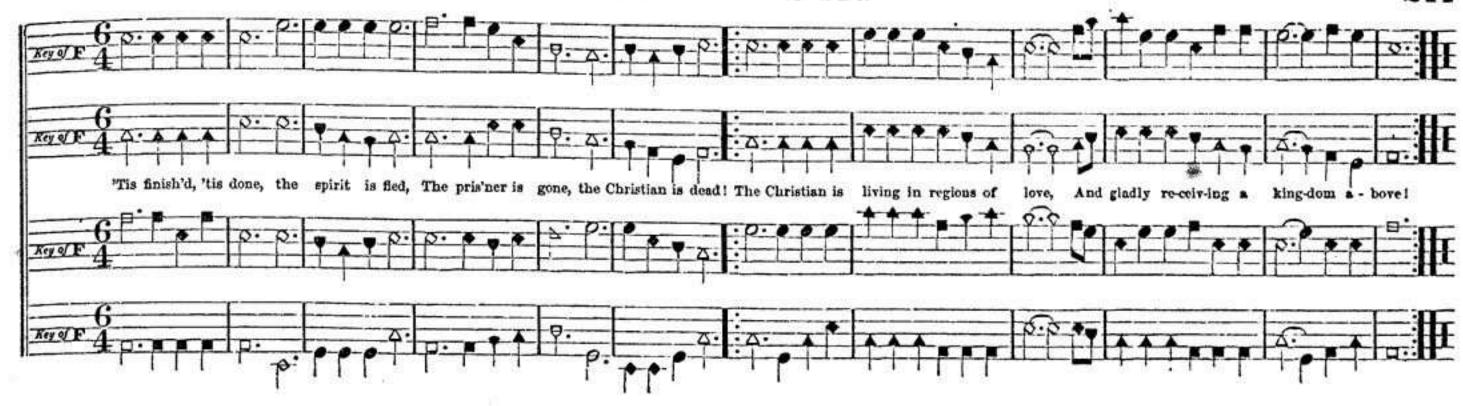






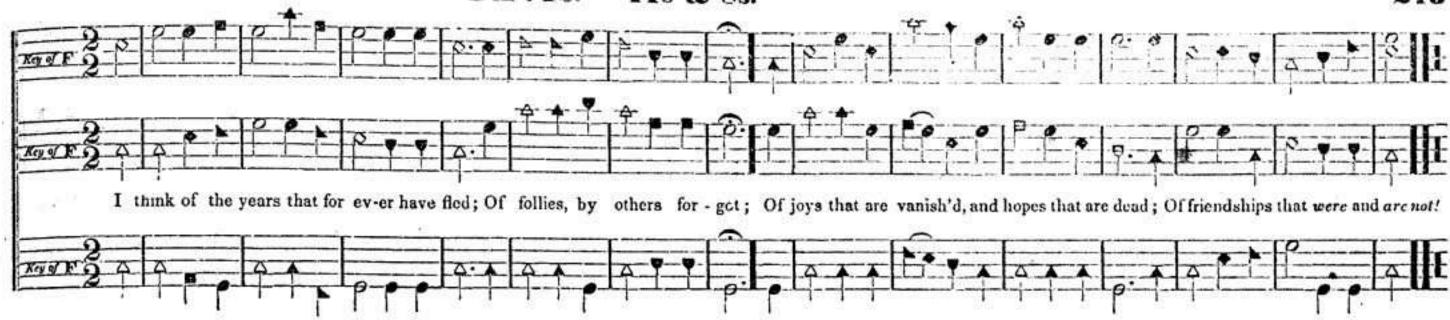






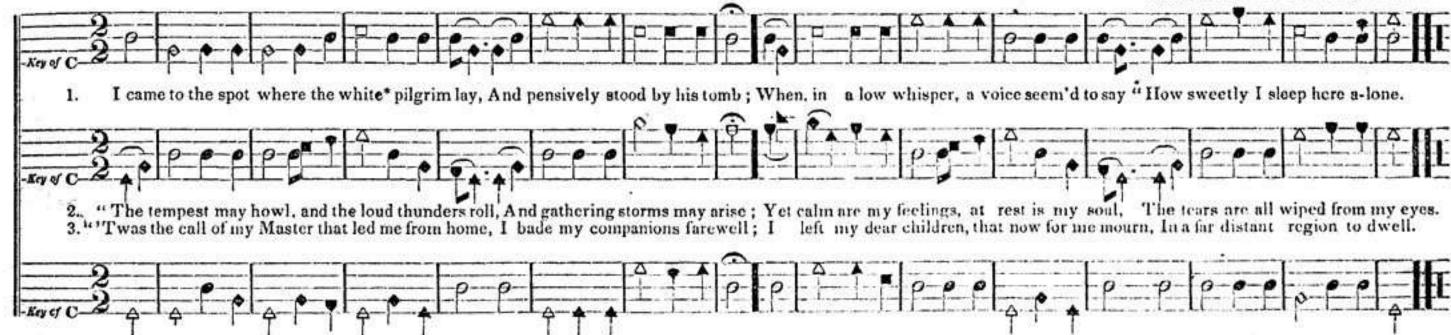






THE PILGRIM'S REPOSE. 11s & Ss.

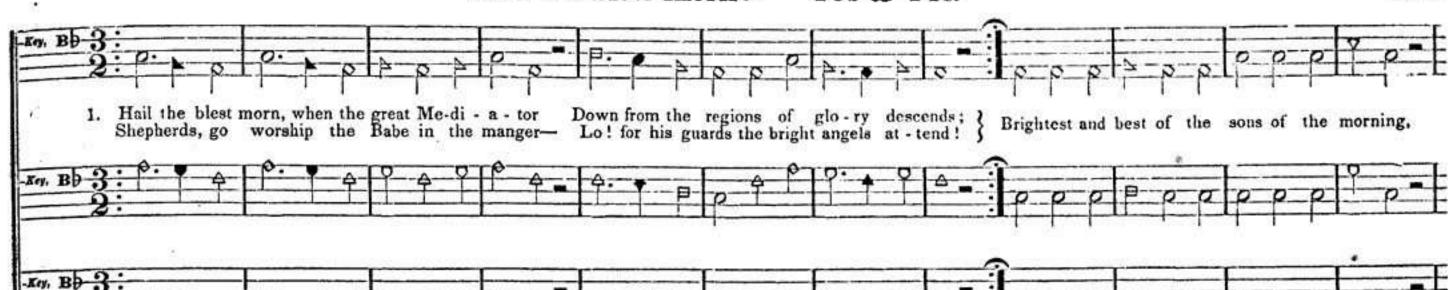
Written on the death of Elder Joseph Thomas.

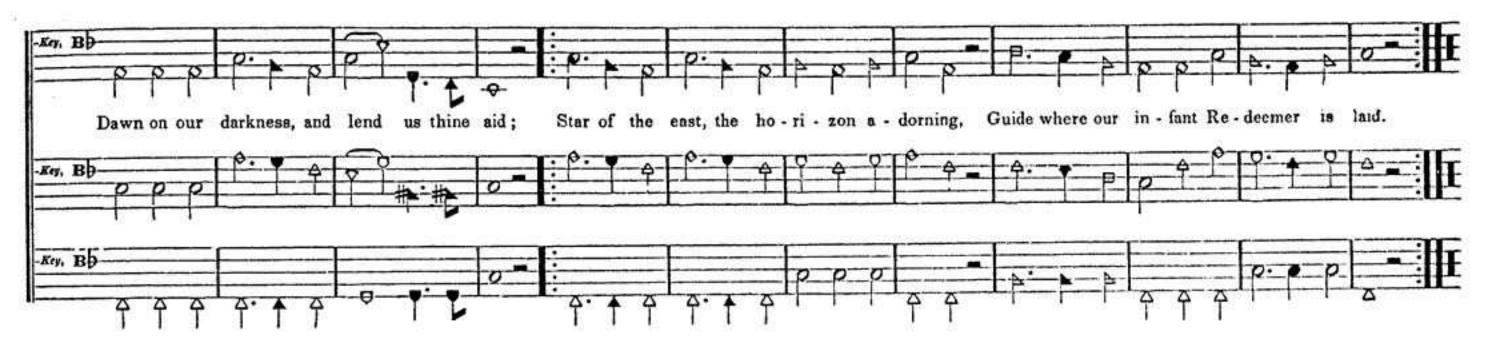


- 4. "I wander'd a stranger and exile below,
 To publish salvation abroad;
 The trump of the gospel endeavour to blow,
 Inviting poor sinners to God.
- "But when at a distance, and far from my home,
 No kindred nor relative nigh,
 I met the contagion, and sank in the tomb,
 My spirit ascending on high.
- 6. "Oh! tell my companion and children most dear, To weep not for Joseph, though gone; The same hand that led me through scenes dark and drear Has kindly assisted me home."

^{*} Allusion is made to Elder Thomas's apparel, which was ordinarily white.







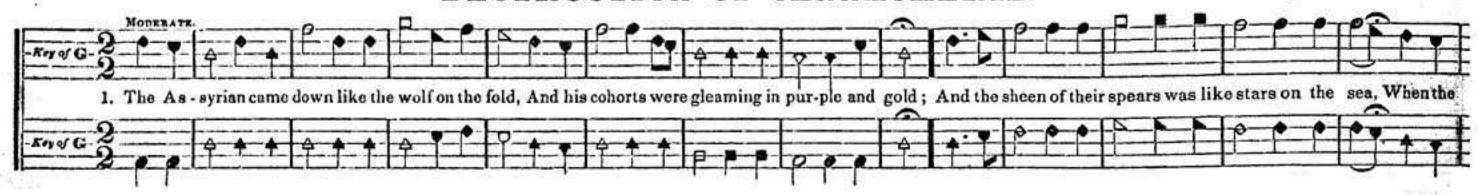
- Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining,
 Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall;
 Angels adore him, in slumber reclining,
 Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.
- 3. Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odours of Eden, and off'rings divine? Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, or gold from the mine?
- 4. Vainly we offer each ample oblation; Vainly with gifts would his favour secure! Richer by far is the heart's adoration, Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.





DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB.

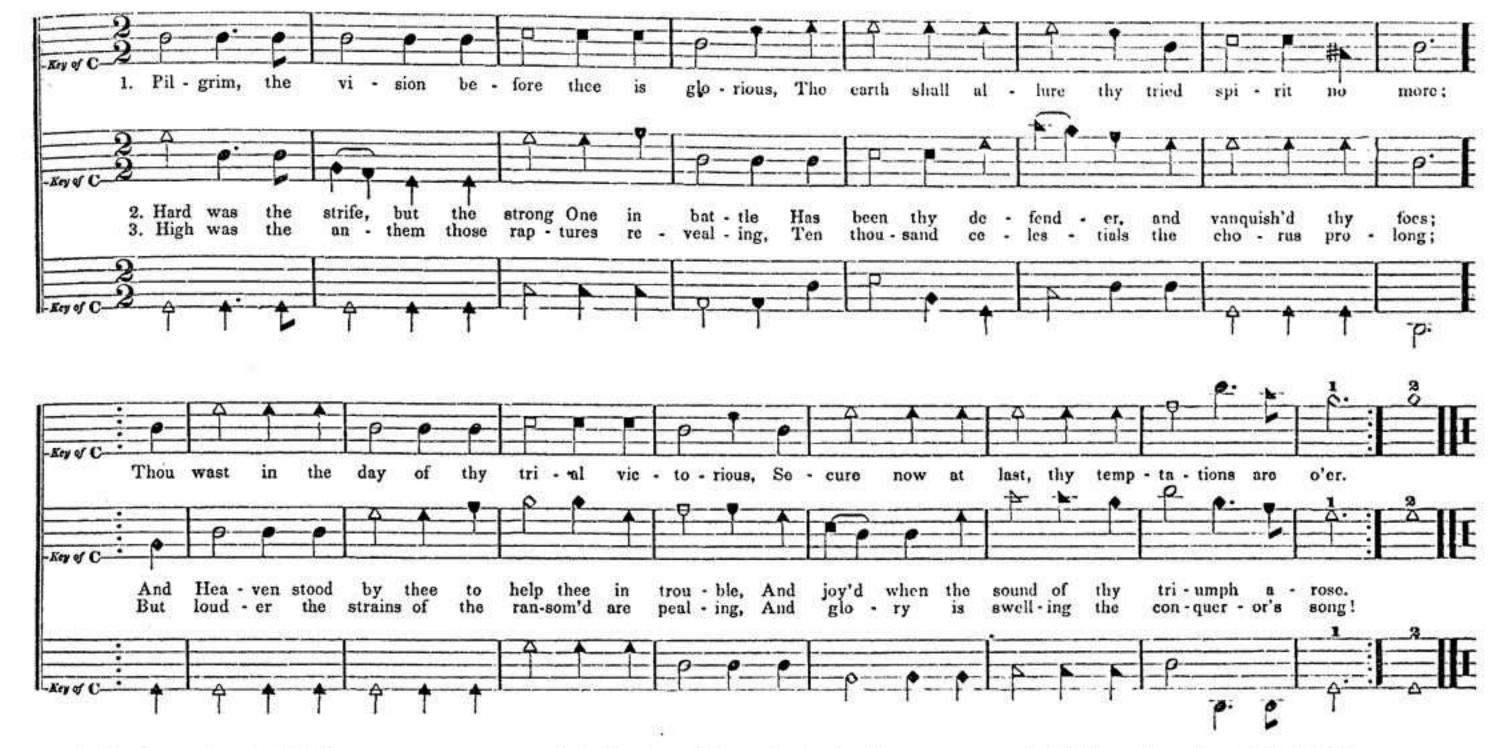
Words by LORD BYRON.





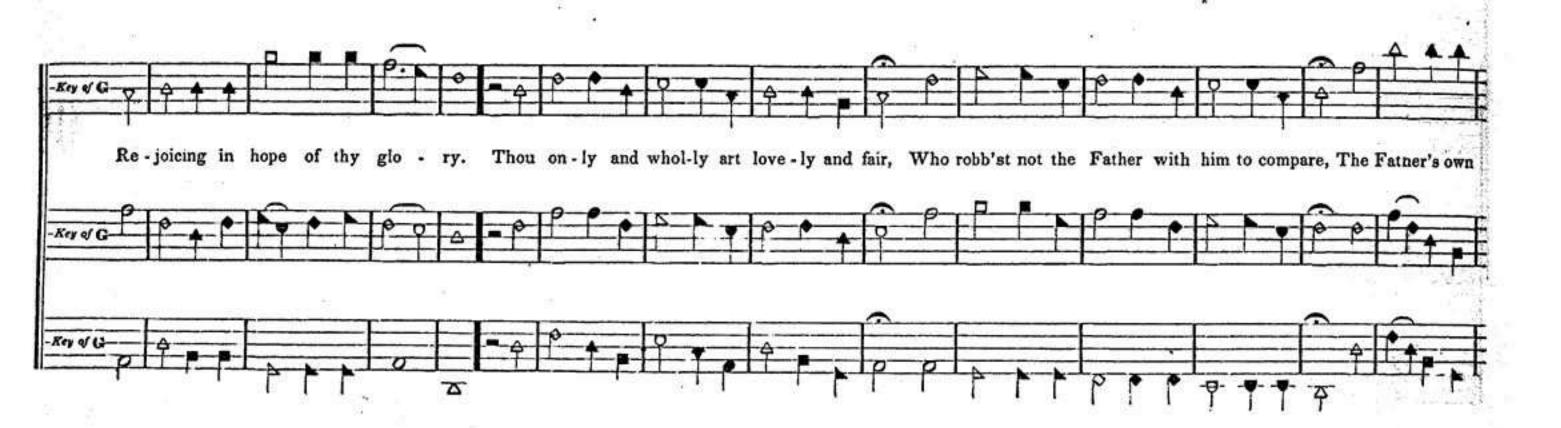
- 2. Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
 That host, with their banners, at sunset was seen;
 Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
 That host, on the morrow, lay wither'd and strown.
- 3. For the angel of death spread his wings on the blast, And breath'd in the face of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

- 4. And there lay the steed, with his nostrils all wide,
 But through them there roll'd not the breath of his pride.
 And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
 And cold as the spray on the rock-beaten surf.
- And there lay the rider, distorted and pale,
 With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail;
 And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,
 The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.
- 6. And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail;
 And the idols are broke in the temple of Baal;
 And the might of the Gentile, unsmore by the sword,
 Hath melted, like snow, in the glance of the Lord.



- Tell how he cometh from nation to nation,
 The heart-cheering news let the earth echo round;
 How free to the sinner he offers salvation,
 His people with joy everlasting are crown'd.
 Chorus. O shout the glad tidings, exultingly sing,
 Jerusaiem triumphs—Messiah is King!
- Mortals, your homage be gratefully bringing,
 And sweet let the gladsome hosanna arise;
 You angels, the full ballelujah be singing,
 One chorus resound through the earth and the skies.
 Chorus. O shout the glad tidings, exultingly sing,
 Jerusalem triumphs—Messiah is Kingl



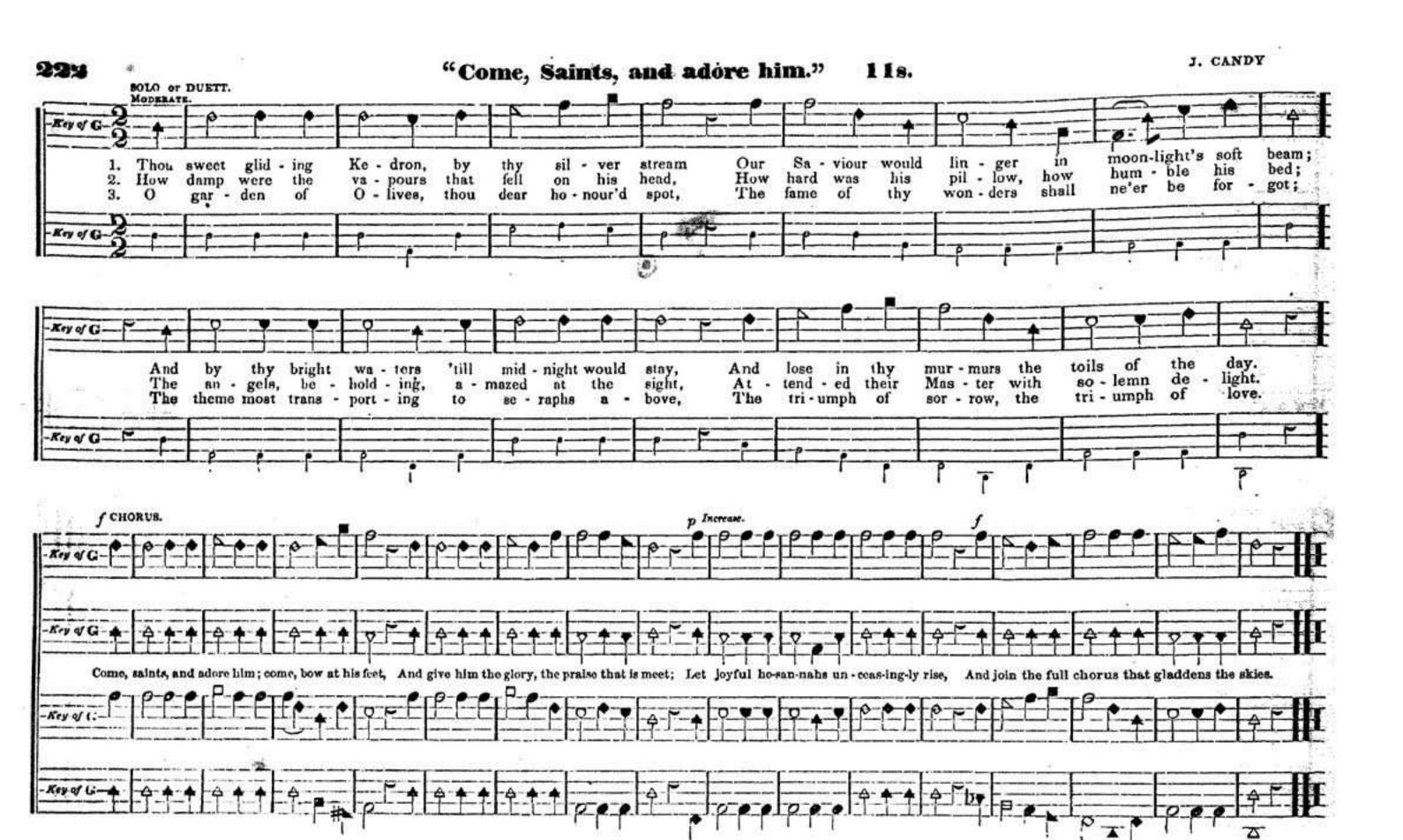






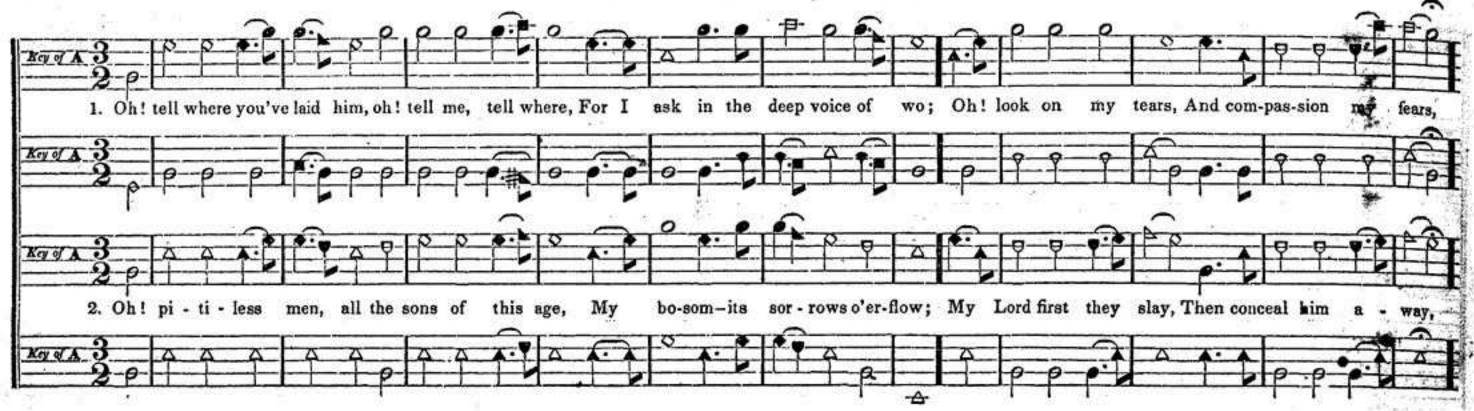


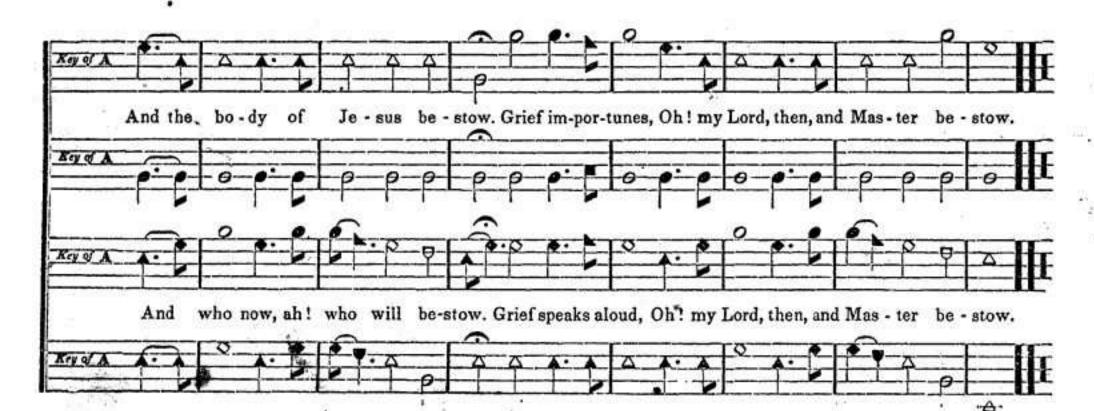






MARY'S INQUIRY.





- 3. To where you have laid him, my steps hence direct,
 This tribute so sacred I owe—
 To weep o'er his grave,
 And with spices to save
 His body, if you will bestow.
 Grief fondly-calls,
 Oh! my Lord, then, and Master bestow.
- 4. Refuse, oh! refuse not, oh! hear my complaint!

 My soul pressed with sorrow bows low:

 Give me this delight,

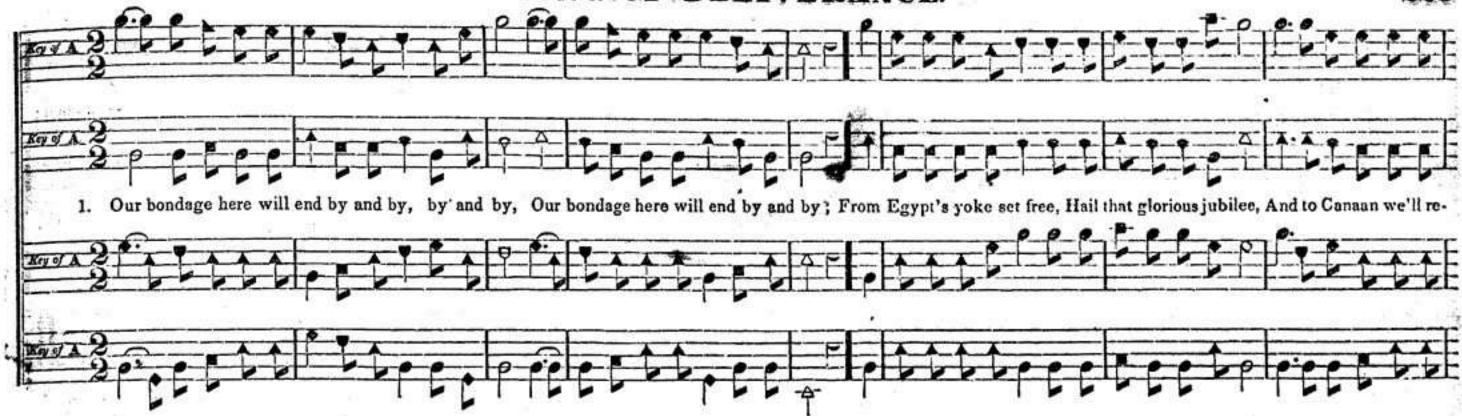
 Point my pathway aright,

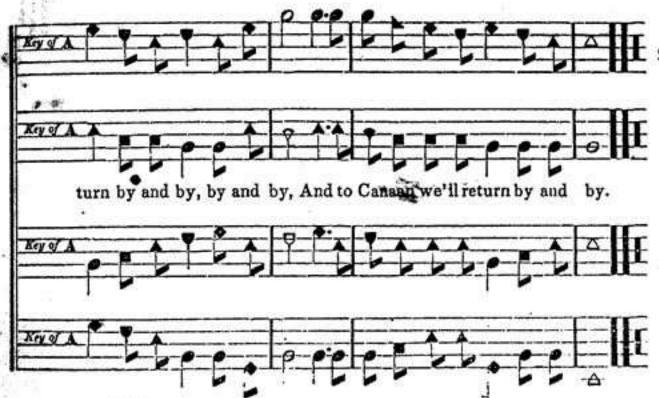
 This Jesus so lovely bestow.

 Grief is my plea,

 Oh! my Lord, then, and Master bestow.

SONG OF BELIVERANCE.





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

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

THE NATIVITY. 8s & 7s. (PECULIAR.)



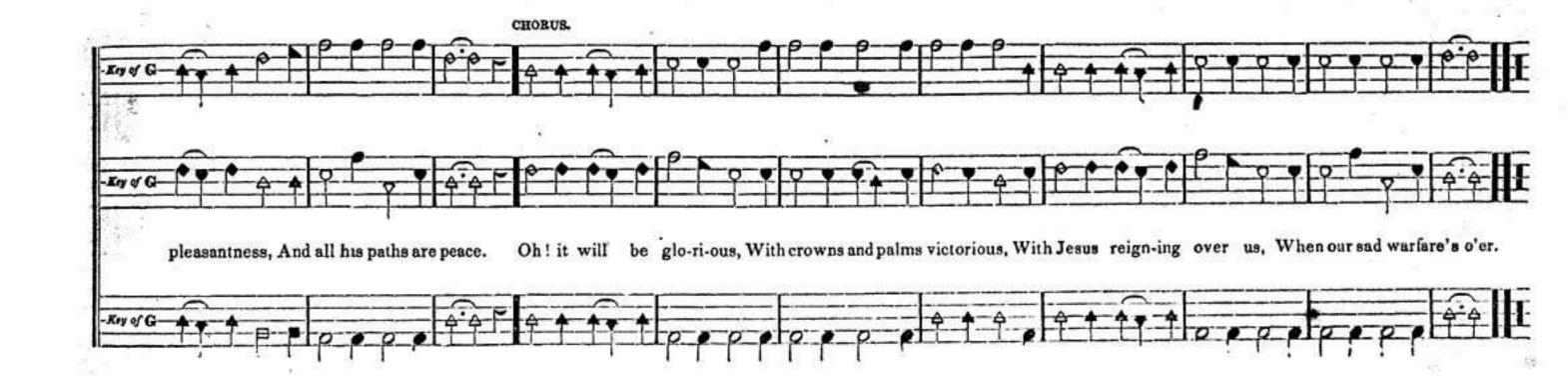


- 3. His parents, poor in earthly store, To entertain the stranger, They found no bed to lay his head But in the oxen's manger; No royal things, as used by kings, Were seen by those who found him, But in the hay the infant lay With swaddling bands around him.
- 4. On the same night a glorious sight To shepherds there appeared: In shining flame an angel came, They saw and greatly feared. The angel said, "Be not afraid, Although we much alarm you, We do appear good news to bear, As now we will inform you.

- 5. "The city's name is Bethlehem, In which God hath appointed, . This glorious morn a Saviour's born, For him hath God anointed; By this you'll know, if you will go To see this little stranger, His lovely charms in Mary's arms, Both lying in a manger."
- 6. When this was said, straightway was heard A glorious sound from heaven: Each flaming tongue an anthem sung, "To man a Saviour's given; In Jesus' name, the glorious theme, We elevate our voices; At Jesus' birth be peace on earth, Meanwhile all heaven rejoices."
- 7. Then with delight they took their flight, And winged their way to glory, The shepherds gazed, and were amazed To hear the pleasing story. To Bethlehem they quickly came, The glorious news to carry, And in the stall they found them all-Joseph, the babe, and Mary.
- 8. The shepherds then return'd again To their own habitation, With joy of heart they did depart, Now they had found salvation. "Glory," they cry, "to God on high, Who sent his Son to save us; This glorious morn a Saviour's born, His name it is Christ Jesus "









4. Creation's mighty fabric all
Will be to atoms riven;
The sky consume, the planets fall,
Convulsions wreck this earthly ball:
There's nothing firm but heaven.

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

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

"The winter is come." 12s & 9s.

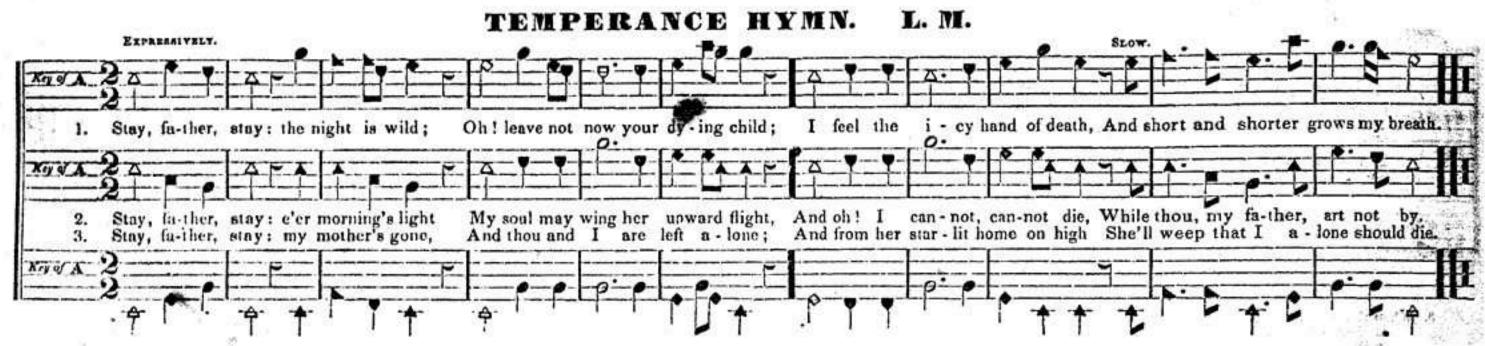


- 8. When the poor, harmless hare may be traced to the wood, By her footsteps indented in snow; -When the lips and the fingers are all starting in blood, And the marksmen a fowl-shooting go; When the poor robin-red-breast approaches the cot, And the icicles hang at the door;
 - When the board smokes with something reviving and hot,
 That's the time to remember the poor
- 4. When a thaw shall ensue, and the waters increase, And the rivers all insolent grow; When the fishes from prison obtain a release; When in danger the travellers go; When the meadows are hid by the proud swelling flood, And the bridges are useful no more; When in life you enjoy every thing that is good, Can you murmur to think of the poor!
- 5. Soon the day will be here when the Saviour was born,
 All the world should agree with one voice,
 All nations unite to salute the blest morn,
 All the ends of the earth should rejoice.
 Grim death is deprived of his all-killing sting,
 And the grave is triumphant no more;
 Saints, angels, and men, ballelujah's shall sing,
 And the rich shall remember the poor.

"A home in heaven."

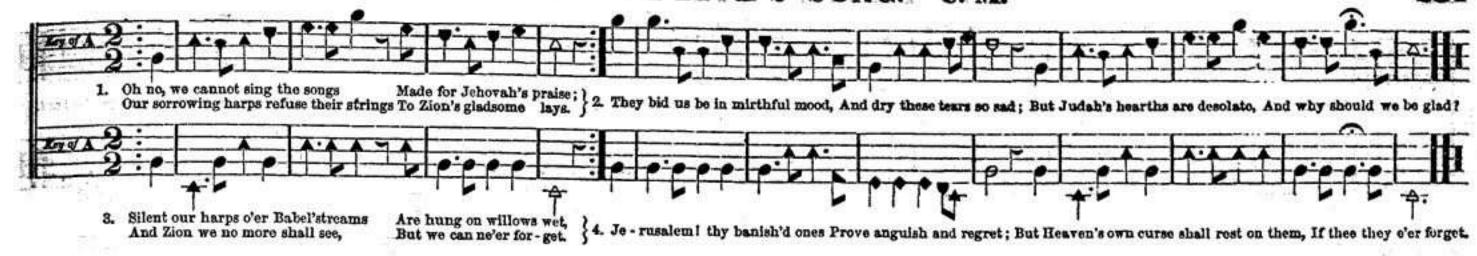


- 3. A home in heaven! when our pleasures fade,
 And our wealth and fame in the dust are laid;
 And our strength decays, and our health is riven;
 We are happy still with our home in heaven.
- 4. A home in heaven! when the sinner mourns, And with contrite heart to the Saviour turns; Oh! then what bliss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



- 4. Stay, father, stay: oh! leave this night
 The maddening bowl, whose withering blight
 Hath cast so dark a shade around
 The home where joy alone was found.
- Stay, father, stay: alone—alone—
 With none to cheer, and none to mourn;
 How can I leave this world of wo,
 And to the land of spirits go?
- 6. Stay, father, stay: once more I ask; Oh! count it not a heavy task To stay with me till life shall end My last, my only earthly friend

THE CAPTIVE'S SONG. C. M.



"LIGHT IN DARKNESS."

1. O Thou who driest the mourner's tear,
How dark this world would be
If, pierced by sins and sorrows here,

We could not fly to thee.

- The friends who in our sunshine live, When winter comes, are flown;
 And he who has but tears to give, Must weep those tears alone.
- Oh who could bear life's stormy doom,
 Did not Thy wing of love
 Come brightly waiting thro' the gloom,
 Our peace-branch from above?
- Then sorrow, touch'd by Thee, grows bright
 With more than rapture's ray,
 As darkness shows us worlds of light
 We never saw by day.



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

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

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

THE FEMALE PILGRIM. Ss & 7s.



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

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

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







- In rapturous strains to praise his name—Will you go?
 The crown of life we there shall wear,
 The conqueror's palm our hands shall bear,
 And all the joys of Heaven we'll share—Will you go?
- 3. We're going to join the heavenly choir—Will you go?
 To raise our voice and tune the lyre—Will you go?
 There saints and angels gladly sing
 Hosanna to their God and King,
 And make the heavenly arches ring—Will you go?
- 4. You weary, heavy laden, come—Will you go?
 In the bless'd house there still is room—Will you go?
 The Lord is waiting to receive:
 If you will on him now believe,
 He'll give your troubled conscience ease—Come, believe!
- 5. The way to Heaven is free for all—Will you go?
 For Jew and Gentile, great and small—Will you go?
 Make up your mind, give God your heart,
 With every sin and idol part,
 And now for glory make a start—Come away!
- 6. The way to Heaven is straight and plain—Will you go?
 Believe, repent, be born again—Will you go?
 The Saviour cries aloud to thee,
 "Take up thy cross and follow me.
 And thou shalt my salvation see—Come to me!"
- 7. Oh could I hear some sinner say—"I will go!
 I'll start this moment, clear the way—Let me go!
 My old companions, fare you well,
 I will not go with you to hell;
 I mean with Jesus Christ to dwell—Let me go!
 —Fare you well!"

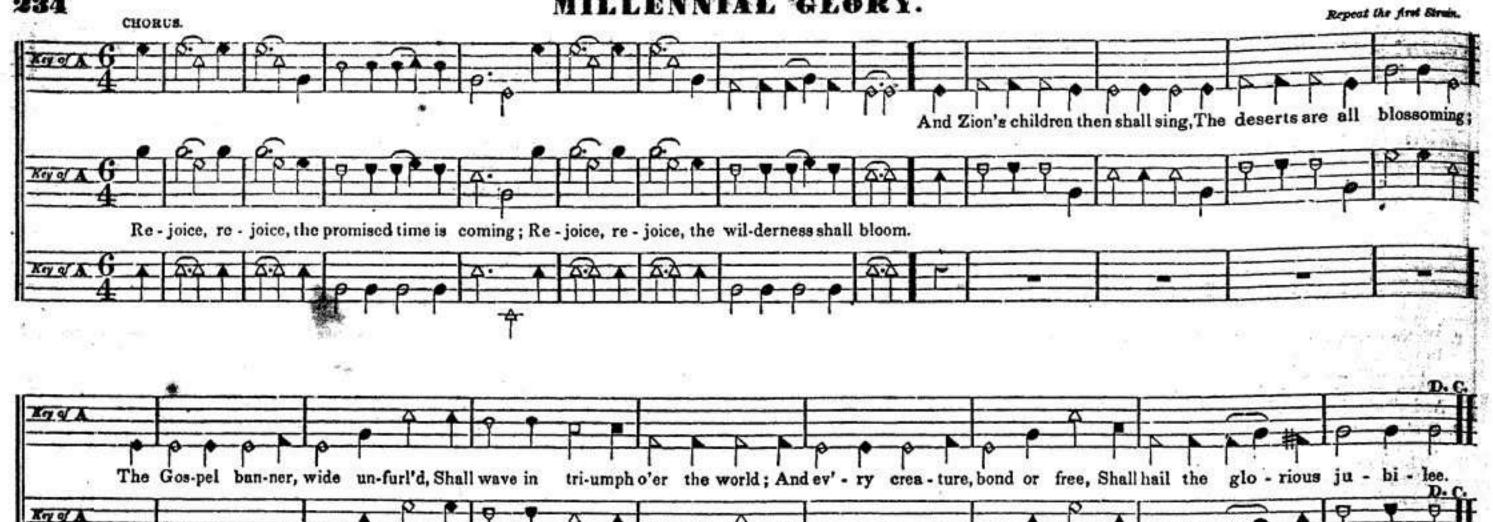


- 2. And when that bright morning
 In splendor shall dawn,
 Our tears will be ended.
 Our sorrows all gone,
 While the mighty, &c.
- 3. The Bridegroom from glory
 To earth shall descend,
 Ten thousand bright angels
 Around him attend,
 While the mighty, &c.

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

5. The saints, then immortal,
In glory shall reign,
The Bride with the Bridegroom
For ever remain,
While the mighty.

ESCULLE



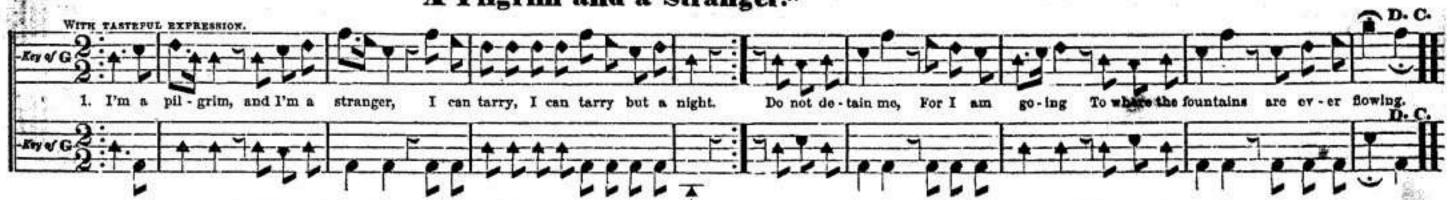
 Rejoice, rejoice the promised time is coming;
 Rejoice, rejoice, Jefusalem shall sing;
 From Zion shall the law go forth,
 And all shall hear, from south to north: Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming; Rejoice, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing. And truth shall sit on every hill, And blessings flow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

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





"A Pilgrim and a Stranger."



There the sunbeams are ever shining,
 I am longing for the sight;
 Within a country, forlorn and dreary,
 I have been wandering, alone and weary
 I'm a pilgrim, &c.

Of that country to which I'm going,
 My Redeemer is the light;
 There is no sorrow, nor any sighing,
 Nor any sin there, nor any dying.
 I'm a pilgrim, &c.

ATONEMENT.

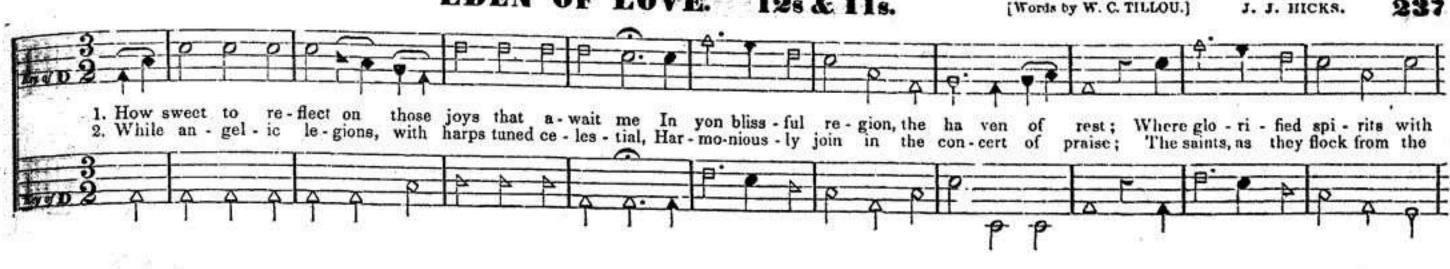


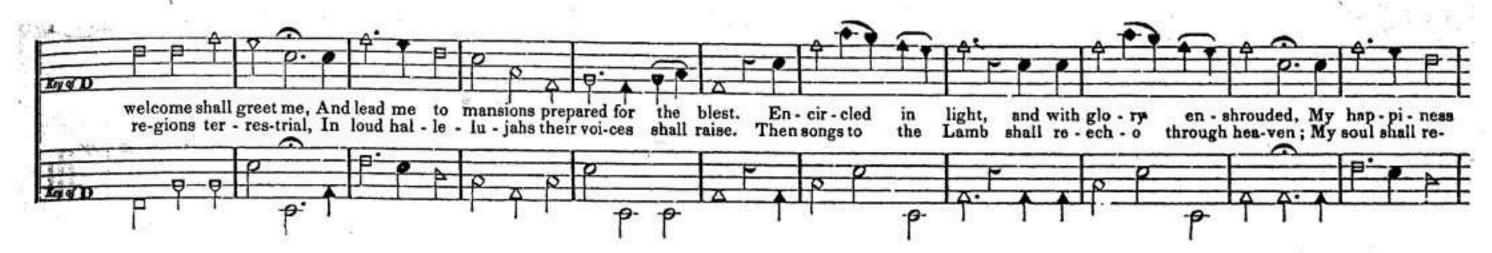
- 3. Jesus hung bleeding, Jesus hung bleeding
 Three dreadful hours in pain;
 And the solid rocks were rent,
 Through creation's vast extent,
 When the Jews crucified the Lamb.
- Darkness prevail'd, darkness prevail'd,
 Darkness prevail'd o'er the land,
 And the sun refused to shine
 When his Majesty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

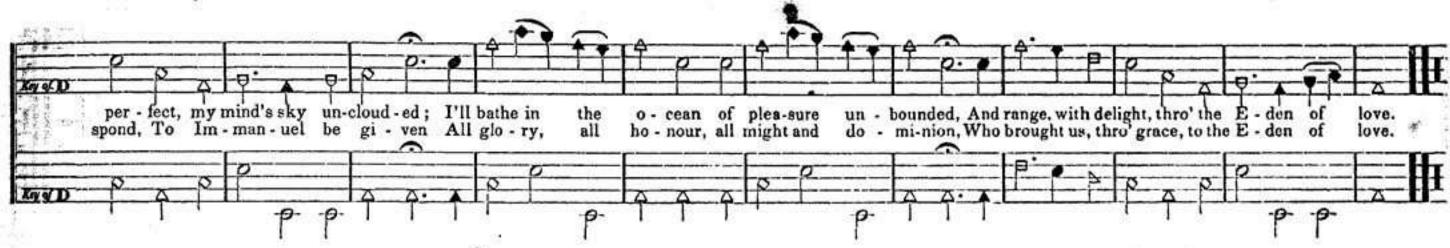
- When it was finish'd, when it was finish'd,
 And the atonement was made,
 He was taken by the great
 And embalm'd in spices sweet,
 And was in a new sepulchre laid.
- Hail, mighty Saviour! hail, mighty Saviour,
 Prince, and the Author of Peace!
 Oh, he burst the bars of death.
 And, triumphant from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



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







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

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



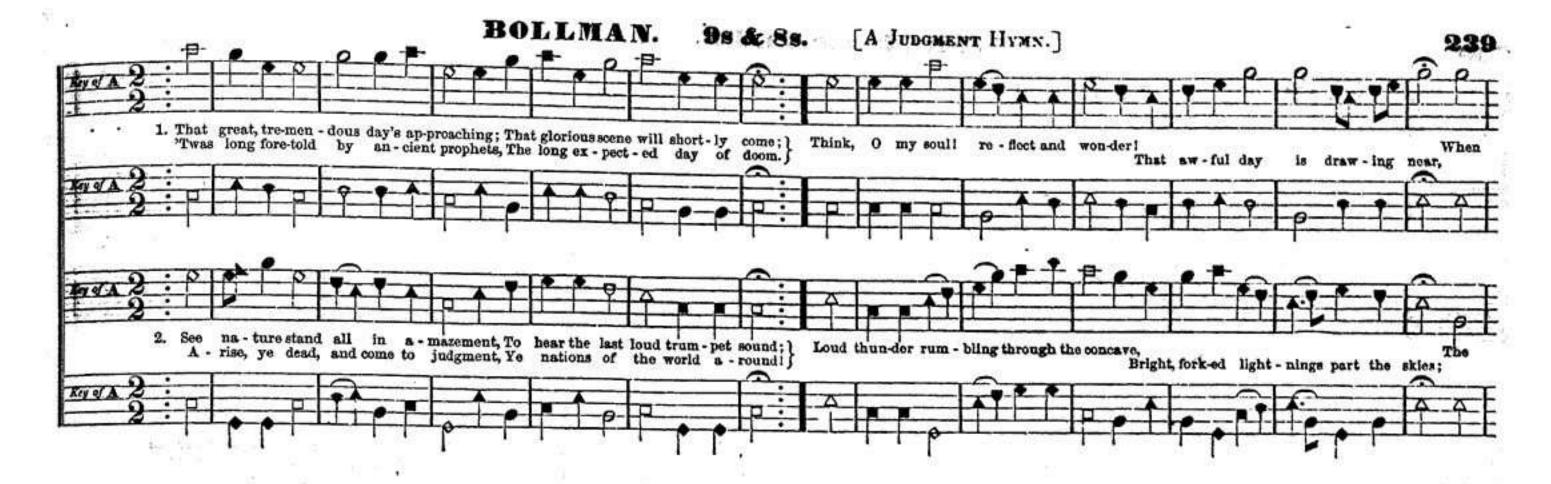
PILGRIM'S FAREWELL.





 Farewell, my friends, time rolls along, Nor waits for mortal cares or bliss;
 I'll leave you here, and travel on Till I arrive where Jesus is.
 I'll march, &c. Farewell, dear brethren in the Lord,
 To you I'm bound with cords of love;
 But we believe his gracious word,
 That we ere long shall meet above.
 I'll march, &c.

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



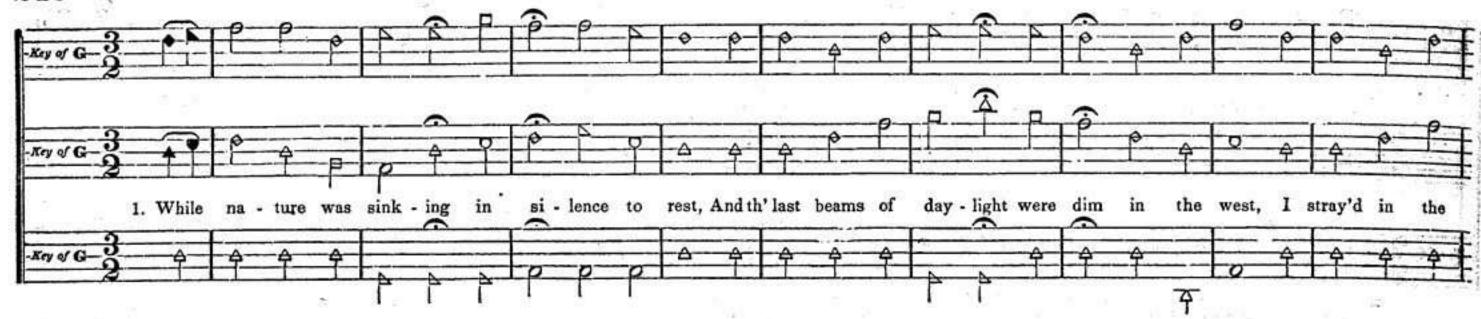


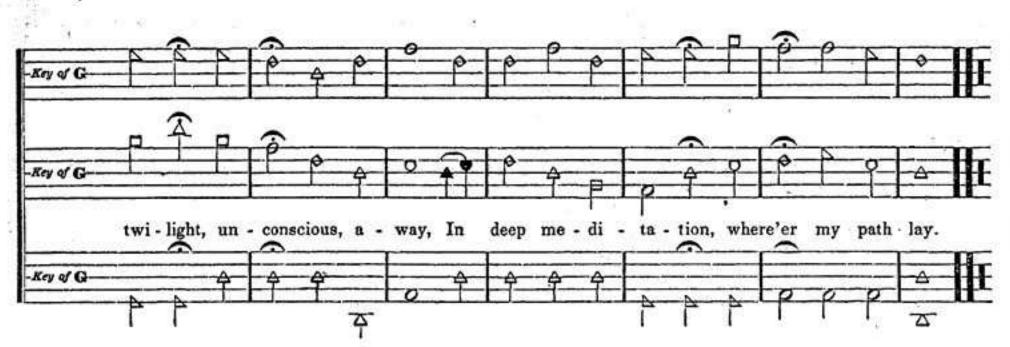
- 3. The orbit lamps, all veil'd in sackcloth, No more their shining courses run; The wheels of Time, stopp'd in a moment,— Eternal things are now begun! Huge, massy rocks, and tow'ring mountains Over their tumbling bases roar; The raging ocean, all in commotion, Is dashing round her 'frighted shore.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

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



Christ in the Garden. 11s.





- 5. "I am thy Redeemer,—for the I must die: The cup is most painful, but sannot pass by; Thy sins, like a mountain, a e laid upon me, And all this deep anguish suffer for thee!"
- 6. I heard, with attention, the tale of his wo, While tears, like a fountain of waters did flow; The cause of his sorrow to hear him repeat, Affected my heart, and I fell at his feet.
- 7. I trembled with horror, and loudly did cry—
 "Lord, save, or I perish! O save, or I die!"
 He smiled when he saw me, and said to me—"Live!
 Thy sins, which are many, I freely forgive."
- 8. How sweet was that language! it made me rejoice!

 His smiles, O how pleasant! how cheering his voice!

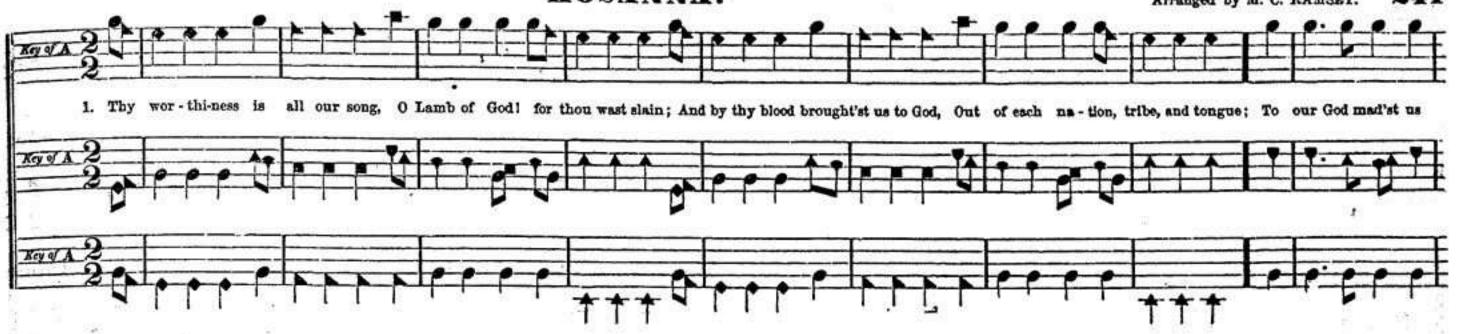
 I ran from the garden to spread it abroad:

 I shouted, "Salvation! O, glory to God!"

- I pass'd near a garden: there fell on my ear
 A voice of deep anguish from one that was there;
 The tones of his agony melted my heart,
 While earnestly pleading the lost sinner's part.
- 3. In offering to heaven his strong, matchless prayer,
 He spake of the torments the sinner must bear;
 His life, as a ransom, he offer'd to give,
 That sinners, redeemed, in glory might live.
- 4. So deep was his sorrow, so fervent his prayers, That down o'er his bosom roll'd sweat, blood, and tears! I wept to behold him, and asked his name, He answer'd,—"'Tis Jesus: from heav'n I came.
- I'm now on my journey to mansions above:
 My soul full of glory, of peace, light, and love!
 I think of the garden, the prayer, and the tears,
 And that loving stranger, who banish'd my fears.
- 10. The day of bright glory is rolling around, When Gabriel, descending, the trumpet shall sound; My soul then in raptures of glory will rise, To gaze on that Stranger with unclouded eyes.



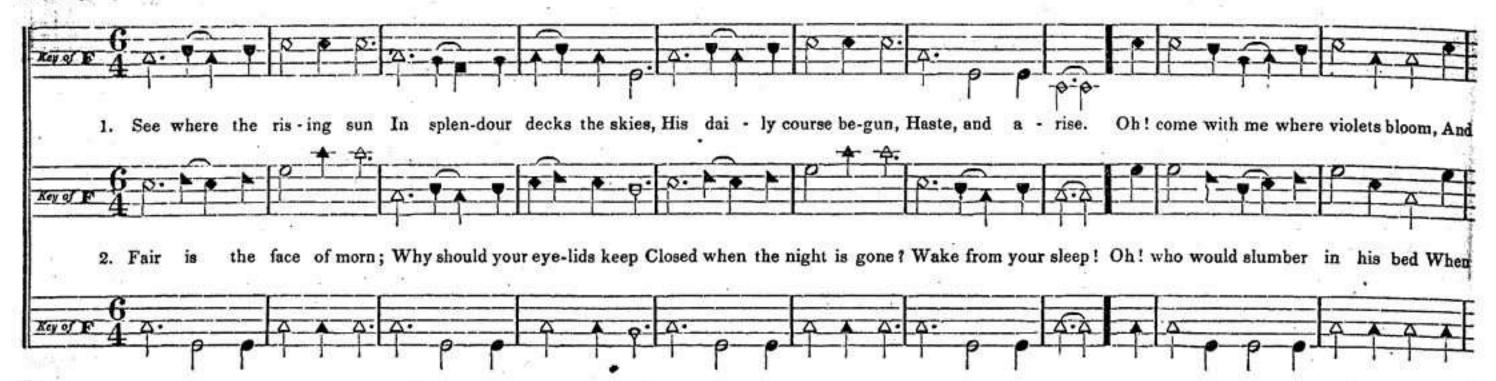






Salvation to our God, who shines
 In face of Jesus on the throne!
 The only just and merciful!
 Salvation to the worthy Lamb,
 With loud voice all the church ascribes:
 Amen! say angels round the throne.

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







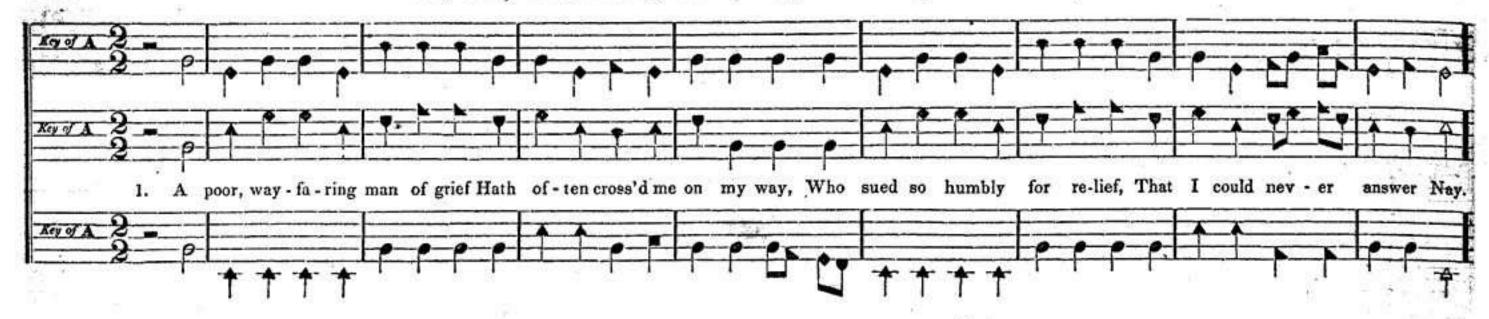


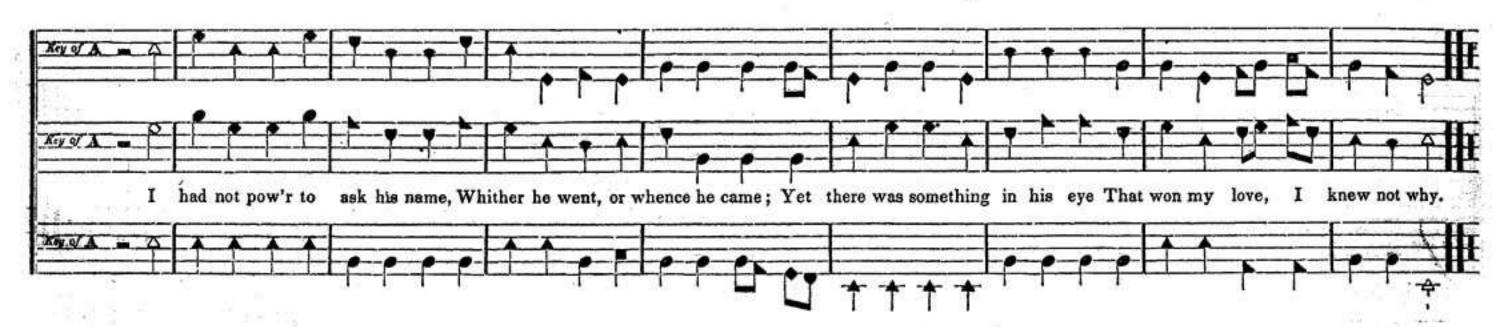
- Round you pineclad mountain
 Flows a golden flood:
 Hear the sparkling fountain
 Whisper "God is good!"
- See the streamlet bounding
 Through the vale and wood,
 Hear its ripples sounding,
 Murmur "God is good!"
- Music now is ringing
 Through the shady grove,
 Feather'd songsters singing,
 Warble "God is love!"
- 5. Wake my heart, and springing Spread thy wings abroad, Soaring still and singing, God is ever good!

"A poor, wayfaring man of grief."

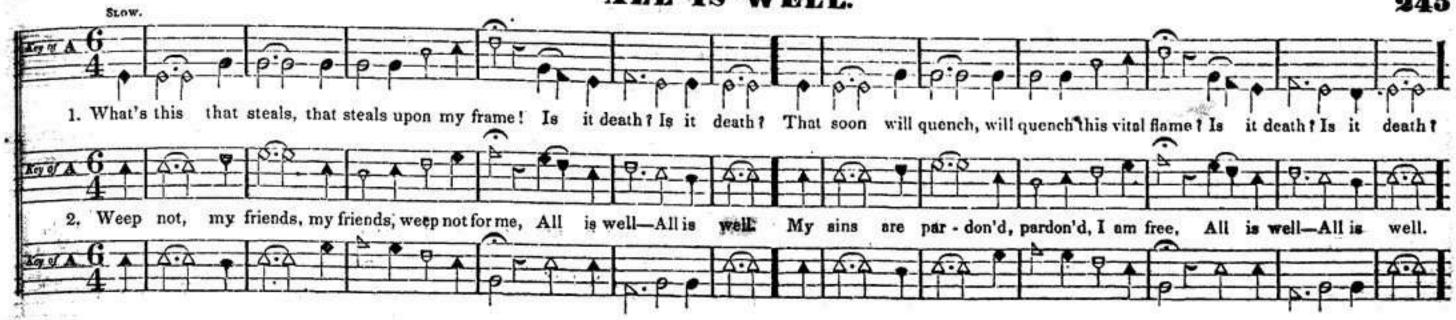
(Duane Street.)

REV. GEO. COLES.





- 2. Once, when my scanty meal was spread,
 If entered; not a word he spake;
 Just perishing for want of bread,
 I gave him all; he bless'd it, brake,
 And ate, but gave me part again;
 Mine was an angel's portion them.
 And while I fed with eager haste,
 The crust was manua to my taste.
- 3. I spied him where a fountain burst
 Clear from the rock; his strength was gone;
 The heedless water mock'd his thirst;
 He heard it, saw it hurrying on.
- I ran and raised the sufferer up; Thrice from the stream he drained my cup; Dipp'd, and returned it running o'er, I drank, and never thirsted more.
- 4. 'Twas night: the floods were out; it blew A wintry hurricane aloof; I heard his voice abroad, and flew To bid him welcome to my roof. I warm'd, I clothed, I cheer'd my guest; Laid him on mine own couch to rest; Then made the earth my bed, and seem'd In Eden's garden while I dream'd.
- 5. Stripp'd, wounded, beaten nigh to death, I found him by the highway side; I roused his pulse, brought back his breath, Revived his spirit, and supplied Wine, oil, refreshment; he was heal'd. I had, myself, a wound conceal'd; But from that hour, forgot the smart, And peace bound up my broken heart.
- In prison I saw him next, condemn'd
 To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
 The tide of lying tongues I stemm'd,
 And honour'd him 'mid shame and scorn.
- My friendship's utmost zeal to try, He ask'd if I for him would die. The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill, But the free spirit cried, "I will!"
- 7. Then, in a moment, to my view
 The stranger started from disguise;
 The tokens in his hands I knew;
 My Saviour stood before my eyes!
 He spake, and my poor name he named:
 "Of me thou hast not been ashamed;
 These deeds shall thy memorial be;
 Fear not; theu didst it unto me."





- 3. Tune, tune your harps, your harps, ye saints in glory, All is well-All is well. I will rehearse, rehearse the pleasing story, All is well—All is well. Bright angels are from glory come,
 - They're round my bed, they're in my room, They wait to walt my spirit home, All is well—all is well.

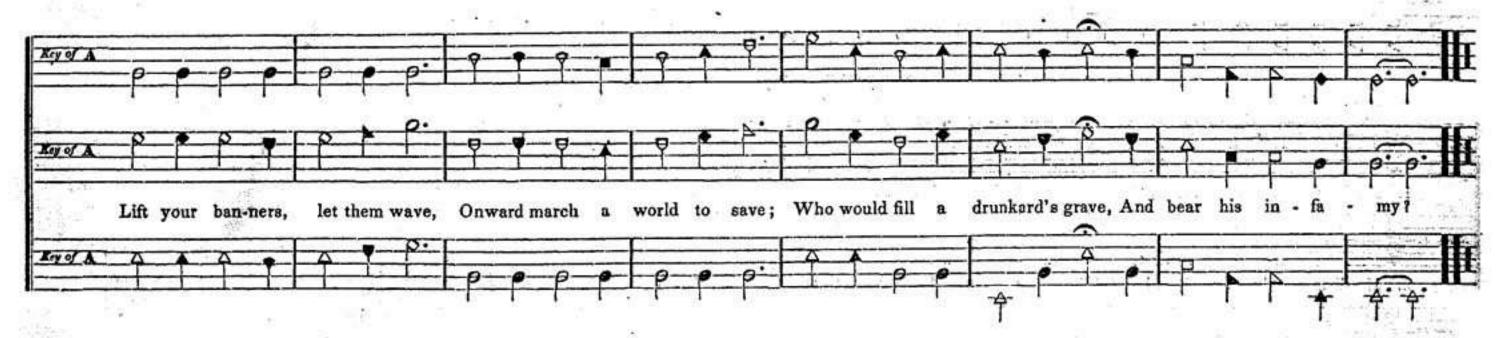
- 4. Hark! hark! my Lord, my Lord and Master calls me, All is well-all is well. I soon shall see, shall see his face in glory, All is well-all is well. Farewell, dear friends, adicu, adicu! I can no longer stay with you, My glitt'ring crown appears in view, All is well—All is well.
- 5. Hail, hail, all hail! all bail! ye blood-wash'd throng; Saved by grace-Saved by grace. I've come to join, to join your rapturous song, Saved by grace—Saved by grace. All, all is peace and joy divine, And heaven and glory now are mine; All hallelujah to the Lamb, All is well-All is well.





"Friends of Freedom, swell the song."





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

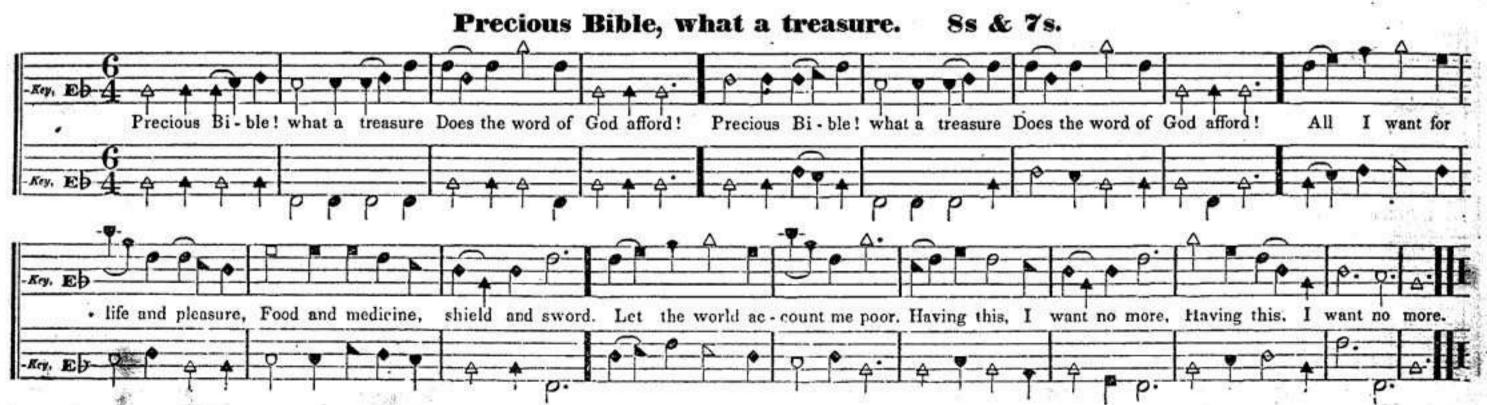
3. Give the aching bosom rest,
Carry joy to every breast;
Make the wretched drunkard blest,
By living soberly.
Raise the glorious watchword high,
"Touch not, taste not, till you die!"
Let the echo reach the sky,
And earth keep jubilee,

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

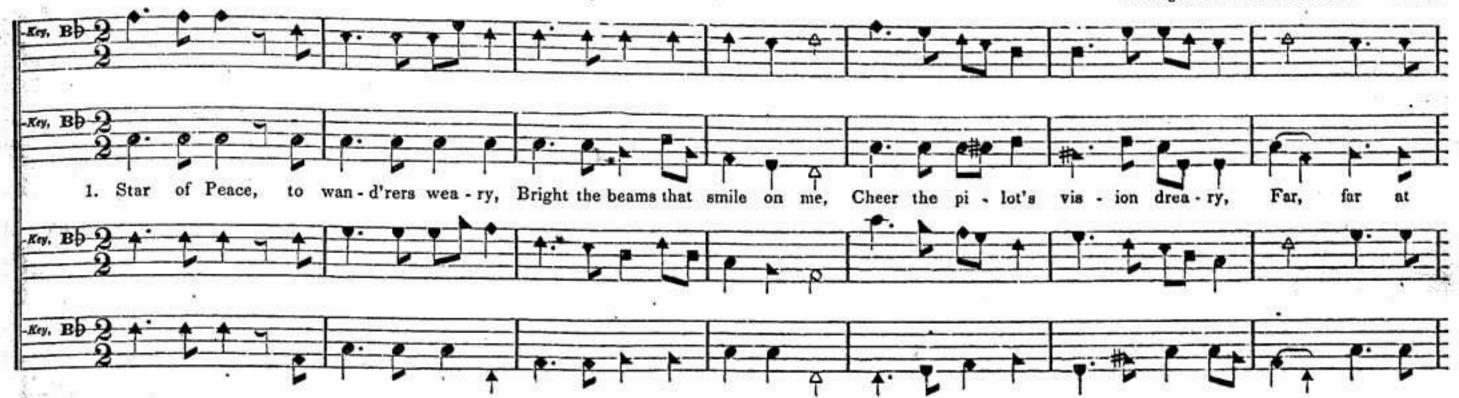
5. But lo! a heav'nly voice I heard, And mercy's angel soon appear'd, Who led me on a gentle pace, To Jesus Christ, my hiding-place.













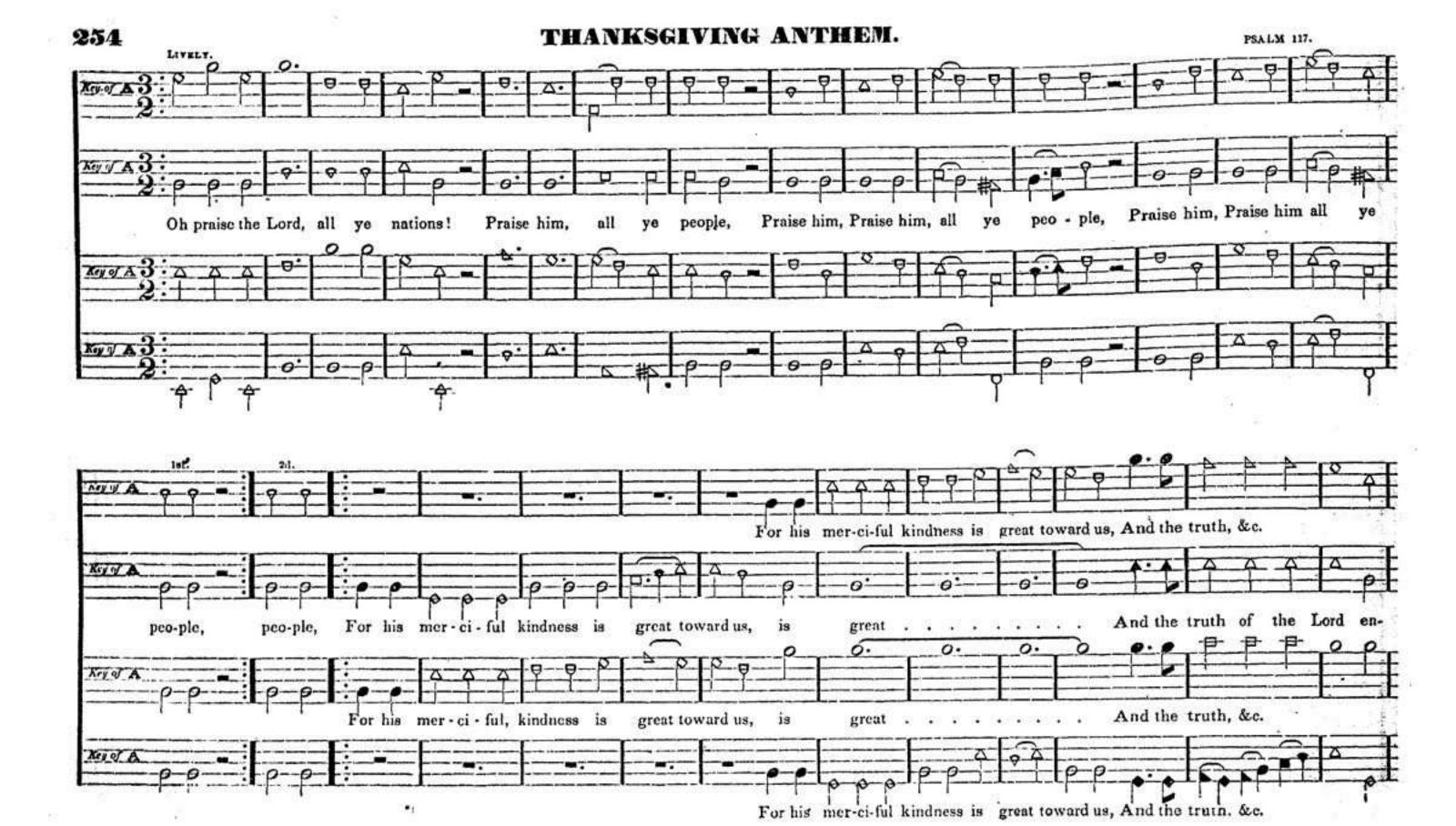
- 2. Star of Hope, gleam on the billow,
 Bless the soul that sighs for thee;
 Bless the sailor's lonely pillow,
 Far, far at sea.
 Bless the sailor's lonely pillow,
 Far, far at sea.
- 3. Star of Faith, when winds are mocking
 All his toil, he flies to thee;
 Save him, on the billows rocking,
 Far, far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

"Holy is the Lord." [Sentence.]





TO SECULIAR METER A ROLL OF





Ho - san - na,

Ho - san - na.

Ho - san - na,

Ho - san - na.

And shall sing with great de - light,

an - gels then shall cry

Key, Bo

Ho. Ho - san - na Da - vid! the Son

the Son

to

Ho - san - na

sa - ved;

Ho-

Ho-

Ho-

Da - vid!











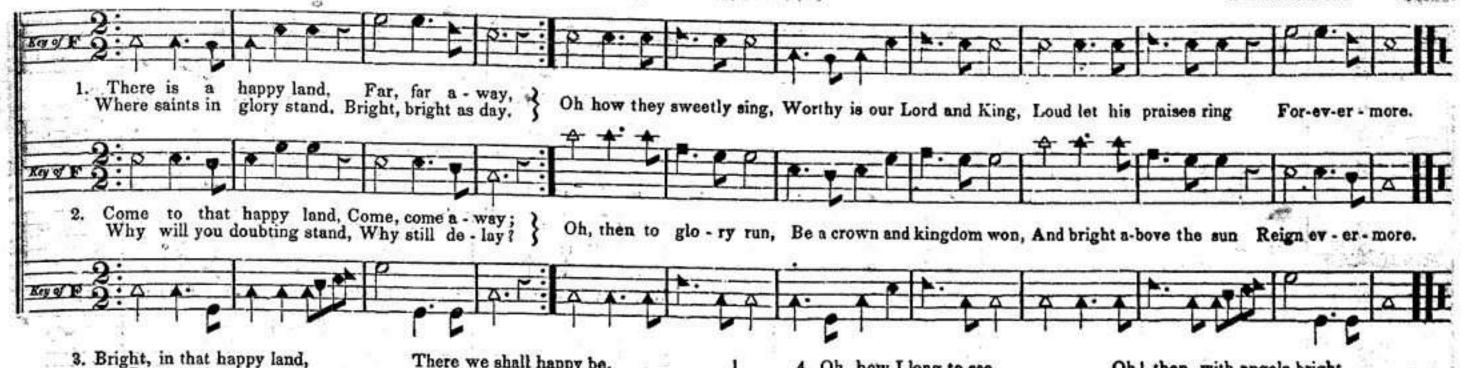






- 2. Her pastors love to live at ease;
 They covet wealth and honour;
 And while they eeck such things as these,
 They bring reproach upon her.
 Such worthless objects they pursue,
 Wermly and undiverted,
 The church they lead and rain, too—
 Her glory is departed.
- 3. Her private members walk no more
 As Jesus Christ has taught them:
 Riches and fashion they adore—
 With these the world has bought them.
 The Christian name they still retain,
 Absurdly and false-hearted;
 And while they in the church remain,
 Her glory is departed.
- 4. And has religion left the church,
 Without a trace behind her?
 Where shall I go, where shall I search,
 That I once more may find her?
 Adieu! ye proud, ye light and gay!
 I'll seek the broken-hearted,
 Who weep, when they of Zion say,
 Her glory is departed.
- 5. Some few, like good Elijah stand,
 While thousands have revolted;
 In earnest for the heavenly land,
 They never yet have halted.
 With such, religion doth remain.
 For they are not perverted;
 Oh! may they all through them regain
 The glory that's departed.





3. Bright, in that happy land,
Beams ev'ry eye;
Kept by a Father's hand,
Love cannot die.

There we shall happy be, When from sin and sorrow free, Lord, we shall reign with thee, Blest evermore.

Oh, how I long to see
 Jesus above,
 From sin and sorrow free,
 Perfect in love.

Oh L then, with angels bright, I shall range the worlds of light, And in my Saviour's sight Live evermore.











We shall from all our sins be free.

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

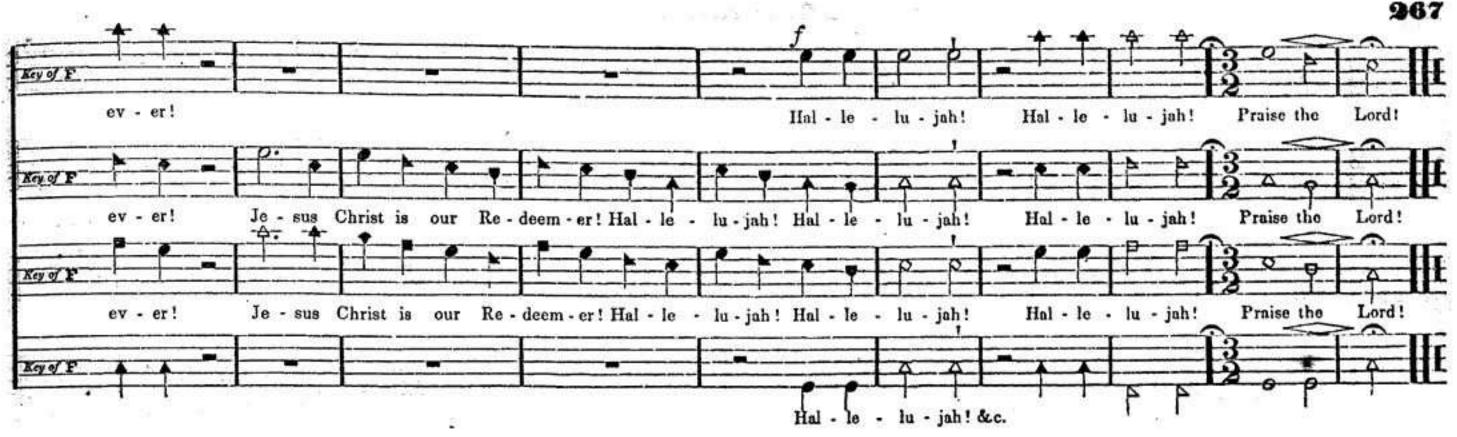


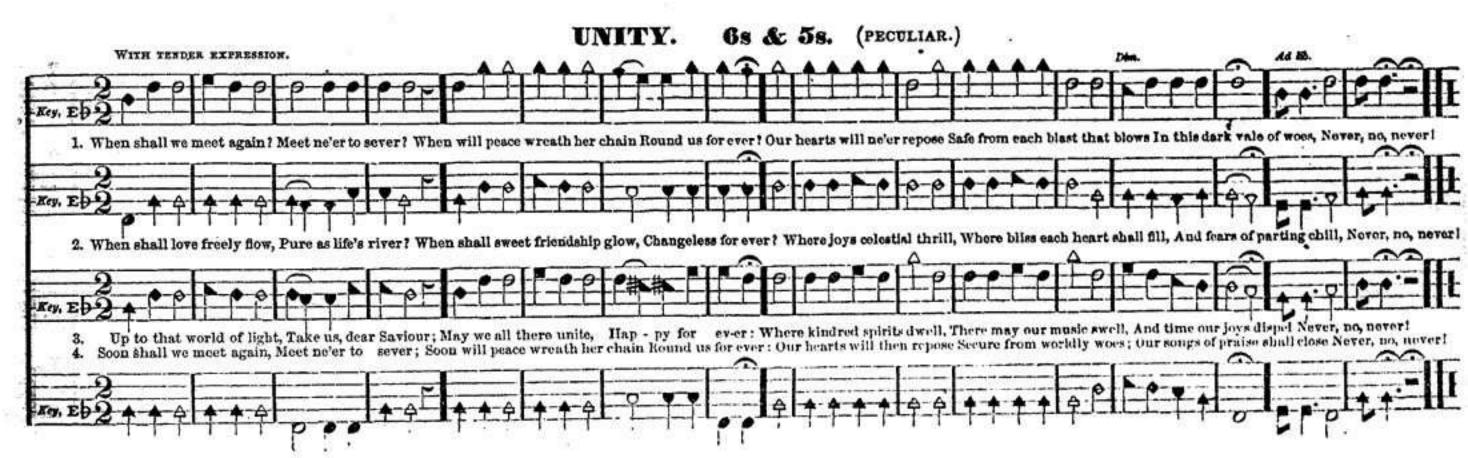








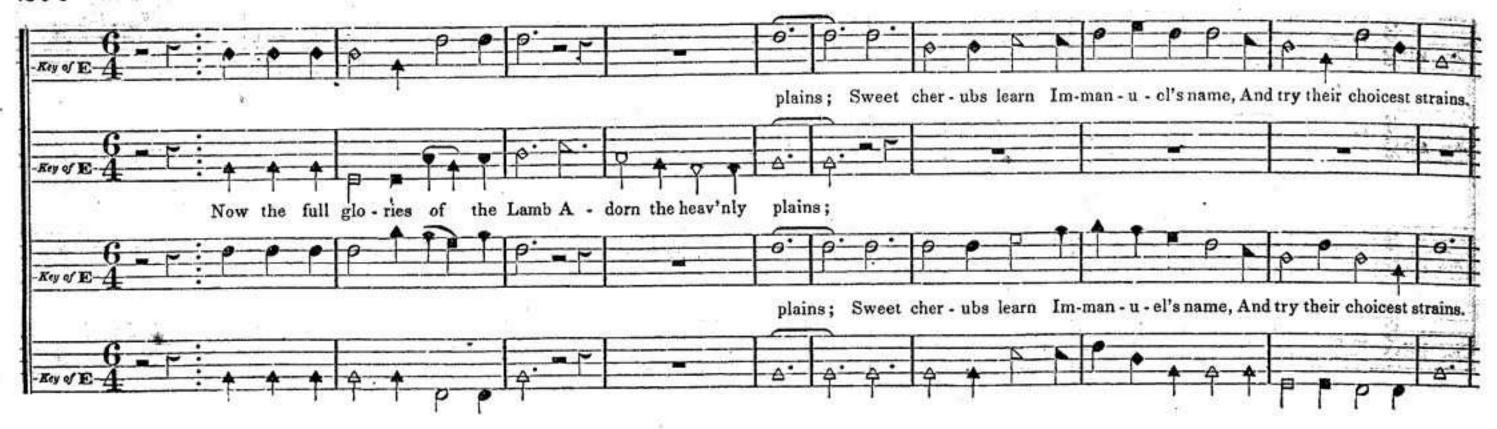


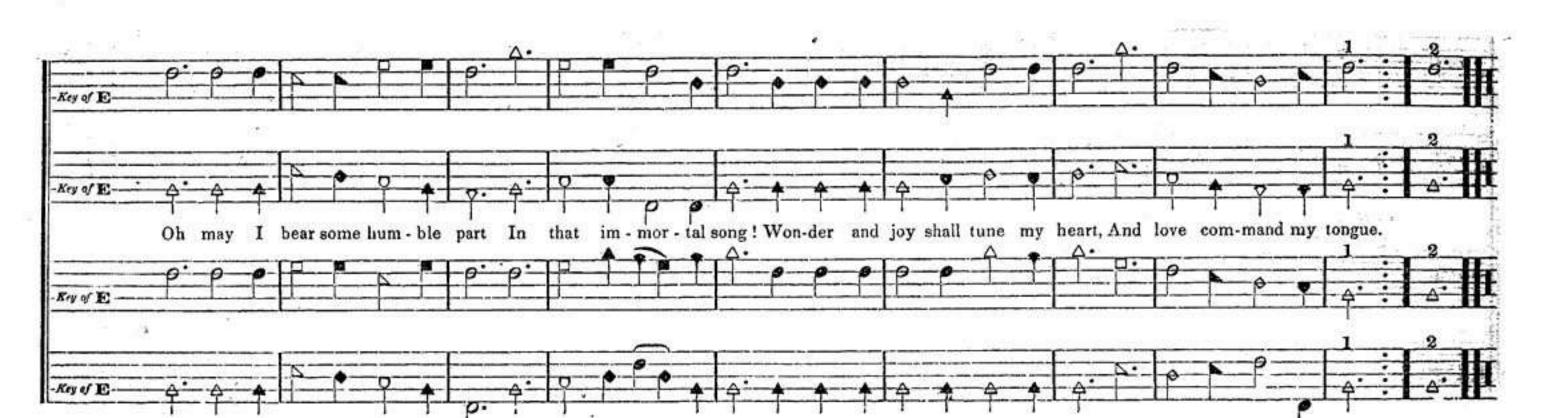










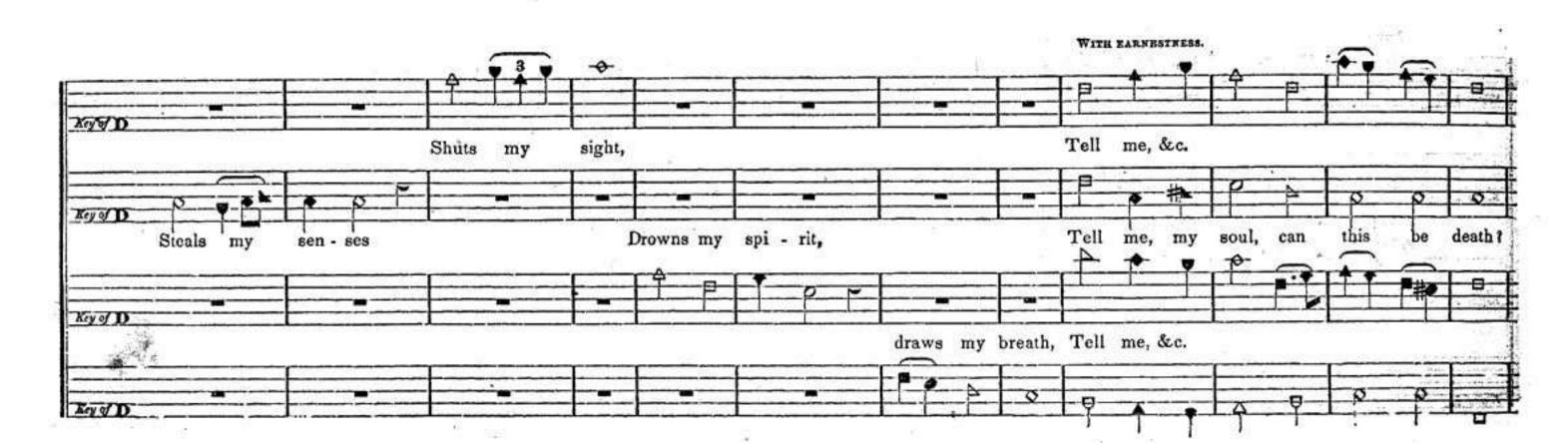










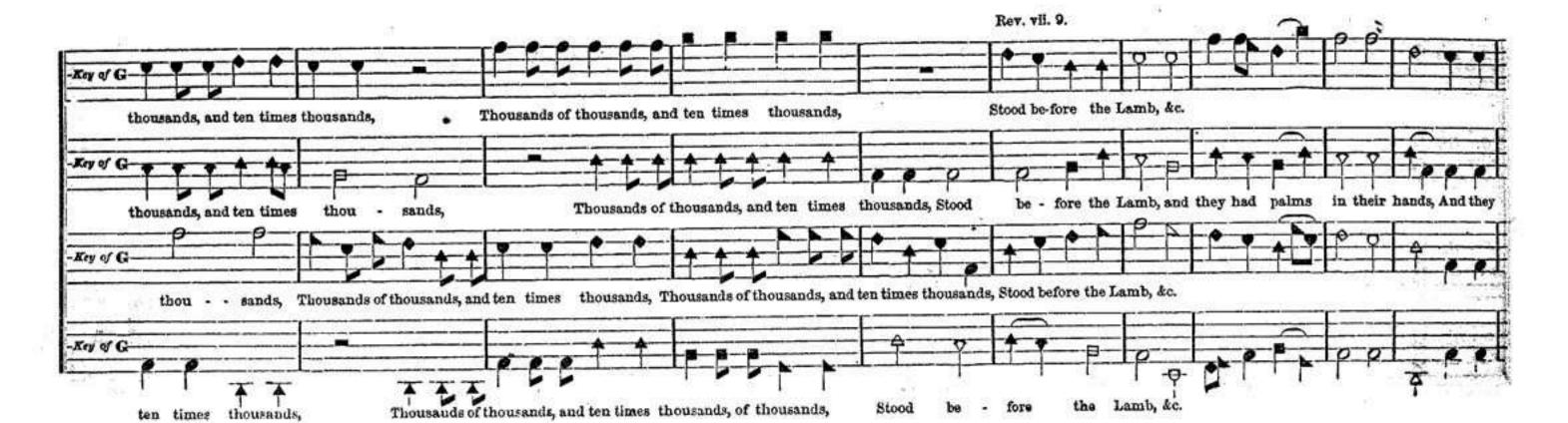




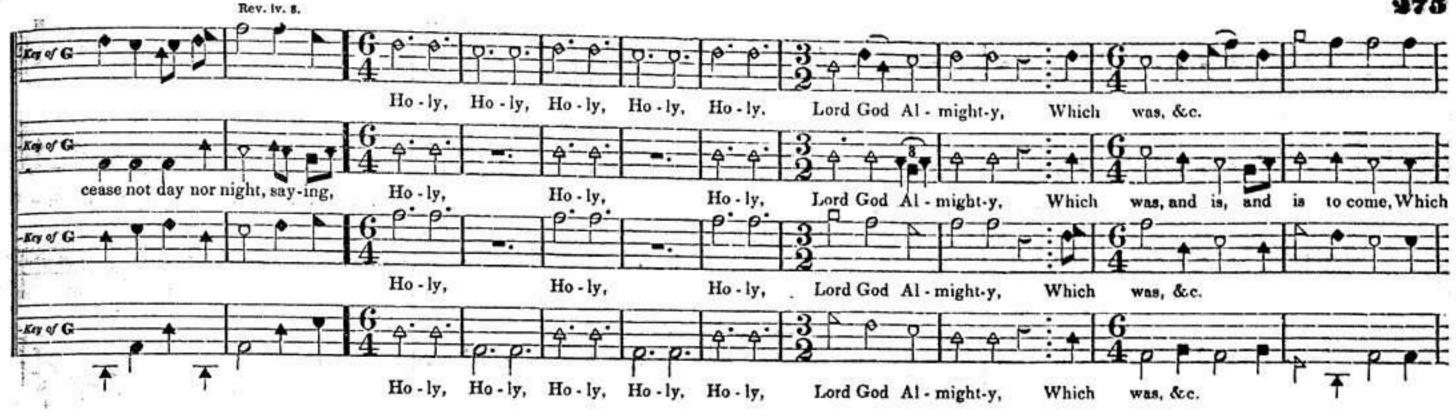


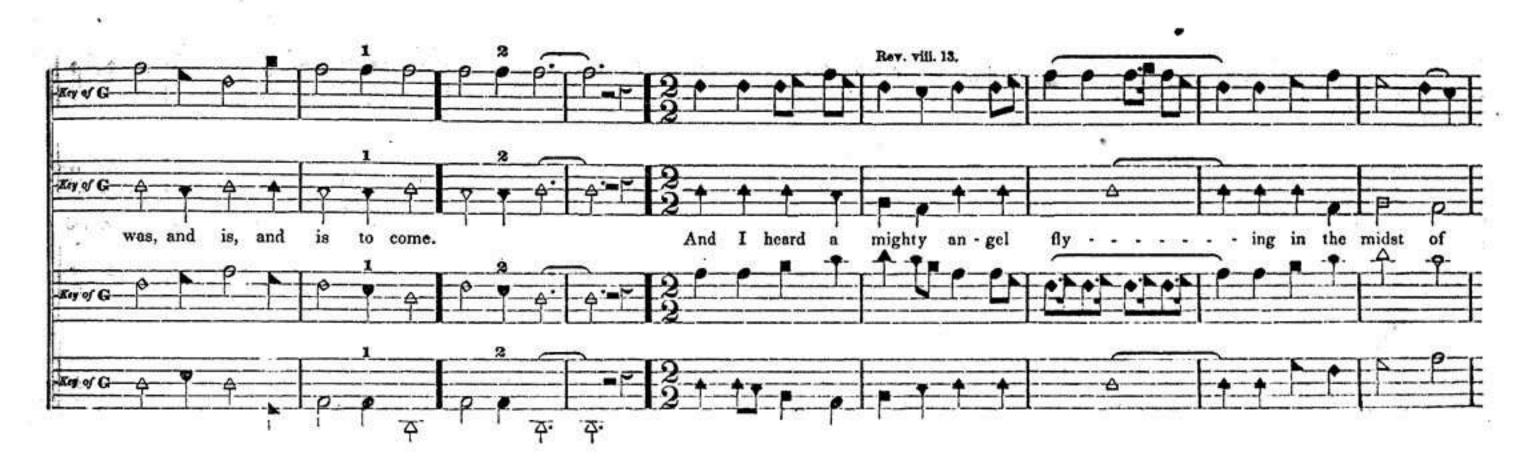


I beheld, and, lo, a great mul-ti-tude, which no man could number, Thousands of thousands, and ten times thousands, Thousands of thousands, &c. Thousands of thousands, and

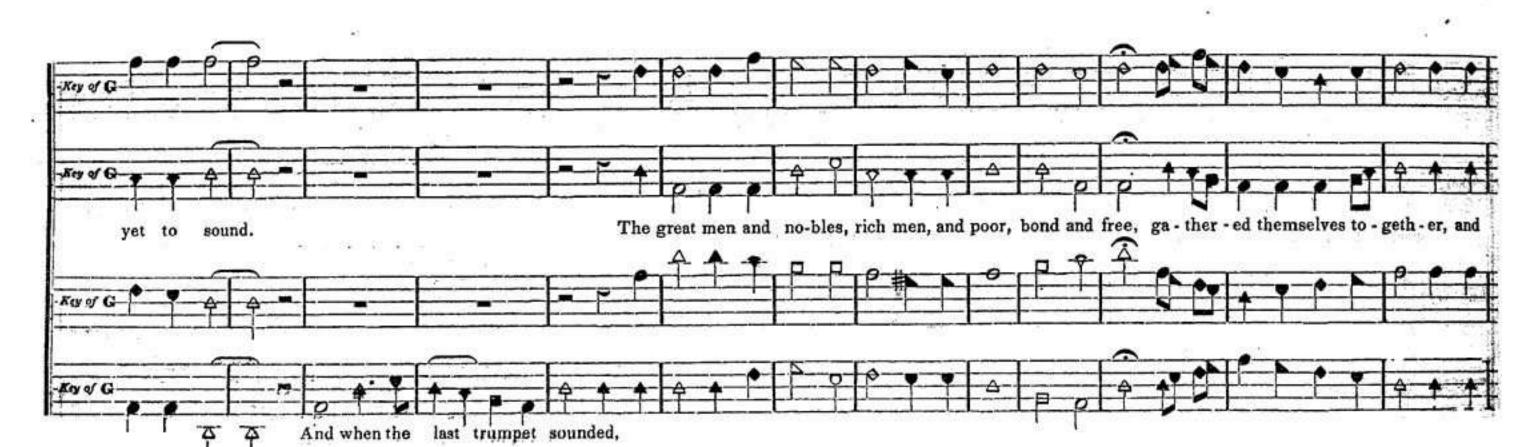










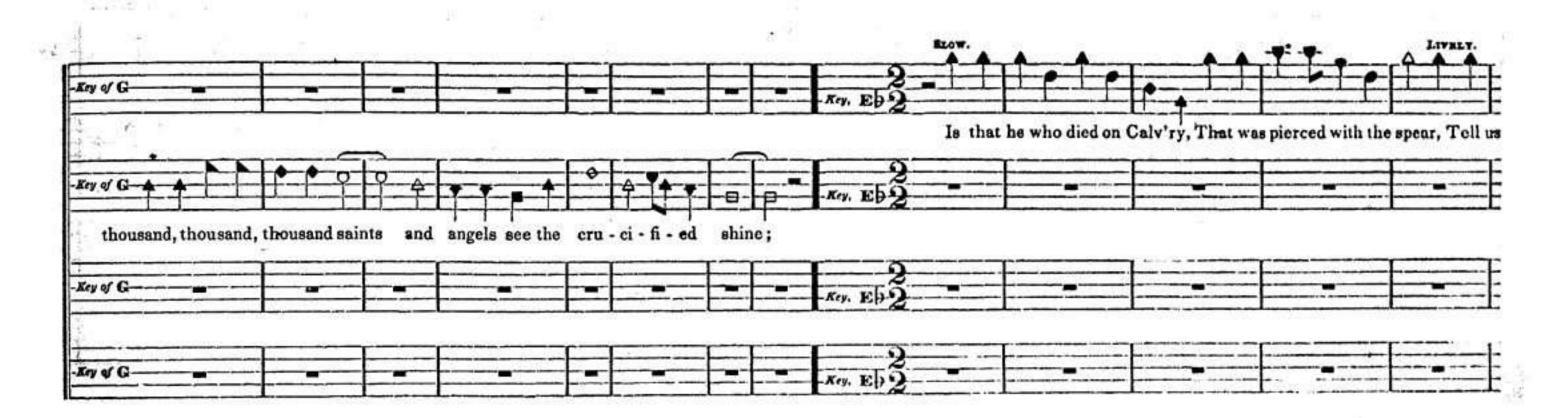




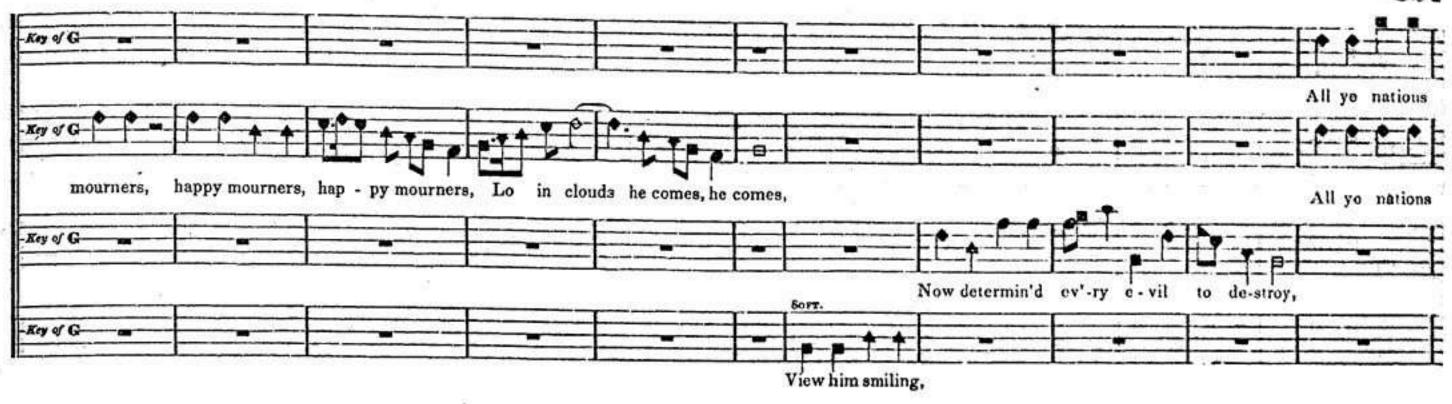


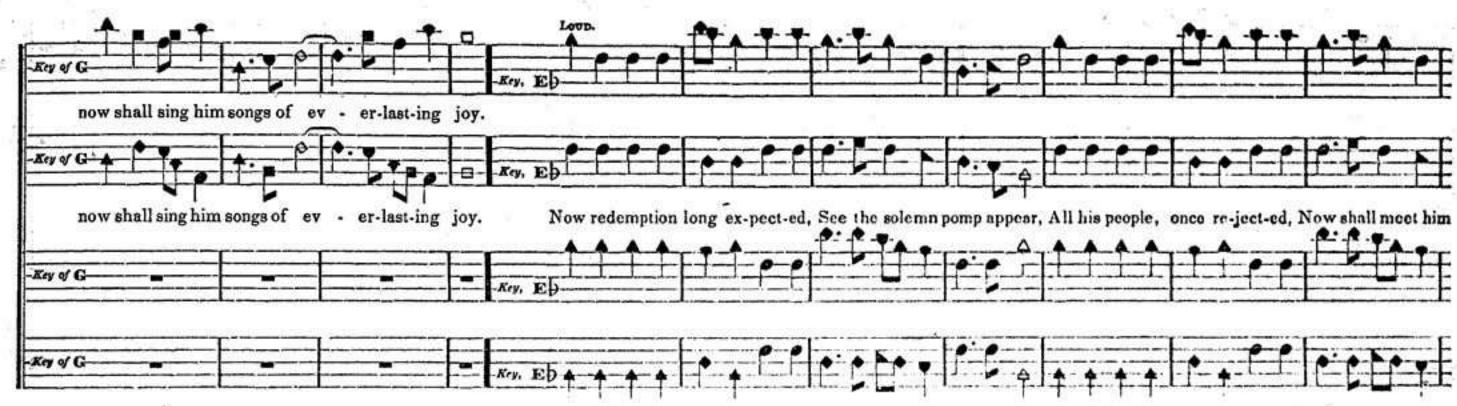








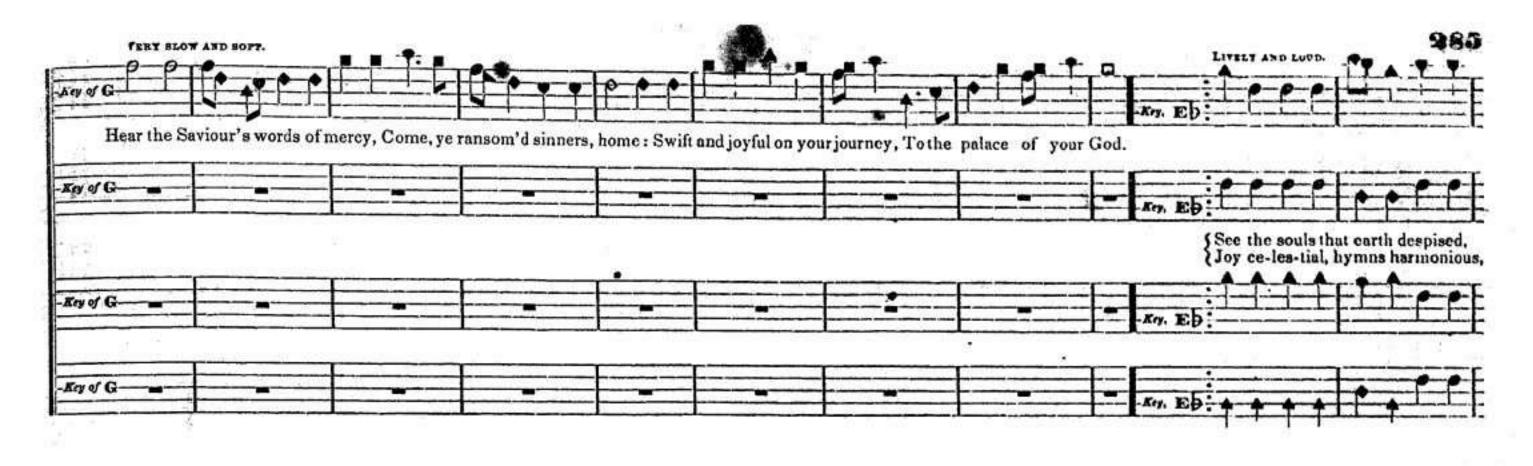




They who pierced him shall at his appearance wail. . . .











COME AWAR

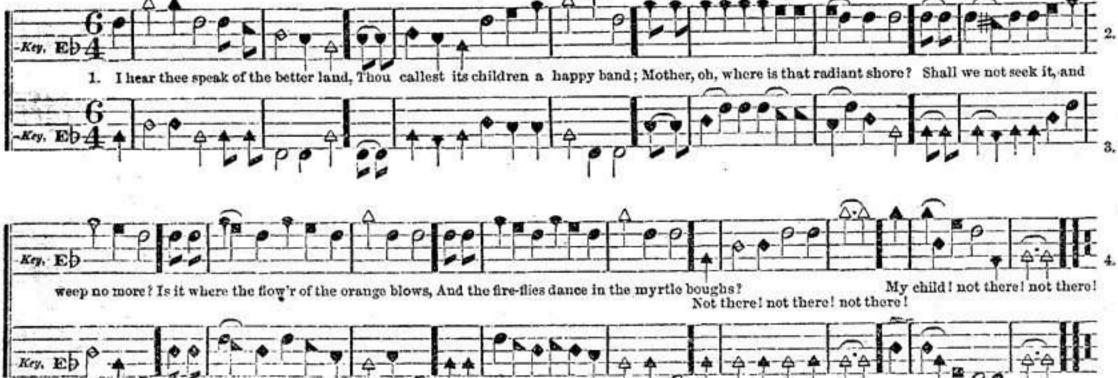


2. From toil, and the cares on which the day is closing, The hour of eve brings sweet reprieve, Oh come, come away. Oh come where God will smile on thee, And in our hearts will rapture be, And time pass happily, Oh come, come away.

3: While tuned to God's love, the angel harps are ringing, To sound his praise through endless days, Oh come, come away. In answering songs of sympathy We'll sing in tuneful harmony, From earth's temptations free, Oh come, come away.

4. The bright day is gone, the moon and stars appearing, With silver light illume the night, Oh come, come away. Come, join your prayers with ours, address Kind Heav'n our meeting here to bless With peace-hope-happiness-Oh come, come away.





Is it where the feathery palm-trees rise, And the date grows ripe under sunny skies; Or 'midst the green islands of glittering seas, Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze, And strange, bright birds on their starry wings, Bear the rich hues of all glorious things? Not there! not there!

Is it far away in some region old, Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold; And the burning rays of the rubies shine, And the diamond lights up the secret mine, And the pearl glows forth from the coral strand? Is it there, sweet mother, that better land? Not there! not there!

Eye hath not seen it, my genue boy, Ear bath not heard its song of joy; Dreams cannot picture a world so fair, Sorrow and death may not enter there; Time may not breathe on its fadeless bloom, Far beyond the clouds, and beyond the tomb.

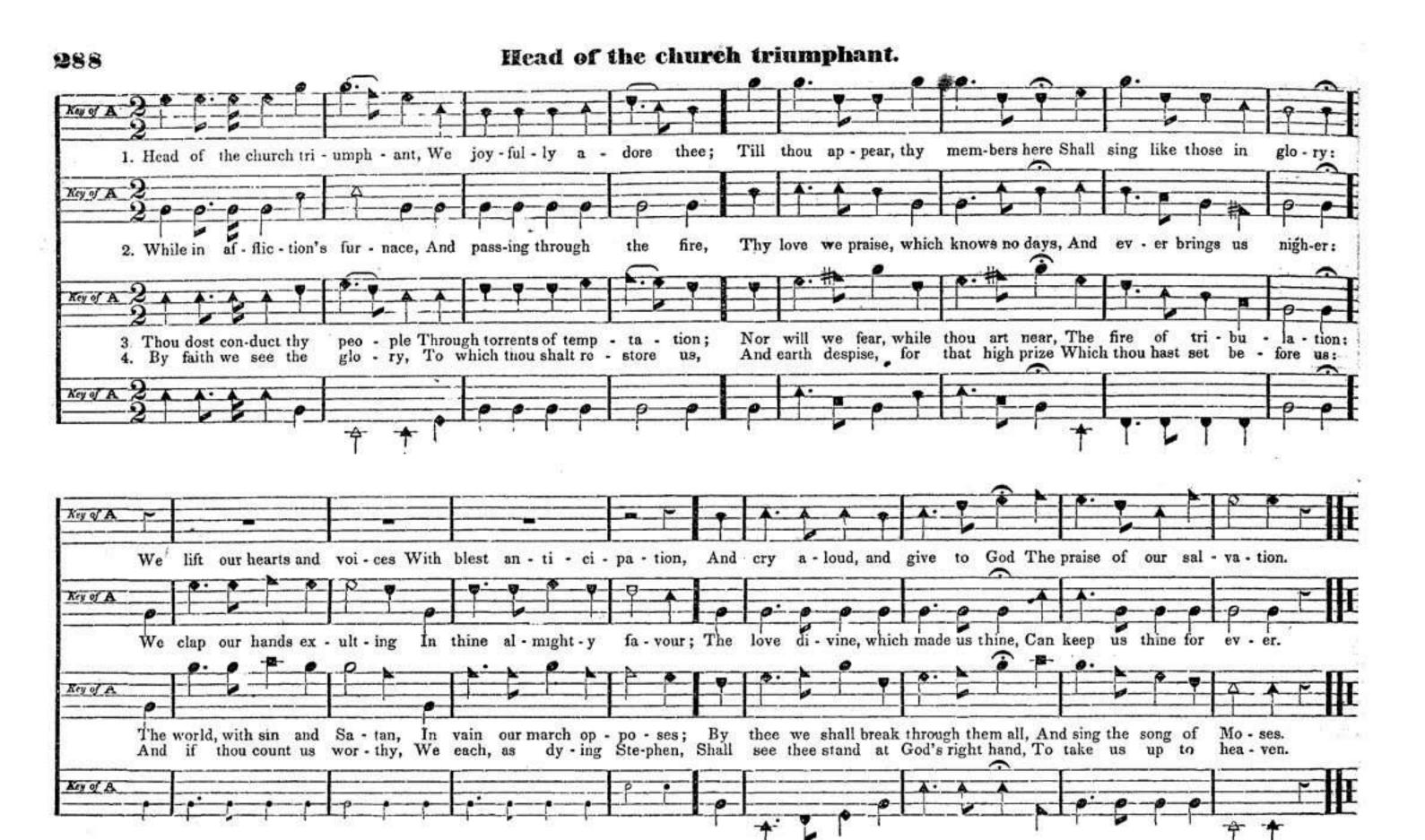
'Tis there! 'Tis there!-Mas. HEMANE ..

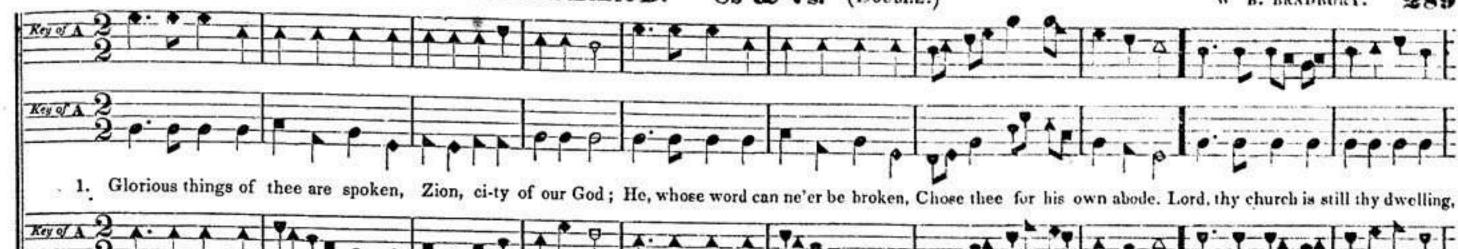
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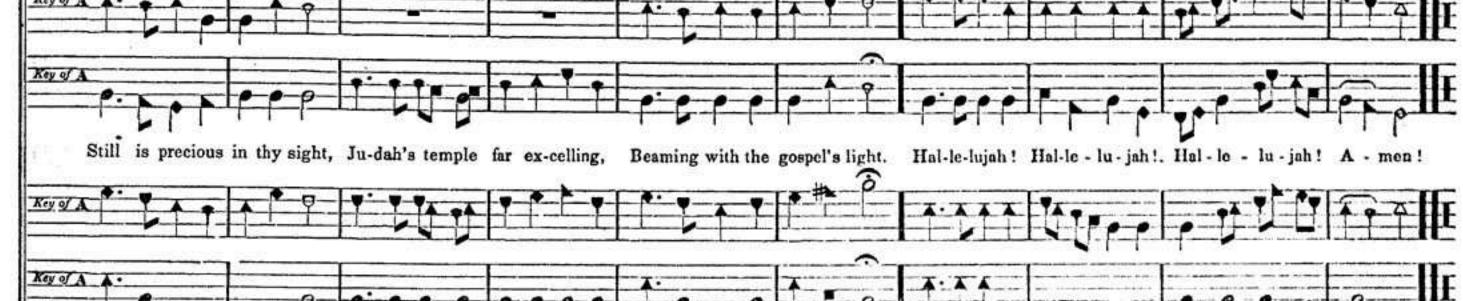


- 4. I feel that Jesus loves me,
 But why, I do not know;
 To him I'm so unfaithful
 In all I have to do.
 I grieve to see my failings,
 Yet he doth all forgive,
 Which makes me love him dearly,
 And strive, by faith, to live,
 With glory in my soul!
- 5. From him I have my orders;
 And while I do obey,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









2. On the Rock of ages founded.

What can shake her sure repose.

With salvation's wall surrounded.

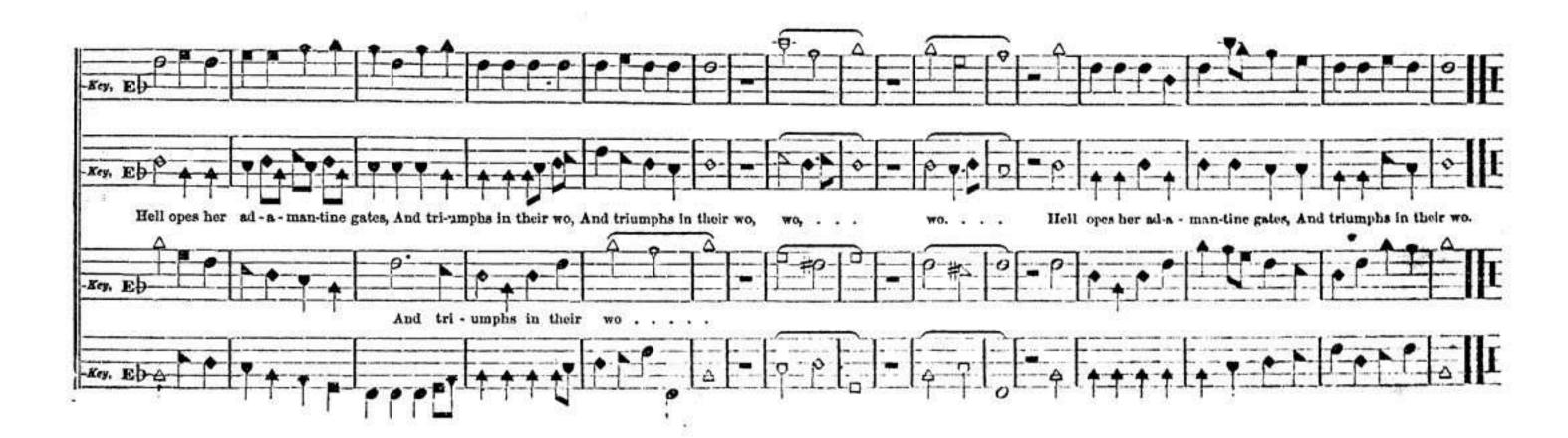
She can smile at all her focs.

See the streams of living waters
Springing from eternal love,
Well supply her sons and daughters,
And all fear of want remove.

 Round her habitation hov'ring, See the cloud and fire appear, For a glory and a covering, Showing that the Lord is near. Clorious things of thee are spoken,
Zion, city of our God;
He, whose word can ne'er be broken,
Chose thee for his own abode.

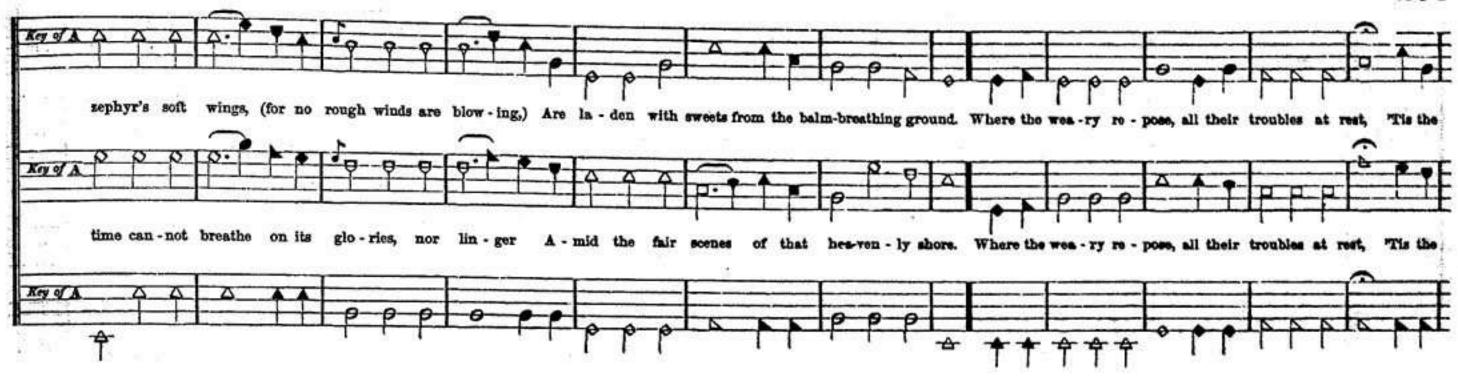








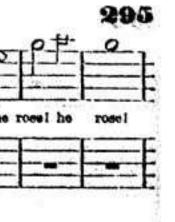




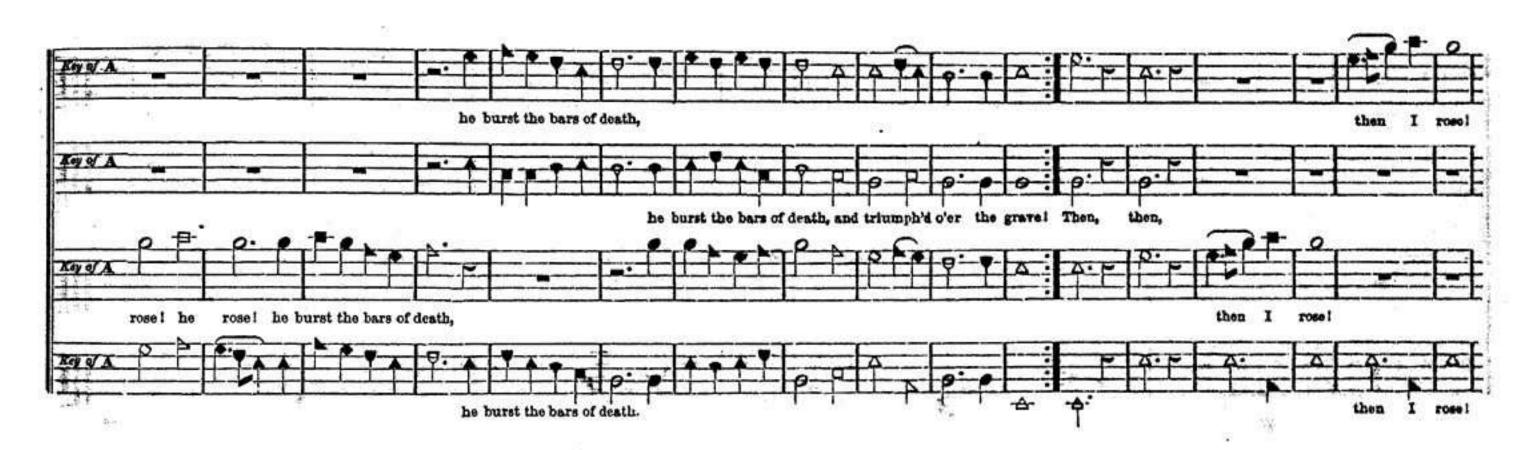






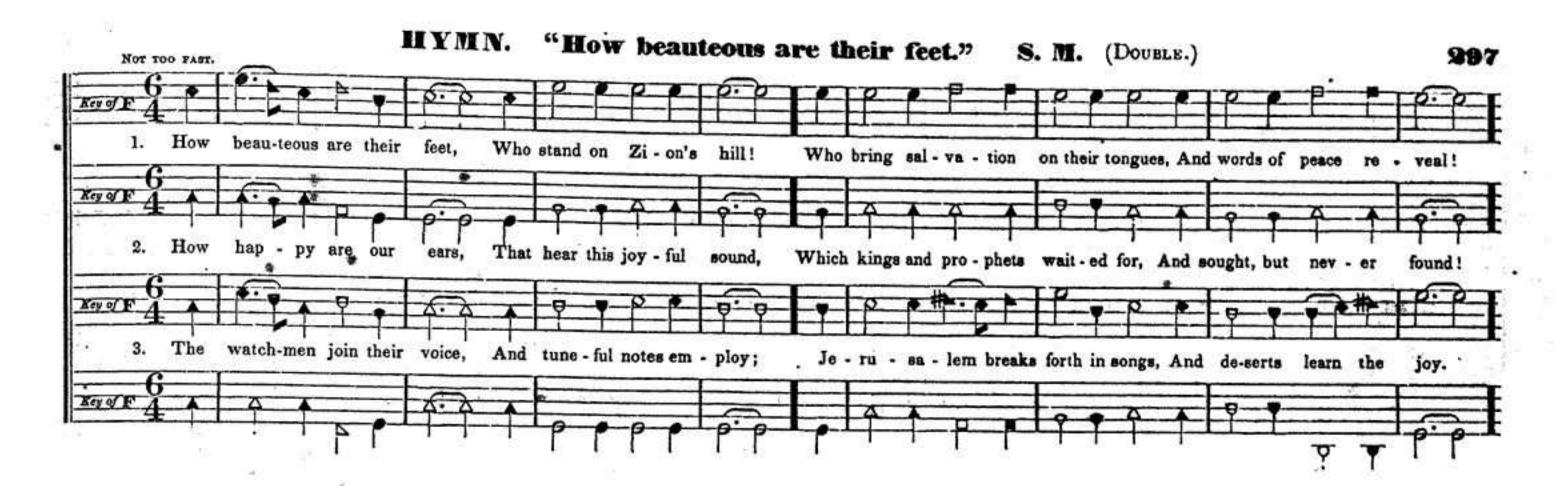




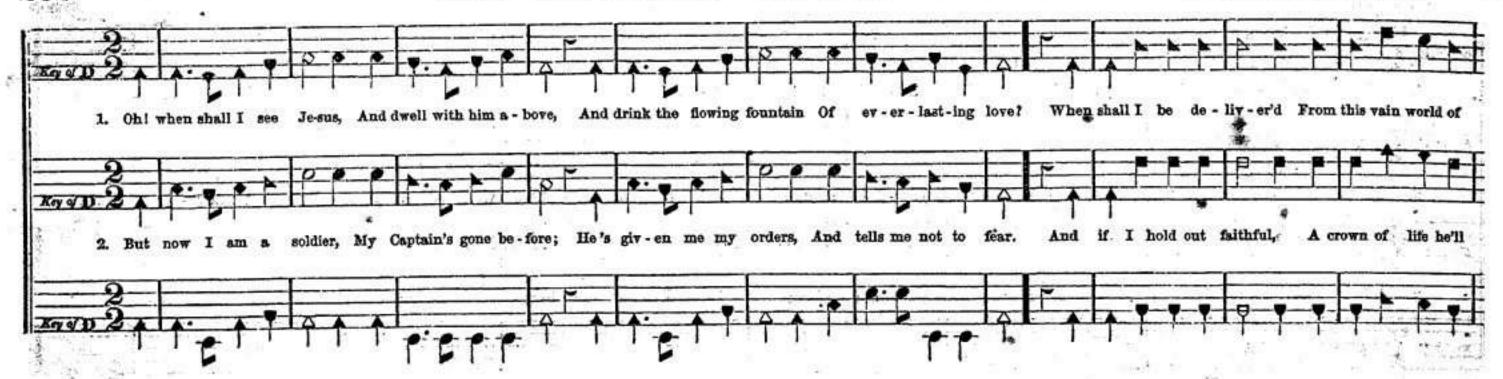




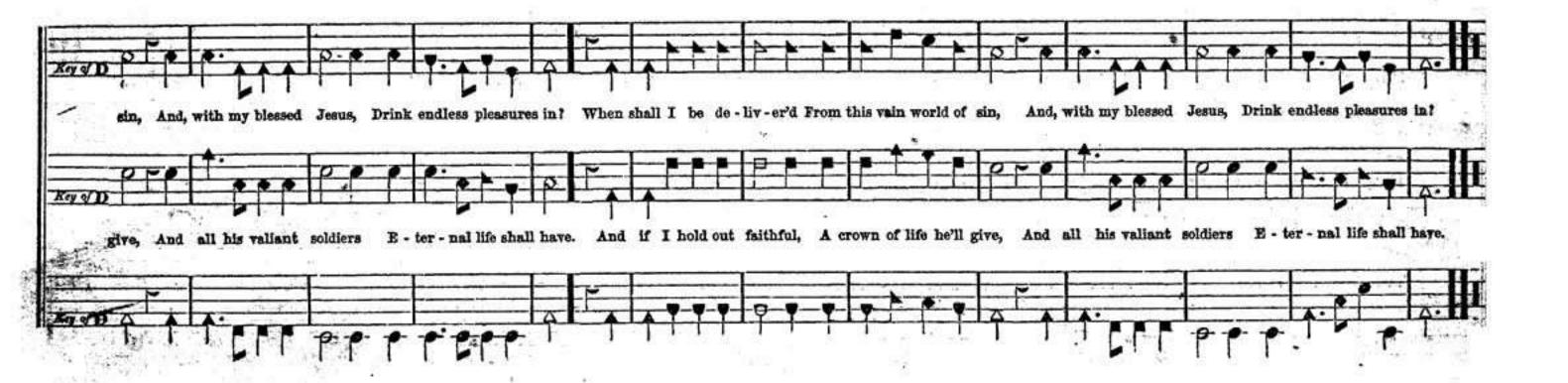








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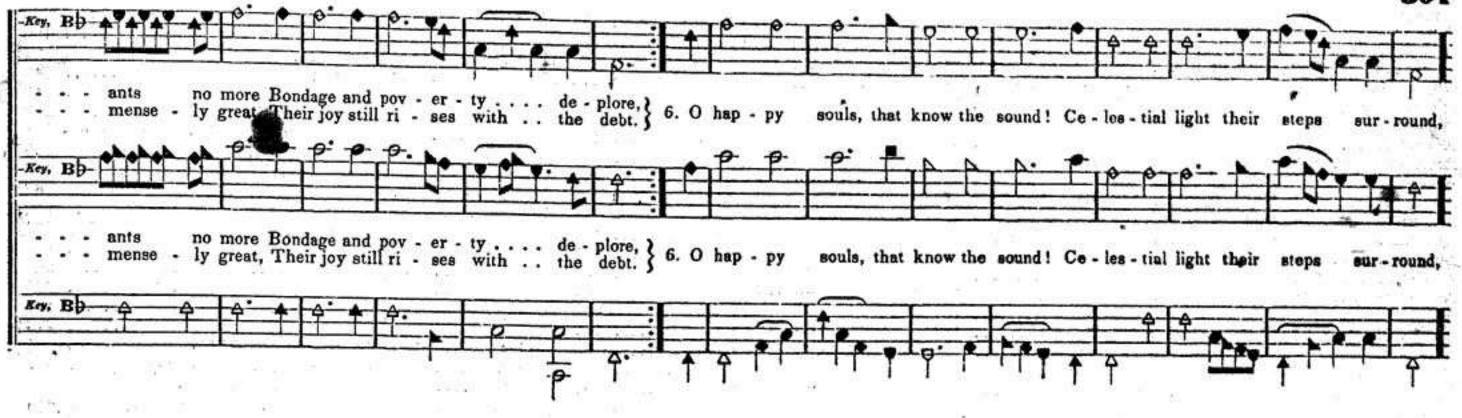




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