THE

AMERICAN VOCALIST.

A SELECTION O

TUNES, ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, AND LYMNS,

OLD AND NEW,

DESIGNED FOR THE

MURCH, THE VESTRY, OR THE PARLOR.

ADAPTED TO EVERY VARIETY OF MITTRE IN COMMON USE, AND APPROPRIATE TO EVERY OCCASION
WHERE GOD IS WORSHIPPED AND MEN ARE BLESSED.

FROM THE COMPOSITIONS OF

EMBRACING A GREATER VARIETY OF MUSIC FOR CONGREGATIONS, SOCIETIES, SINGING SCHOOLS,
AND CHOIRS, THAN ANY OTHER COLLECTION EXTANT.

IN THREE PARTS.

BY I .. V. D. H. MANSPIELD.

BOSTON: THOMPSON, BIGELOW & BROWN,

SUCCESSOR. TO TAGGARD & THOMPSON, 29 CORNHILL.

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REVISED EDITION.

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BILLINGS, HOLDEN, MAXIM, EDSON, HOLYOKE, READ, KIMBALL, MORGAN, WOOD, SWAN, &c., &c., AND EMINENT AMERICAN AUTHORS NOW LIVING, AS WELL AS FROM DISTINGUISHED EUROPEAN COMPOSERS.

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PREFACE.

This design of the compiler in adding another to the numerous marical publications now in use, is, to preserve in a single volume, the most valuable music now in existence, much of which had been crowded from our churches, by the soulless and unmeaning harmony of the present day.

It is divided into three parts. The First, contains Church Music; the Second, the more important Vestry Music; and the Third, the lighter kind of Vestry music, or that which is more appropriate to particular occasions.

A great portion of the church music, is old. But that it is more generally admired, is evident from the fact, that no publisher dares to issue a collection of sacred music without inserting enough of it, say, just to preserve his book. And certainly, of many singing books published within a few years, it may well be raid, the less "original" music they contain, the better the cellection.

Another evalence of the inferiority of nost modern masic, is its short life. What has become of the ten thousand tunes composed within the last twenty years? With flow everptions, they are: "do d and gone." Old: Windhom," and "China," have acted as pall bettere for half a century, and were it not for: "Hold Hundhod," and tunes of like character, there had been no masic suitable either for a Davology, or a Berneliction upon surviving friends. The feet is, the old composers were probably better acquainted both with code and man. They had studied human nature is well as scientific theories. Many of thous they have, had been composed among the hills and forests of Partiante New Trajtand, is but an embodiment of pions devotion. This will explain the reason why dol. "Mayesty," and "Flavanna," will make the eyes of a congregation starkle, or: "Lattick' all," and "New Durhom," make them were, while modern compositions moduce this on a effect.

Another fact. In every part of the United States, even where new music is song in the public congregation because it is fashionable, let any one mingle with the nevent worshippers of God in their sorial meetings, and he will hear-north be scientific ginging of imported discord, but the simple harmony of old "Turner," "Northfield," the "Union Hymn," or some thing that moves the hearts of good men, if it does not tricket the fistilities from you finished.

If it is sind that the rules of modern composition are frequently violated by the old composers, we will only say that old rules are as often violated by the new—and then appeal to the effect of their music to prove its comparative value. Every one knows how much old tones have suffered by the modern "improvements" improvements improvements in the mistakes of printers have not been copied.

The Vestry music has been harmonized expressly for this work, and with the design of sating the popular taste, and thus being useful, rather than of pleaning a few scientific ears, and thus being in unary instances, totally united for general new. Some times, as well as poetry, here been admitted, not so much because they neced with the naste of the compiler, as with the being (and their the tradition consider this). But they have been and will be useful to thousands of illiterate persons, who know more of titud's probating lave, thus of Worst, Bernard to the sound prefer the naste of of 0 Can ana," to that of Haydia "Objection". No time, however good it may he, is appropriate to every time and place. But it is very easy for persons of judgment of determine when and where it time and when and when the consideration of the objection when and where it time and the useful product is bosed it is closely not considered with the worship of God.

With regard to the law of copy-right, especial circles been taken. The compiler is not aware of a single violation. A few times have been written from memory, the origin of which is uncertain; and it is not known that any one chains a copy-circle to them. The compiler takes pleasure in reknowledging his especial obligation for favors received, to Lowell Mason, (to whom our country owes a debt of gratitude,) G. J. Webb, Rev. G. Celes, G. Kingsley, I. B. Woodbury, and E. L. White, Professors of Music—to the Boston "Handel and Hayda Society," and the "Boston Academy,"—to C. Bradlee, O. Ditson, Wilkins, Carter & Ca., publishers, and generally to all the Professors, I ditors, Publishers, Composers, and lovers of socred music, since David.

If now one, alread, predisposed to critisian, should, upon the appearance of this handle work, detect in himself returning symptoms, it is alsolutely necessary, in order to any god result, that his heart should be filled with law to timel and labor will to man. The compiler assures him that much time and labor have been seen upon it, and the based one all within his power, under existing circumstances, to produce a work that shall promote the cause of virtue and religion; and he sincerety hopes that all who say from these pages may join the full chorus of "Worthly the Lamb," in the swelling anothens of terms and them is considered to the compiler assures that all who say from these pages may join the full chorus of "Worthly the Lamb," in the swelling anothens of terms.

Extered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by D. H. MANSFILLT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

CHAPTER I.

BHYTHM.

NOTES AND RESTS.

- 1. Notes represent musical sounds.
- 2. Rests indicate silence.
- 3. As musical sounds differ in length, the notes which represent them differ.
- 4. There are six kinds of notes in general use, each of which has its corresponding rest.

	-				
The	The	The	The	The SIXTEENTH NOTE	The
WHOLE NOTE	HALF NOTE	QUARTER NOTE	Етонти Моте	SIXTEENTH NOTE	32ND NOTE
or	or	70	or	or	or
Semihreve.	Minim.	Crotchet.	Quaver.	Semiquaver.	Demisemiquaver.
-0				<u> </u>	
					—
is a plain white	is a white note	is a black note	is a black note	is a black note with a	is a black note with
note. Its rest	with a stem.	with a stem. Its	with a stem and	stem and two hnoks.	a stem and 3 hooks.
is a heavy dash	Its rest is a	rest is a stem	one honk. Its	Its rest is a stem with	Its rest is a stem
				two hooks turned to	
	hour the hoe	iturned to the	one book turned	the left	turned to the left

- 5. One whole note is (of course) equal in length to 2 half notes, 4 quarter notes, 8 eighths, 16 sixteenths, or 32 thirty-seconds.
- 6. Besides the above notes, sixty-fourths and double notes or are sometimes used.

Note. The whole rest, alone, is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time. When placed under the staff, it represents a whole strain

* RETTIM relates to the ength, Mallody to the pitch, Dynamics to the power, and Harmony to the combination of musical sounds

- 7. A Dor adds one half to the length of a note. Thus a dotted whole is equal to = a is equal to .
- 8. A dotted note may be lengthened by a second dot, which adds half as much as the first dot. Thus a double dotted quarter

Note: Dots are applied to rests as well as to notes, and with the same effect.

9. When a figure 3 is placed over or under three notes of the same kind the are called a TRILET, and are performed in the time of the without the figure.

QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chap. I. treat? To what does Bhythm relate? Melody? Dynamics? Harmoy? What do notes represent? Rests! Hiw many kinds of notes are there? Rests? Describe a whole note and its rest. Half note. Quarter. Eighth. Sixteenth. Thirty-second. What other notes are sometimes used? What rests used to fill a measure in all kinds of time When placed under the staff what does it represent? What is the effect of a doi! Examples Of a second dot! Examples? Describe a TRIPLET?

CHAPTER II.

BHYTHM.

TIME.-MEASURE.

10. Music is divided into equal portions, called MEASURES.



11. A BAR is used for separating measures

12 In order to give each note its right time, certain motions of the hand are made called Bearing Time.

REMARK. 1. He who does not learn to beat time will never learn to sing.

- ARE. 1. He who does not learn to beat time will never learn to sing.
 After one has learned to sing, it is not necessary for him to beat time.
- 13. A measure with two parts is called Double Measure. It has two beats, viz Down, Up—and is accented on the first part. It has two varieties, marked 2-2 and 2-4—the upper figure, in all cases, denoting the kind of time, and the lower, the particular note used to fill each part of the measure. Thus 2-2 signifies that it takes 2 half notes—2-4 that it takes 2 quarter notes to fill a measure.



14. A measure with three parts is called TRIFLE MEASURE. It has three beats, viz. Down, Left, Up—and is accented on the first part. It has three varieties in common use.

TRIPLE MEASURE.



15. A measure with four parts is called QUADRUPLE MEASURE. It has four beats, viz. Down, Left, Right, Up—and is accented principally on the first, and slightly on the third part. It has two varieties in common use.

QUADRUPI-E MEASURE.

1st variety.	2d variety.
120000 0000	4, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

16. A measure with six parts is caused Sexturie Measure. It is accented principally on the first, and slightly on the fourth, part; and has either six beats, or, which is quite as well and much more convenient, two beats, viz. Down, Up—three parts being sung to each beat. It has two varieties in common use.

SEXTUPLE MEASURE.

1st variety.	2d variety.									
6000000	6									
4	h									

Sing all the above to the syllable La, and beat the time.

Note 1. Each kind of time may have as many varieties as there are different kinds of notes. The above only, are in general use. Sometimes 9-4, 9-8, 12-4, 12-P are used

Nore 2. As notes have only a relative length 2-2 time is not necessarily slower than ?-4 time, nor is 3-8 necessarily faster than 3-2.

EXERCISES.

Sing La or any other syllable, and beat time.

12				İ
4	<u> </u>		 112	Ī
13 4	• 0			Į
[6.				Į

QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chapter II. treat? How is must divided? What is used for separating measures! What is done in order to give each note its right time. What is set in Remark I.—What is a measure with two parts called! How many beats has Double measure? What are they? Best and describe—Down, (Ip—one, two On which part is the accent? Best and sing—la. How many varieties has double measure! How marked? What does the upper figurealways denote! Lower! What does 2's gingify? 2-1'.—Will you describe Triple measure! How many parts! Bests! How beat? Best and describe How accented? Best and How accented? Best and give a second of the secon

CHAPTER III.

MELODY.

THE STAFF, SCALE, &c.

17. Music is written upon five parallel lines and their spaces called

	, IIII STATE.	
	3	
Lines.	3	Spaces
	i I	

- 18. Each line and space is called a Degree. Thus the staff contains nine degrees which, like the lines and spaces are numbered upward.
- 19 The number of degrees may be increased by Added Lines either below or above the staff.

1st space above.	DEGREES.	Ist added line above
=======================================		7 Supace below-
ist added line below.	_	1st space below.

THE SCALE.

- 20. The pitch of notes is represented by their situation on the staff.
- 21. The difference of pitch between any two notes is called an Inter-

- 22. The Diatonic Major, or Natural scale is a series of eight sounds which succeed each other at different intervals, but are numbered in regular order, upward. From 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 4 to 5, 5 to 6 and 6 to 7 the interval is a whole tone. From 3 to 4 and from 7 to 8 the interval is a semitone.
- 23. CLEFS are characters used to distinguish the parts. The G clef applied to the Treble, Alto and Tenor—the F clef ** to the Base.
- 24 The first seven letters of the Alphabet are applied to the staff as follows.



- 25 The Brace is used to connect staves and show how many parts are sung together.
- Note The situation of the letters upon the staff should be thoroughly committed to memory.
- 26. In singing the scale the following Syllables are used.
- Written Do, Rc, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.
 Pronounced DOE. RAY. ME, FA, (not FAR, but as in FATHER.) sol, (o as in whole, told,)
 (a as in fa.) SEE, DOE.
- Note. The application of these syllables to music is called Solmization.
- 27. The letters, numerals, and syllables are applied to the natural σ C scale as follows.



Note. The letters never change their places on the staff, but the numerals and syllables change with the scale or key. Thus, though, in the major scale. Do is always applied to One, One is not always on C.

- 28. These eight sounds complete the scale. When sounds above eight are sung, eight becomes One of a higher scale, and when sounds below one are sung, one becomes eight of a lower scale.
- 29. The human voice may be divided into four classes, viz. the lowest male, or Base voice, the higher male, or Tenor voice, the lower female or Alto, and the highest female or Treble voice.

THE USUAL COMPASS OF THE HUMAN VOICE.

Treble			==		35	00	5 9	09	
7			-00	9	2		5		
Tenor		000	90	0	2 2	0.3			
&- = ·		2 2 2 2	5 0	2					
Base D:	9 9 2	9 2 2 3							
00				-{	}	=	-}/_	- ''-	'

30 The difference of pitch denoted by the different clefs is, practically, six degrees—i e, music written on the Treble staff, when sung by the same roice, is six degrees higher in pitch than that written on the same degrees in the Base staff. But as there is a natural difference of an octave in pitch between the male and female voice, there is an actual difference of fouriers degrees, or an octave and a sixth between a note on any degree in the Base staff sung by a mule voice, and a note on the same degree in the Treble staff sung by a female voice. Thus a note on Middle C or the first added line above in the Base, though four-teen degrees higher with regard to its situation upon the staff, when sung by a male voice, is the same in pitch as a note on the first added line below in the Treble, sung by a female voice.

Note. The difference between the male and female voice is easily seen in the following manner. Let both sound any given note—say one in the scale of C—and while the female voice prolongs the sound let the male voice run up the scale or octave, and their voices will then be in the same pitch.

QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chapter III, treat? What is the character called upon which music is written? How many lines has it? Spaces? What is each line and space called? How many degrees does the staff contain? How are they numbered? How may the number be increased? What is the space next above the staff called? Below?—Next line above? Below? How is the pitch of notes represented? What is an Interval? The Diatonic Major scale? What is the interval from one to two? 2 to 3? &c. 3 to 4? 7 to 8!-What are clefs? On what letter is the Treble clef situated? The Base clef? To what parts is the G clef applied? What letters are applied to the staff? Repeat them in the order in which they are applied to the Treble staff. [The whole school.] How are they situated? Ans. G, third space below-A, second added line below, &c. through. Where is G? Where, else? Where is A? B? &c. through. Repeat the letters in the order they are applied to the Base staff. [whole school] How are they applied? Ans. C 2d added line below, &c, through. Where is C' Where, else?-What is the Brace used for? Repeat the syllables applied to the scales. What is the application of these syllables called? Sing the scale by numerals and syllables. What is the interval from Do, to Re? and so forth. Do the letters change their places? Do the numerals and syllables? What syllable is always applied to One in the major scree? Is one always on C ?-When sounds above eight are sung what does eight become? When sounds below One are sung what does One become? How many classes of voices are there? What are they?-What is the difference of pitch between the Base and Troble stuff? Difference between the male and female voice? How many degrees difference in pitch between a note in the Base sung by a male voice, and a note on the same degree in the Treble sung by a female voice? Read tunes in the key of C-by letters, numerals, and syllables

CHAPTER IV.

DYNAMIC TONES.

- Si. A tone produced by ordinary exertion is a medium tone. It is called Mezzo, and is marked m.
 - 32. A soft tone is called Piano, and is marked p.
 - 33. A loud tone is called FORTE, and is marked f.
 - 34. A very soft, yet audible tone is called Pianissimo, marked pp.
- 35 A very loud tone, approximating to a shout, is called Fortissimo, marked f.



- 36. A tone commenced, continued, and ended with the same degree of power is called an ORGAN TONE. [==]
- 37. A tone gradually increasing in power is called Crescendo. [Cres or ____]
- 38. A tone gradually diminishing is called DIMINUENDO. [dim. or]
 39. A union of the crescendo and diminuendo forms a Swell []
- 40. A sudden crescendo or swell is called a Pressure Tone. [s or
- A sadual rescention of swell is called a Transfer Tork, [or] Like many other dynamic signs it is an exception to the general rule of accent.
- 41. A tone struck suddenly with great force and instantly diminished so called an Explosive Tone. [or sf or f2.]

EXERCISES.



QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chapter IV treat? What is a medium tone? What is it called, and marked? What is a fort tone called? Marked? What is a four tone called, and marked? What is a very soft tone called, and marked? What is a very soft tone called, and marked? What is an organ tone? What is a gradually increase; tone called? A gradually diminishing tone? When is tone gradually increases and then gradually decreases, what is it called? What is a tone traduction of the called when the called when the called when the called when the struck suddenly and forcibly, and instantly diminished?

CHAPTER V.

MELODY.

INTERVALS.

- 42. Two sounds of the same pitch are said to be in Unison.
- 43. The interval from any note to that on the next degree of the staff is a Second—as from one to two, two to three

- The interval from one to three, two to four, &c , or from any note to the next degree but one, is a THIRD. .
- 45. The interval from any note to another on the fourth degree from it, (always counting the starting point) is a FOURTH-to the 5th degree, a FIFTH. &c.
- 46. An interval of a whole tone is a Major Second-of a semitone, a MINOR SECOND.
 - An interval of a tone and a half is a Minor Third.
 - An interval of two tones is a Major Third.
 - An interval of two tones and a half is a Perfect Fourth.
 - An interval of three tones is a Sharp Fourth.
 - An interval of two tones and two semitones is a Flat Fifth.
- An interval of three tones and a semitone is a Perfect Fifth.
- An interval of three tones and two semitones is a Minor Sixth. 53.
- An interval of four tones and one semitone in a Major Sixth. 54
- An interval of four tones and two semitone, as a Flat Seventh.
- An interval of five tones and one semitone is a Sharp Seventh.
- An interval of five tones and two semitones is an Eighth, or Octave.

EXERCISES.

THIRDS AND SECONDS.





- 58. If an interval extend beyond the octave it does not lose its relation to the key. Thus, whether a note be two tones; or an octave and two tones from One in the lower scale, it is reckoned, in harmony, as a third. And thus, also, whether sounds are in the same pitch, as at 42, or one, two or three octaves from it, they are still reckoned to be in Unison.
- 59. The intervals which are agreeable to the ear, as both the Thirds, the Fourth, the Fifth, both the Sixths, and the Octave, are called Conso-NANT intervals.
- 60. Both the Seconds, the Sharp Fourth, the Flat Fifth, and both the Sevenths are DISSONANT.
- 61. The Fourth. Fifth, and Octave cannot be altered without becoming dissonant, and are therefore called Perfect intervals. The Thirds and Sixths are consonant, whether major or minor, and are therefore called IMPEREECT intervals.
- 62. The Key note or One of any scale is called the Tonic. It is always the last note in the Base, and shows whether the key is Maior or Minor. If it be Do the key is major. If LA, the key is minor.
 - 63. The perfect fifth is called the Dominant of the key.
 - The perfect fourth is called the Sub-Dominant.
- 65. The sharp seventh is the LEADING NOTE to the Tonic, which re quires to be heard after it.

66. Thirds and Sixths are the only intervals which are allowed, by the rules of Composition, to proceed in consecutive order.

QUESTIONS.

Of whit does Chanter V, treat! When are two sounds said to be in Union? What is a second! A third! A Gunth! A fifth! A switth! A senth! An optive!—What is a more second! A major second! A minor third! A major second! A major second! A major third! A major second! A sharp fourth! All staff third! A prefect fourth! A sharp fourth! All staff third! A prefect fifth! A minor sixth! A major seventh! As not seen the same sixth! A major sixth! A flat seventh! A sharp seventh! An octave! Suppose a note an octave and two tones from the key note or One in the lower scale, what is the interval called! As octave and fifth! If two notes be in the same pitch, or distint any number of octaves are they still said to be in unison! What are intervals, the cossonant intervals! Which, the dissonant! Which are the perfect intervals! Way are they called perfect! Which are the imperfect intervals! Which, are they called imperfect! What is one in every scale called! the key is minor!—What is the perfect fifth called! The perfect fourth! The sharp seventh! What are they in minor!—What is the perfect fifth called! The perfect fourth! The sharp seventh!

CHAPTER VI.

MELODY.

THE CHROMATIC SCALE,-MODULATION.

- 67. A SHARP # raises a note half a tone.
- 68. A FLAT b lowers a note half a tone.
- 69. A NATURAL & cancels either a flat or sharp and restores a note to its original sound.
- 70. Flats and sharps are called ESERTIAL when placed at the beginning of a tune, but when flats, sharps, or naturals occur in the course of a piece of music they are called ACCIDENTALS, and their effect inless cancelled, extends to every note on the same degree throughout the measure, but never beyond.
- NOTE. Some writers extend the effect beyond when notes are continued on the same degree, aninterrupted, but it saves trouble to confine it to the measure.

- 71. Between the notes of the Diatonic scale which form the interval of a major second there may be an intermediate tone. Thus, between one and two there is a tone, which can be represented by a note located on either. If it is located on one, it has a sharp before it and is called Sharp one, or C sharp. If on two, it has a flat before it and is called FLAT two, or D flat.
- 72. The interval between any letter and its sharp or flat is a minor or Chromatic semitone. The interval between a letter sharped or flatted and the letter on the next degree is a major or Diatonic semitone. Thus, from C to C# is a Chromatic semitone—from C # to D is a Diatonic semitone. From D to D b is a Chromatic semitone—from D b to C is a Diatonic semitone.
- 73. In applying the syllables to the sharped notes the vowel sound is changed. Thus—Do becomes Di, (Dee) Re, Ri (Ree) Fa, Fi (Fee) Sol, Si (See) La, Li (Lee).
- 74. When applied to the flatted notes Mi becomes Me (May) Sol, Se (Say) La, Le (Lay) Si, Se (Say)
- 75. The Chromatic Scale consists of thirteen sounds and has twelve intervals of a semitone each.

LETTERS, NUMERALS, AND SYLLABLES APPLIED TO THE

8			0	#20	=	40	0	#2	0	0			
C #1 1 #1 Do Di	2 Re	D# E #2 3 Ri M	F 4 Fa	F# #4 Fi	G 5 Sol	G# #5 Si	A 6 La	A# #6 Li	B 7 Si	C 8 Do			
3	ba_	0- ho	2	be_	0	0	b=	6	bo-	0			
C B 8 7 Do Si	Bb b7 Se	A Ab 6 b6 I a Lo		Gb b5 Se	F 4 Fa	E 3 Mi	Eb b3 Me	D Re	Db b2 Re	C 1 D ₀			

- 76. Any of the notes in the above scale beside C may be made the foundation of a new scale, in which case the scale is said to be TRANS-PASED.
- 77. The most common transpositions are from 1 to 5 and from 1 to 4.
 78. The transposition from 1 to 5 is done by sharping 4, which becomes 7 in the new ker.
- 79 The transposition from 1 to 4 is done by flatting 7, which becomes 4 in the new key.
 - BO The flatted or sharped note is called the NOTE OF MODULATION.
- 81. When this transposition takes place during the progress of a piece of music, it is not necessary, generally, to change the syllables, but merely their yowel sounds, as at 73, 74.

EXAMPLE.

Transposition from 1 to 5 or from C to G. From G back to C.

82. In some instances, however, it may be well for learners to change be solmization according to the new key.

Note. The change of key should be anticipated, and the new solmization commenced, if ossible, on some convenient note preceding the note of modulation.

EXAMPLE





83. A transient modulation into another key may take place in any piece of music, but, according to the rules of Composition, the tune must return and end in the principal key.

QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chapter V1 treat? What effect has a sharp placed before a note? A flat? A natural? When are flats and sharps called essential? When are they called accidentals? How far does their effect extend? Between what tones of the Diatonic scale may there be an intermediate tone? Where may the tone between one and two be represented? If it is represented on one, what is its letter called? What, its numeral? If it is represented on two, what is its tetter called? What, its numeral? What is a Chromatic semitone? A Diatonic semitone? What is the interval from C to CH? From CH to D? From D to Do? From D to C? In applying the syllables to the sharped notes what is done? Example? When the syllables are applied to the flatted notes, how are they pronounced? How many sounds and intervals has the Chromatic scale? What are its intervals? When any note heside C is taken as one, what is said of the scale? What are the most common transpositions? How is the transposition from 1 to 5 effected? What does 4 become? How is the transposition from 1 to 4 effected? What does 7 become? What is the altered note called? Is it always necessary to change the syllables? What is done? Is it ever convenient to change the solmization? What is solmization? (See 26, Note.) Where should the new solmization be commenced? Must the tune always end in the principal key?

CHAPTER VIL

MELODY.

TRANSPOSITION.

84. The intervals of the Diatonic scale are natural to the human voice: it is, therefore, called the Natural scale. C is assumed as the foundation of the natural scale from the fact, perhaps, that, to a great majority

of voices, the pitch is more natural, and consequently, the scale is sung more easily in C than in any other key.

Note. The key of a tune receives its name from the letter which is taken as one.

85. When it becomes convenient to adopt, permanently, any other key than C, in order that the intervals of the natural scale may be preserved it is necessary to introduce flats or sharps; and, to avoid the inconvenience of writing them before every note that is to be flatted or sharped, they are placed at the beginning, and affect every note in the tune upon the degrees where they are situated. These flats or sharps indicate the key, and are therefore called the Signature.

NOTE. The absence of any positive sign is the only, and very natural signature to the key

- 86. If we change the key from C to G, four in the scale of C will become seren in the scale of G. Now between 7 and 8 there must be only the interval of a semitone. But assuming G as one, and ascending, we find F, the serenth, to be (according to the scale of C,) only a semitone from six, but a whole tone from eight—both of which intervals are wrong. To remedy this it is necessary that F should be sharped; and this F# is the only difference between the key of C and the key of G. This sharp is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the signature to the key of G.
- 87. If we change the key from C to F, seren in the scale of C will become four in the new scale of F. From 3 to 4 there must be only the interval of a semitone. But assuming F as one and ascending the scale, we find B, the fourth, to be (according to the scale of C.) a whole tone from 3, and only a semitone from 5-both of which intervals are wrong. To remedy this, B must be flutted—and this B'; is the only difference between the key of C and the key of F.
- 88. Every sharp added to the signature raises the key a fifth, or (which is the same thing) lowers it a fourth.
- 39 Every flat added to the signature raises the key a fourth or lowers it a fifth.
 - 90 To find the key or a tune





QUESTIONS.

Of what does Chapter VII. treat? Why is the Diatonic scale called the natural scale? Why is C assumed to be the natural position of the scale? From what does the key of a tune derive its name? What do the flats or sharps at the beginning of a time indicate? What are they called? What notes do they affect? What is the signature to the key of C? If the key is changed from C to G what does a become? What must be the interval between 7 and 3? In order to make the intervals rejide in the key of G what distribution to the key of G what is the only note in the key of G that differs from the key of C? If the key is changed from C to F what will 7 become! What must be the interval between 3 and 4? In order to make the intervals in the key of F, what must be done to B? What is, the only note in the key of F that differs from the key of C? If thow much done every sharp added to the signature, these or lower the key? Two? Three? Four? How much flower are the key? Two? Three? Four? How much flower are the keys of B. E. & A. 2 then keys of B. E. & A. 4 Three? Lower house flower are

CHAPTER VIII.

MELODY.

THE MINOR SCALE.

- 91. Besides the Diatonic Major, and the Chromatic scale, there is another, called the Mixor Scale, which differs from the Major with regard to its intervals, and the application of its syllables.
- 92. In the minor scale, ascending, six and seven are sharped, and the semitones occur between 2 and 3, and 7 and 8. In descending, all the notes are restored to the signature, and the semitones are between 6 and 5, and 3 and 2.
- 93. When a major and minor key have the same signature they are said to be related. Thus, in the minor key of A, the seale is said to be in its natural position, because of its relation to the natural key of C major.
- 94. To find the key of any minor scale having the same signature with any given major scale, you will ascend a sixth, or descend a third from the key of the major.
 - 95. The major key, relative to any minor, is based upon its third.

THE SCALE IN A, MINOR.

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(t)			-	_	}	}	3 1	7				=	3 = 5		-	-
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1	2	3	4	5	6	3 7	8	8	7	6	5	4	3 8	2	1	
La	Si	De	Re	Mi	Fi	Si	La	La	Sel	Fa	Mi	Re	Do	Si	La	
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In many compositions the sixth descending must sin be sharped, though an sign appears. Indeed, in regard to the structure of the Minor scale, there appears to be no little diversity of opinion, even among distinguished composers. The affectation of its structure, tngether with the comparative difficulty of its performance, has created an aversion to the study of the minor scale, though by far the sweetest and most effective musues is found in it.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL KEYS.

WITH THE SITUATION OF THE MINOR SCALE. Kry of A. Relative to C major. Key of D. Relative to F major. Key of E. Relative to G major. Key of C. Relative to Eb major. Key of F#. Relative to A major. (Seldom used.) Key of F. Relative to Ab major. Key of C#, Relative to E major, (Seldom used.) Key of Bb. Relative to Db major.

QUESTIONS

Of what does Chap VIII, treat? How does the minor scale differ from the major! Where are the semitones, ascending? What notes are sharped? In descending, where are the semitones? When are major and minor keys said to be related? How do we find the key of a minor scale having the same signature with any given major scale? Upon what numeral in any minor scale is its relative major based? To what major key is A minor related? D! G? C?

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

96. The principal embellishments introduced in music to heighten the effect of certain passages, are the Passing Note, (written in small characters,) the Turn, and the Shake.

97. When a passing note precedes an essential note it is called an Apprograture, and occurs on an accented part of the measure. When it follows an essential note it is called an After-Note and occurs on an unaccented part.

98. The time given to an appogiature is left, generally, to the judgment of the performer. It is sometimes barely touched in order merely to soften an interval. At other times it is considered a leaning note. It then requires the accout and takes half the time of the principal note if plain, and two thirds if dotted,

EXAMPLE.



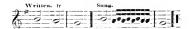
98. The Turn [] retains the principal sound, and requires also the tones next above and below it. It should not be hurried, but performed distinctly

100. When a snarp, dat, or natural is placed over or under a turn it denotes that the highest or lowest note is to be sharp, flat, or natural.



101. The SHAKE [17] denotes a rapid iteration of two sounds.





- 102. STACCATO passages, marked to the tare to be performed in a very pointed and distinct manner.
- 103. Pointed passages, marked . . . are performed gently and distinctly.
- 104. A Tie is used—1, to connect notes on the same degree which are not separated in son, d; 2, to connect notes on different degrees that are sung to one syllable; 3, to denote the Legato style of singing—a close, g iding manner.

- 10.5. A DOUBLE BAR | denotes the end of a strain, or line of poetry It does not interfere with the division of measures unless it is in the place of a single bar, in which case the last is not necessary
- 106. A REPEAT requires the repetition of a strain or more. If placed before a double bar, repeat the preceding music, or as far as to a former repeat. If after a double bar, repeat the music that follows. If it occurs where there is no double bar, (as in old music,) repeat what follows.
- 107. A PAUNE ? over a note requires that it be prolonged beyond its usual time. Over a double bar, it denotes that the next strain is not commenced so soon as usual.

 103. A Close 14 denotes the end of a piece of music, but not always
- of its performance.

 109. Da Caro [p. c.] written over the staff denotes a return either
- to the first or some former strain with which the performance is to close.

 110. The figures 1 and 2, placed over one or more notes at the close
- 110. The figures 1 and 2, placed over one or more notes at the close of a tune or movement that is to be repeated, signify that the phrase marked 1 is to be sung the first time, and that marked 2, the last time.

QUESTIONS

What are the principal enabellishments introduced in music? When a passing note precedes an essential note, what is it called. And where does it occur? When if follows an essential note, what is it called, and where does it occur? What is the time given to an appogniture? How is it sometimes used? How at other times! What does it then require? What is said of the Turn? Effect of a flat, sharp or natural over or under a turn? What does the shake denote! How are staccato passing performed? Founted passages? What is the first use of a tell Scienced? Third What does the double but denote! What does a repeat require! Esforce denote! But Cannot The forward and and of the condervolves and the what does the double but denote! What does are present equipment of the condervolves and the condervolves and the condervolves are when the condervolves and the condervolves are the condervolves and the condervolves and the condervolves are the condervolves and the condervolves and the condervolves are condervolves.

Adagio : slow. Ad Libitum, or Ad Lib; at pleasure. Affetuoso, Affet.; affectingly. Agitato : agitated, impassioned. Altegra, All .: quick Allegro Assai; very quick. Amabile ; in a tender and gentle mapper. Amoroso, or Con Amore; affectionately. Andante: slow and gentle, yet distinct. Andantino: a little quicker than Andante. Animo, or Con Anime; animated, with spirit.

Accelerange : accel: accelerate the time.

Baritone: between the Base and Tenor. Rise twice.

A Tempo; in time. Prilliante: brilliant.

Assai; much, or more.

Arioso; lightly.

A: m, by, at. & ...

Cadence; closing strain. Cadenza: an extempore flourish. Calando: softer and slower. Cantabile; graceful, flowing style. Choral; a slow psalm tune with notes of equal length. Coda; an end or finish.

Con: with, as Con Eleganza, with elegance. Con Espressione; with expression.

Con Moto; with emotion. Con Spirito: with spirit.

Crescendo, or Cres; increase the sound.

Da Capo, or D C.; return to the first, or a former part. } Declamando; in the style of declamation. Diminuento, or Dim .: diminish the sound. Dirota: devoutty. Dolce: soft, sweet, tender, delicate.

Daloroso; mournful. Energicio; with energy. Espression: extressive

fine: me end

Finale: the last movement Forte: lond.

Fortissimo; very loud.

Fugue; a composition in which a subject proposed by one part is repeated by other parts in succession.

Giusto; in exact time. Just right. Grazioso; gracefully. Grave; very slow and solemn. Gusto: with taste.

Impetuoso; with impetuosity. Innocente; io an artless and simple style.

Largo; slow and measured. Legato; in a close, connected, and gliding style.

Lento; slow and sustained.

Loco; as written; [used after 8va., which signifies an octave higher than written.]

Maestoso; majestic. Mezzo: medium. Moderato: moderately

Molto; Much, very. Molto roce; with a full voice.

Motett: a piece of sacred music in several parts.

Orchestra; a company of instrumental performers.

Parlando: in a conversational style. Pastorale; in a rural style.

Piano: soft. Pianissimo; very soft. Poco; a little Precisione: with precision. Presto; quick. Prestissimo; very quick. Primo: first

Rattentando: softer and slower by degrees

Recitando; in a speaking manner. Recitative; musical declamation. Rinforzando, Rinf.; suddenly increasing in power. Ritornello; prefatory symphony Risoluto; with boldness.

Semplice; chaste, simple. Sempre: throughout, always, Sentimento; with feeling. Serioso; serious, grave.

Sfarzando; with sudden force; instantly diminishing Siciliano; smooth and graceful movement. Slentando: slackening the time.

Soffeggio: a vocal exercise. Solo; for a single voice or instrument. Soli; a single voice or instrument ou each part. Sostenuto: sustained

Sotto: under, below. Sotto roce: with subdued vnice.

Ritard, or Ritenuto: slacken the time.

Spiritoso; with spirit. Staccato: short, detached, distinct, Strenitoso. Con strenito: boisterously.

Tasto Solo; without chords. Tempo: time. Tempo Primo; in the original time. Temo: subject or theme. Timoroso: timidly.

Tremando, Tremolo, tremulously. Tutti: the whole; full chorus.

Un, or A: as Un Paco: a little. Un paco ritenuta: with a little restraint

Veloce, Con Veloce; in rapid time Vigaroso: vigorously, energetic.

Vivace; quick and cheerful. Voce di petto; the chest voice. Voce di testa: the head voice. Vace sola: voice alone Valti subita: turn over anickiv. 1. Singing, as a part of public worship should, if possible, be performed by the whole congregation. But if there are any who cannot, or will not *learn* to sing, they ought not to mar the devotion by *attempting* to sing in public.

2. Every singer should have a time book; but he ought to commit so thoroughly to memory as not to be entirely dependent upon it in a public performance. The singer who is obliged to refer constantly to the music he is performing, will pro-

duce but little effect.

3. Musical instruments may be useful where singers are not thoroughly trained, but if they are, no instrument can add to the sweetness or effect of their music. If instruments are used, great care should be taken not to disturb the congregation in tuning them.

4. If there is a select choir, the members of it should receive their places with reference principally to their singing abilities,

and not with reference to their wealth, station, or general talent.

5. The tune must be keyed to built the singers. It is supposed to be written where it can generally be performed with the greatest effect. Some choirs may require it a note higher or lower.

6. If, under a dispensation of grace, sinners may come into the "congregation of the Lord," to hear and receive the benefits of the gospel, no person who is profane or vicious, should be permitted to abuse the worship of God by taking a place in the choir.

It is a painful fact that, many who assume this responsible part of public worship, feel themselves at liberty to disturb the remaining exercises, by turning over their books, reading, whispering, &c. &c., as if every thing of importance was done when they had gone through with their thoughtless and miserable apology for SINGING PRAISE TO GOD, and they were

when they had gone through with their thoughtless and miserable apology for SINOING PRAISE 10 00D, and they were not at all interested in the great truths of the gaspel.

Remember then, my young singing friends especially, your duty. Why are you permitted to sing?—God is merciful.

Praise Him! Why are you called together on the holy Sabbath? JESUS CHRIST HATH DIED!—AND IS RISEN!

Praise Him! Why are you called together on the holy Sabbath? JESUS CHRIST HATH DIED!—AND IS RISEN!

Praise Him! O praise Him! What influence is that which moves so sweetly upon your hearts while you hear the blessed gospel? Tis the Holy Ghost! He would win you gently back to God! Praise Him! Sing praises! Think what the gospel offers you,—

Sing then. There is cause for joy—

" SALVATION on earth, and a MANSION IN HEAVEN

Praise God from whom all blessings flow Praise him, all creatures here below! Praise him above, ye heavenly host! Praise Father. Son. and Holy Chost

AMERICAN VOCALIST.

PART I.

OLD HUNDRED. L. M.

MARTIN LUTHER.



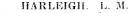


WELLS, L. M.

HOLDRAYD.







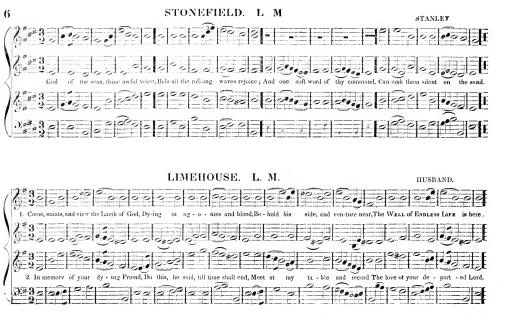


3. Yet O! the chief of sun-ners space, In hone-or of my great High Priest; Nor in thy righteons anger swear, Terclade me from thy people's rest











ARMLEY, L. M.



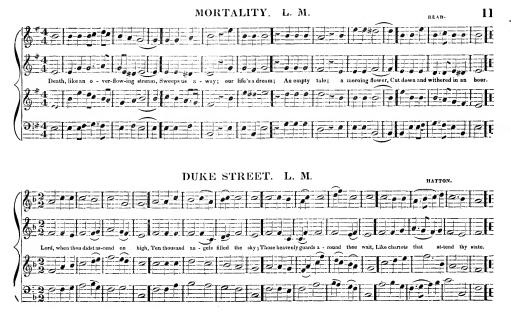


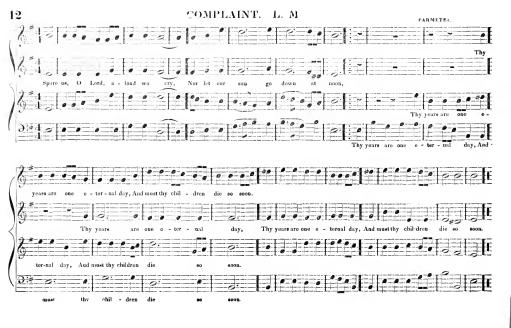








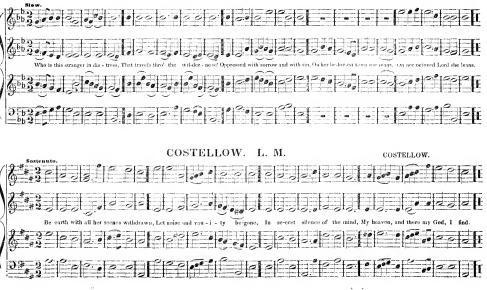








JITO. L M. 15





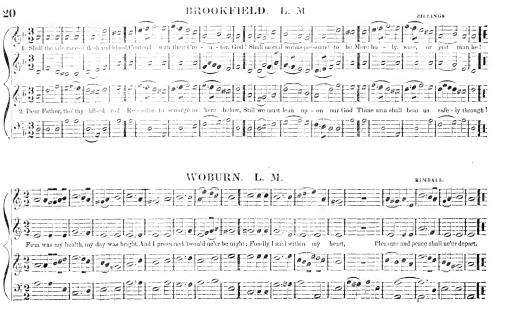
Through every age, enternal God. That art our rest, our safe a bode; High was thy throne ere heaven was made. Or earth thy humble footstool laid.

















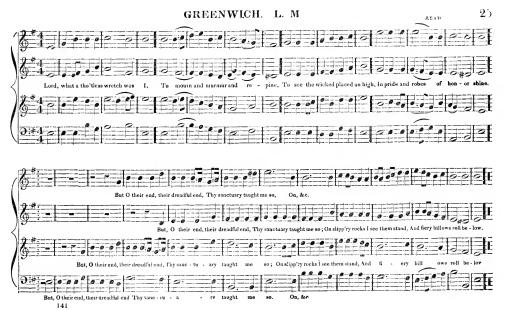


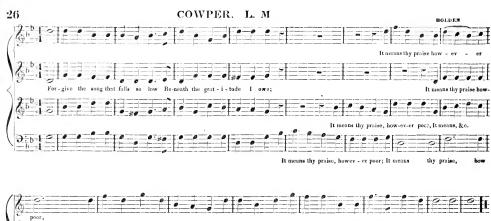


















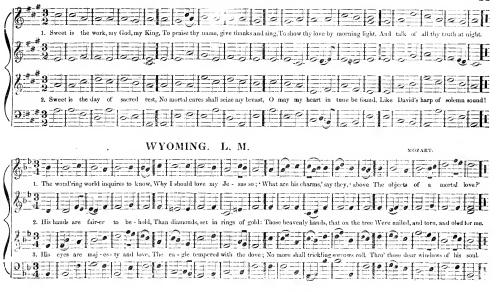


















NANTWICH, L. M.

READ







ZEPHYR. L. M.





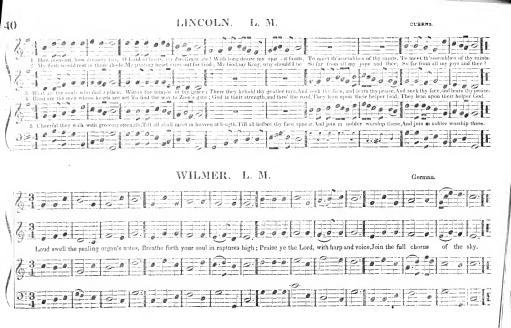
ROBBINS.



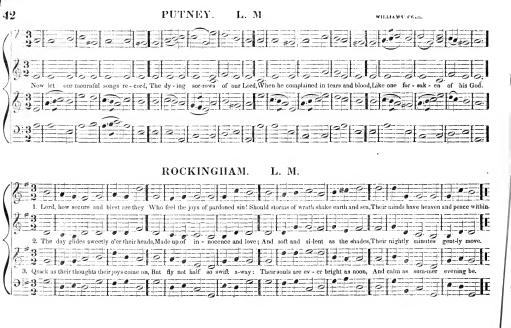
SUNDERLAND. L. M.

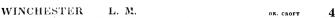
RAVENSCROFT.



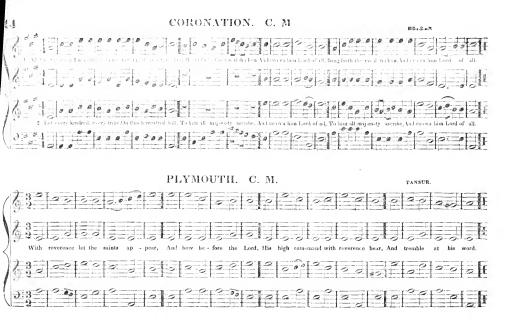


























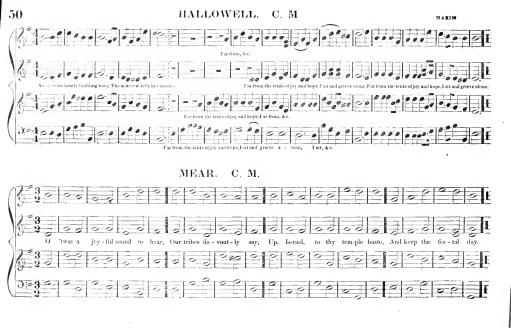
TISBURY.

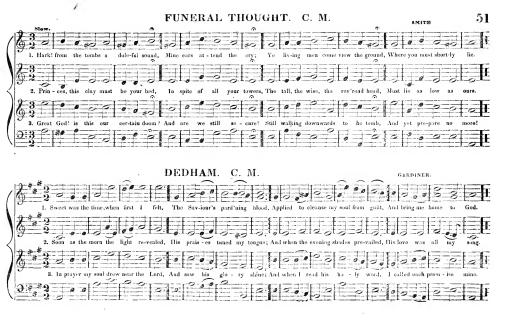


All o'er those wide-extended plains, Shines one eternal day; There God the Son forever reigns, And scatters night away.

No chilling winds nor pois'nous breath, Can reach that blissful shore; Sickness and sorrow, pain and death, Are felt and feared no more.

When shall I reach that happy place And be forever blest? When shall I see my Father's face. And in his bosom rest?













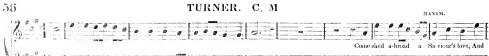


- We should suspect some danger nigh,
 Where we possess delight.

 3 Our dearest joys, and nearest friends,
- The partners of our blood— How they divide our wav'ring minds, And leave but half for God!
- 4 The fondness of a creature's love, How strong it strikes the sense! Thither the warm affections move, Nor can we call them thence.
- 5 Dear Saviour, let thy beauties be My soul's eternal food; And grace command my heart away From all created good.











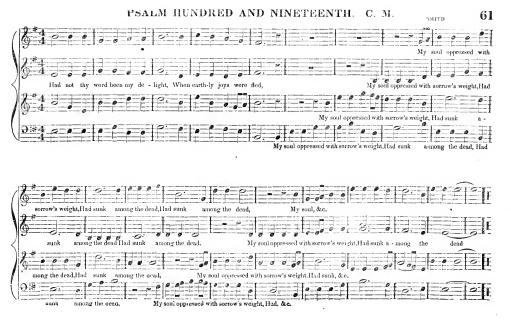


















CAMBRIDGE. C. M.

DR. RANDALL







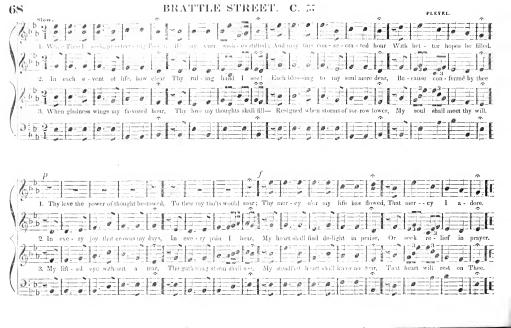














LEBANON. C. M.

ILLINGS.



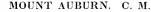








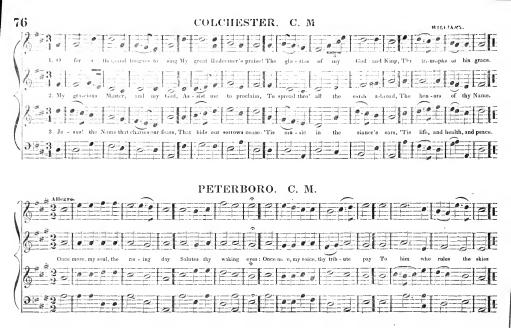




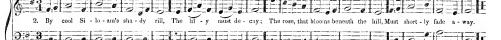


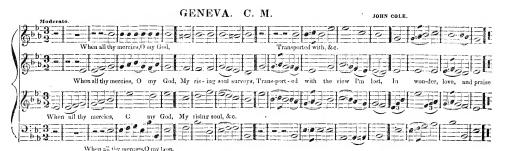








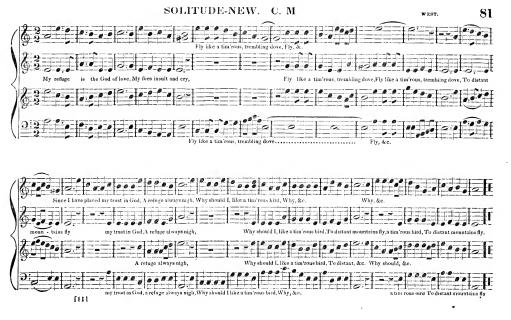






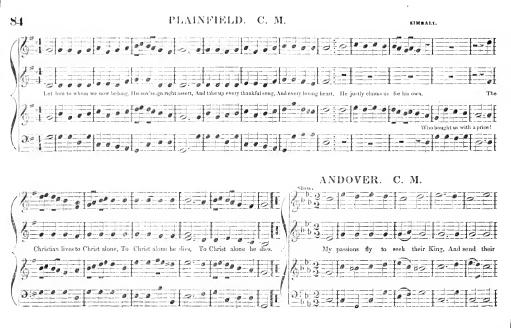




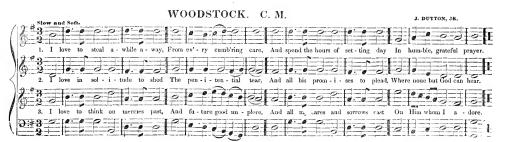


















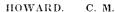




ARUNDEL C M.









CLARENDON. C. M.

TUCKER.









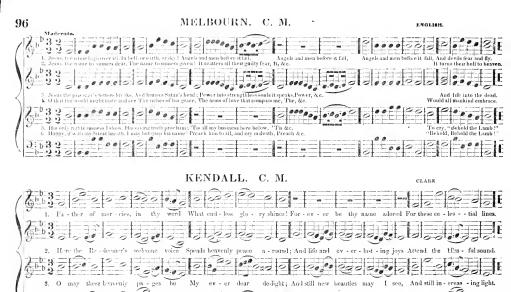


















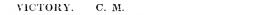


LANESBORO'. C. M.





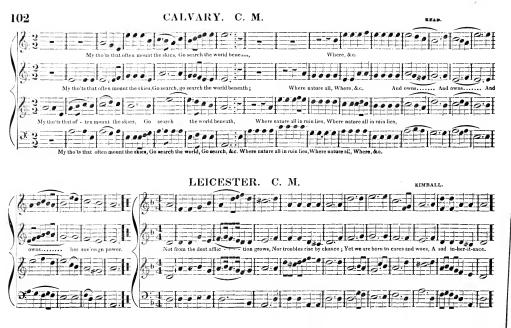




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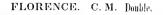


STEPHENS. C. M. SONES. 1. Fe-ther of mer-cies, in thy word, What end-less glo-ry shines! For -ev - er be thy mane a-dored, For these ce-les that lines. 2. Here the Redeem-er's wel-come voice, Spreads heavenly peace around; And life, and ev - er - last - ing joys, At - tend the bliss -ful sound. 3. O may these heavenly pag - es be, My ev - er dear de - light, And still new beauties may I see, And still in-creasing light.









ITALIAN.







sin. Because thy grace abounds? Or cruci - fy the Lord again, And open all his wounds?



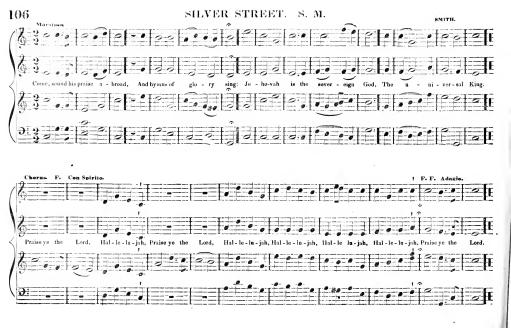
DR. GREEN.



- Can sinners hope for heaven, Who love this world so wel.; Or dream of future happiness, While in the road to hell?
- Shall they hosannas sing,
 With an unhallowed tongue.
 Shall palms adorn the guilty hand
 Which does its neighbor wrong?
- 3 Can sin's deceitful way Conduct to Zion's hill; Or those expect with God to reign, Who disregard his will?
- 4. Thy grace, O God, alone Can a good hope afford. The pardoned, faithful soul shall re-The giory of the Lord.



O come and dwell in me. Spi-rit of power within: And bring the glorious lib-er - ty From sorrow, fear and sin!

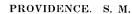






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LEACH.



ST. THOMAS. S. M.



LITTLE MARLBORO'. S. M.

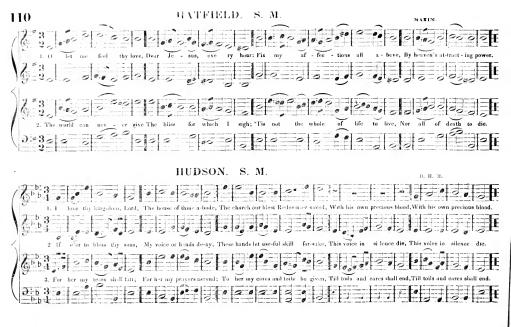


























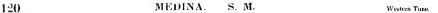


MOLDES

















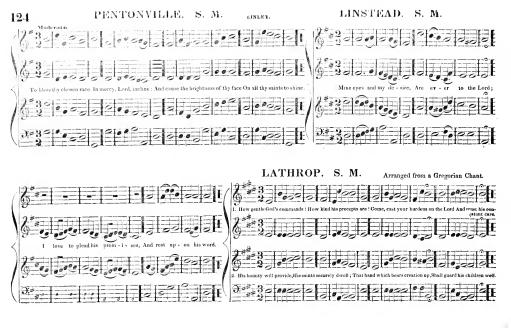
WEST SUDBURY. S. M. Double. BILLINGS





EVENING HYMN. S. M.







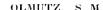












Arranged from a Gregorian Chant.





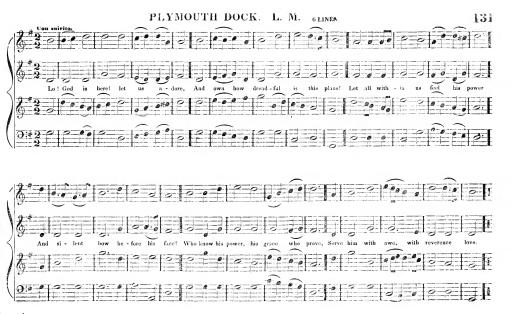
























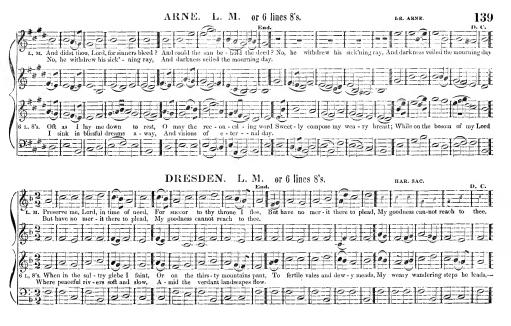


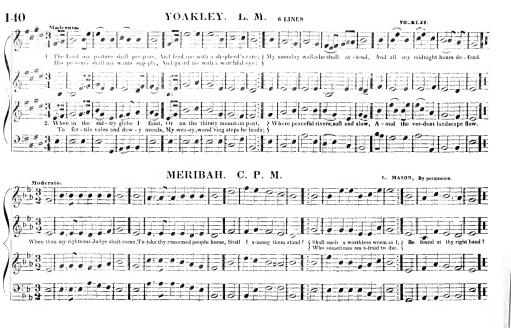






















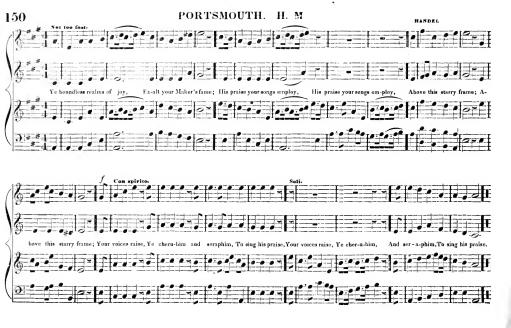






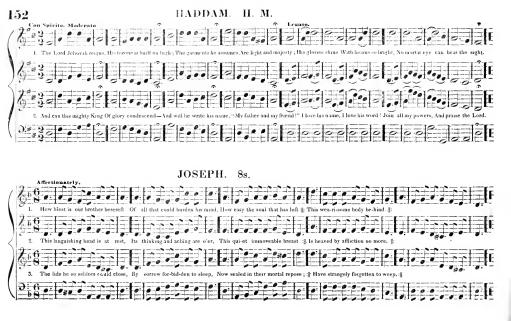


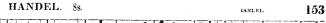








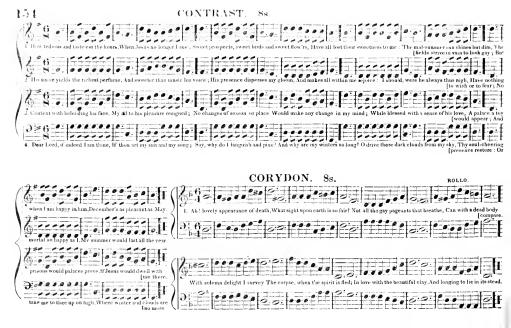








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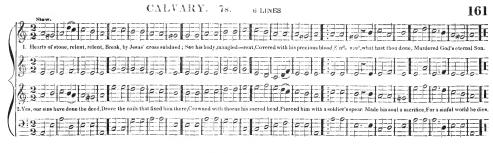




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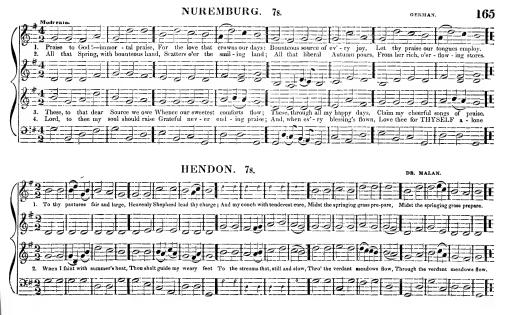
VOICE OF MERCY. 7s.

































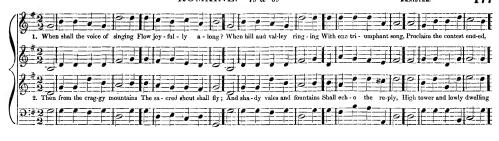




















See heathen nations bending, Before the God we love, And thousand hearts ascending In gratiude above; While sinners now confessing, The gospel call obey, And seek the Savior's blessing. A nation in a day. Blest river of salvation,
Pursue thy onward way,
Flow thou to every nation,
Nor in thy richness stay,
Stay not, till all the lowly
Triumphant reach their home,
Stay not, till all the holy,
Proclaim "The Lord has come.





2. The heath-en in his blind-ness, Rows down to wood and stone.

By wisdom from on high—
Shall we, to man benighted,
The lamp of hife deny?—
Salvation!— Oh, salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till earth's remotest nation
Has learned Messiah's name.

Shall we, whose souls are lighted

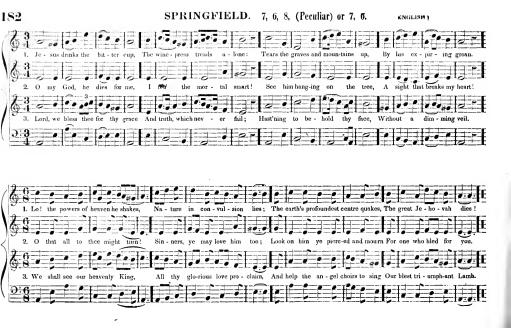
4. Waft—waft, ye winds, his story;
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole;
Till o'er our ransomed nature,
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
Returns in bilss to reurn.















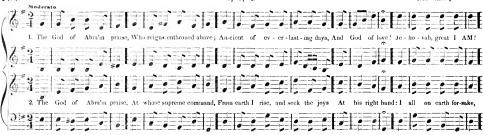






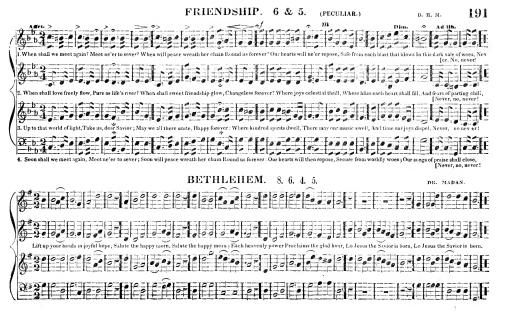








- 3 The God of Abra'm praise, Whose all-sufficient grace Shall guide me all my happy days. In all his ways : He deigns to call me friend. He calls himself my God! And he will save me to the end. Through Jesus' blood.
- I on his oath depend; I shall, on eagles' wings upborne, To beaven ascend. I shall behold his face. I shall his power adore: * And sing the wonders of his grace For evermore.











- 1 Our Father in heaven, We hallow thy name, Thy kingdom most holy, On earth he the same
 - O give to us daily
 - Our portion of bread,
 - It is from thy bounty, That all must be fed.
- 2 Forgive our transgression,
 And teach us to know,
 That humble compassion
 That pardons each foe
 Keep us from temptation,
 From weakness and sin,
 And thine be the glorv
 Forever. Amen

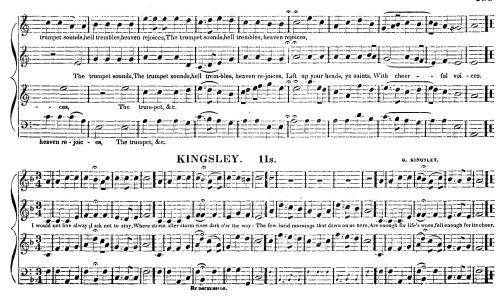














O Zion, afflicted with wave upon wave,
Whom no man can comfort, whom no man can save;
Wun darkness surrounded, by terrors dismayed,
In tollar and rowing, my strength is decayed.

Forget thee I will not—I cannot; thy name Engraved on my heart doth forever remain; The palms of my hands while I look on, I see The wounds I received when suff'ing for thee. Then trust me, and fear not; thy life is secure, My wisdom is perfect, supreme is my power. In love I correct thee, thy soul to refine.

To make thee at length in my tkeness to shine





I would not live alway, no—welcome the tomb, Since Jesus has lain there, I dread not its gloom; There, sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise, To hail him in triumph descending the skies.

Who, who would live alway, away from his God; Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode, Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns;

Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Savior and brethren, transported to greet While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the least of the soul

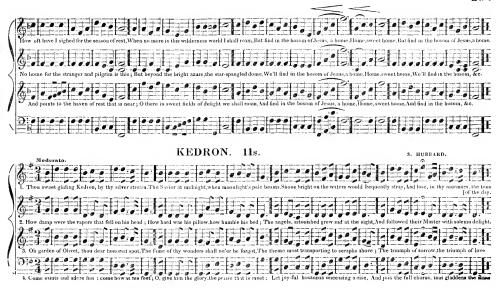




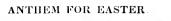
































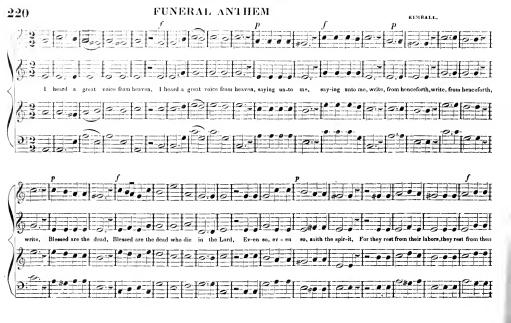
















COME YE DISCONSOLATE.

S. WEBBE.





























WATCHMAN TELL US OF THE NIGHT. 1. Watchman! tell us of the night, What its signs of pron-ise are.— Traveller! the ryon mountain's height, See that glo-ry heaming stat! 2. Watchman! tell us of the night, High-er yet that star as cends—Traveller! bles-sed-ness and light, Peace and truth its course portends. 3. Watchman! tell us of the night, For the morning seems to dawn—Traveller! darkness takes its flight, Doubt and ter-ror are withdrawn—





























AMERICAN VOCALIST.

PART II.







DEAL GENTLY WITH THY SERVANTS, LORD. 8 & 7.





THOSE EVENING BELLS.

Those evening bells—those evening bells, How many a tale their music tells Of youth, and home, and native clime, When I last heard their soothing chime.

Those pleasant hours have passed away, And many a heart, that then was gay, Within the tomb now darkly dwells, And hears no more those evening bells.

And so 'twill be when I am gone; That twoeful peal will still ring on, When other hards shall walk those dells, And sing your praise, sweet evening hells







Is he a Rock? How firm he proves! The Rock of Ages never moves: Yet the sweet streams that from him flow, Attend us all the desert through.

Is he designed a Corner Stone, For men to build their heaven upon? I'll make him my foundation too; Nor fear the plots of hell below.

Nor earth, nor seas, nor sun, nor stars, Nor heaven his full resemblance bears' His beauties we can never trace, Till we behold him face to face.





Let every mortal ear attend, And every heart rejoice;

The trumpet of the gospel sounds With an inviting voice.

Ho! all ye hungry, starving souls, That feed upon the wind,

And vainly strive with earthly toys To fill an empty mind;

Eternal Wisdom hath prepared
A soul-reviving feast,
And hids your longing appetites

And bids your longing appetites The rich provision taste. Ho! ye that pant for living streams, And pine away and die,

Here you may quench your raging thirs? With springs that never dry.

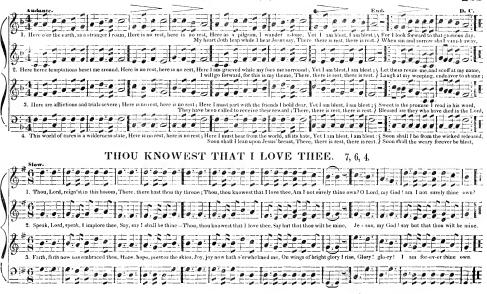
Rivers of love and mercy here, In a rich ocean join;

Salvation in abundance flows
Like floods of milk and wine.

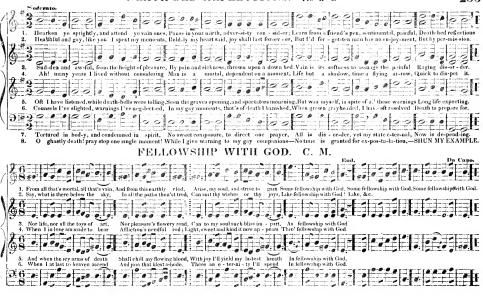
The happy gates of gospel grace, Stand open night and day:

Lord, we are come to seek supplier And drive our wants away.

he character here does not appear the most happily chosen to represent one beyond the reach of mercy.















3 My father read this holy book
To brothers, sisters dear—
How calm was my poor mother's look,
Who loved God's word to hear.
Her angel face—I see it yet!
What thronging memories come!
Again that little group is met,
Within the walls of home.

4 Thou truest friend man ever knew,
Thy constancy I've tried;
When all were false I've found thee true
My counsellor and guide.
The mines of earth no treasure give,

That could this volume buy—
In teaching me the way to live,
It learnt me how to die.



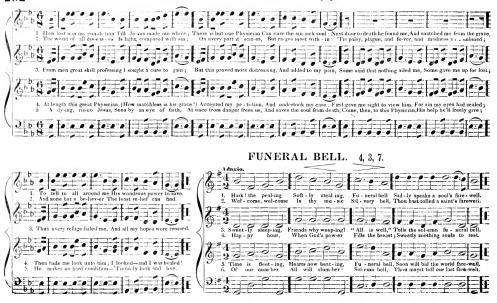




So pur-er light shall mark the road That leads me to the Lamb.

3. Calm and secene my frame;

- And falls the silent tear, There is a world where all are glad, And sorrow dwells not there.
- 2 I never clasp a friendly hand, In greeting, or farewell, But thoughts of an eternal home Within my bosom swell: A prayer to meet in heaven so last
 - Where all the ransomed come. And where eternal ages still shall find us all at home











2. How vain the delusion, that while you de - lay, \ Your hearts may grow better by staving a-way; While streams of salvation are flowing so free. Come wre ched come starving come just as you be.

In riches, in pleasures, what can you obtain, To soothe your affliction, or banish your pain: To bear up your spirit when summoned to die, Or waft you to mansions of glory on high

Why will you be starving and feeding on air? There's mercy in Jesus, enough and to spare, If still you are doubting, make trial and see, And prove that his mercy is boundless and free.

Come, give us your hand, and the Savior your heart And trusting in heaven we never shall part: O, how can we leave you? why will you not come We'll journey together, and som be at home





The gospel sounds a sweet release

To all in misery, And bids them welcome home to peace,

Jesus 1s on the mercy-seat, Before him bend the knee;

Let heaven and earth his praise repeat This is the Jubilee.

Come, ye redeemed, your tribute bring With songs of harmony;

While on the road to Canaan sing, This is the Jubilee

4. O, how I long to see That hap - py day, When all the heavenly tribes Shall find their long-sought home; The Jubilee of heavin, When will it come.







THE SAINT'S ADIEU TO EARTH.

Ye mountains and vallies, ye rivers, and plains, Thou earth, and thou ocean, adieu;

Present their bright hills to my view. My weeping relations, my brethren and friends,

Whose souls are entwined with my own.

Adieu for the present, my spirit ascends, Where friendship immortal is known.

The sight of transgression shall grieve me no more, 'Mid foes I no longer reside,

My conflicts with sin and with sinners are o'er. With saints I shall ever abide.

Ye Sabbaths below, which have been my delight. And thou blessed Volume divine. More permanent regions, where righteousness reigns, Ye've guided my footsteps, like stars during night;

Adien, my conductors benign,

Thou tottering aeat of disease, and pain,

Adieu, my dissolving abode :

I soon shall behold and possess thee again-A beautiful building of God.

Come, come, my dear Jesus! come quickly! release The soul thou hast bought with thy blood, And bid me ascend the bright regions of peace To feast on the smiles of my God









Nev-er did angels taste above Redeeming grace and dying love. \ Hail great Emmanuel! all divine! In thee thy Father's glories shine, Thou brightest, swectest, fairest One That eye hath seen or angel known

PRAYER.

Prayer is appointed to convey The blessings God designs to give : Long as they live should christians pray They learn to pray when first they live.

If pain afflict or wrongs oppress. If cares distract, or fears dismay : If guilt deject; if sin distress: In every case, still watch and pray,

'Tis prayer supports the soul that's weak; Though thought be broken, language lame Pray if thon canst, or canst not speak, But pray with faith in Jesus' name.

Depend on him; thou canst not fail, Make all thy wants and wishes known Fear not; his ments must prevail Ask but in faith, it shall be done.



*This porty, it is and, was compared and sing by three hadians, who neere educated at Distribution, at near one statement of one seatening content and in the most of which given is youthful price. Nearly half a century afterwards they provident silly mel again—the recollection of by-gone days drew them to the same epol and, at a meeting still more affecting, they composed and many the following:"—[Transition].

THE MEETING.

Parted many a toil-spent year, Pledged in youth, to mem'ry dear; Still, to friendship's magnet true, We, our social joys renew; Bound by love's insevered chain, Here, on earth, we meet again.

But our bowe; sunk to decay, Wasting time has swept away; And the youthful evergreen. Lopped by death, no more is seen; Bleak the winds sweep o'er the plan, When, in age we need tigain. Many a friend we used to greet, Here, on earth, no more we meet: Oft the fun'ral knell has rung; Many a heart has sorrow stung, Since we parted on this plain, Fearing ne'er to meet again.

Worn with toil, and sunk with years, We shall quit this vale of tears; And these hoary locks be laid Low in cold oblivion's shade; But, where saints and angels reign, We all hope to meet again!

- 4 Oft has he called thee, but thou wouldst not hear him,
 Mercies and judgments have alike been slighted;
 Yet he is gracious, and with arms unfolded,
 Whits to embrace thee.
- 5 Come, then, poor sinner, come away this moment,
 Just as you are, but come with heart relenting,
 Come to the fountain open for the guilty;
 Jesus invites you.
- 6 But, if you trifle with his gracious message, Cleave to the world and love its guilty pleasures, Mercy, grown weary, shall in righteous judgment, Leave you forever.
- 7 Oh! guilty sinner, hear the voice of warning; Fly to the Savior, and embrace his pardon; So shall your spirit meet, with joy triumphant, Death and the judgment



SECOND HYMN.

This world's not all a fleeting show. For man's illusion given ; He that hath soothed a widow's wo, Or wiped the orphan's tear, doth know There's something here of Heaven. And he that walks life's thorny way, With feelings calm and even, Home, home, home ! the Christian's welcome home ! Sweet, oh sweet the Christian's welcome home. Welcome home, welcome home, Whose path is lit from day to day By virtue's bright and steady ray, Hath something felt of Heaven. He who the Christian's course hath rus And all his foes forgiven-- Who measures out life's little span, In love to God, and love to man, On earth has tasted Heaven. NOTHING TRUE BUT HEAVEN. The smiles of joy, the tears of For man's il - bussion given: 3. Poor wanderers on a stor-my sea, From wave to wave we're driven; And fancy's flash, and reason's ray Serve but to light us on the way; There's nothing calm but Heaven. 4. And where's the hand held out to cheer The heart with anguish riven? For sorrow's sigh, and trouble's tear Have never found a refuge here; There's nothing kind but Heaven? In vain do mortals sigh for bliss, Without their sins for given ; True pleasure, ev-er - lasting peace, Are only found in God's free grace; There's nothing good but Heaven. From such as walk in wisdom's road. Cor - rod-ing fears are driven; They're washed in Christ's atoning blood, Enjoy communion with their God, And find their way to Heaven

To be sung at the end of the last verse.



"I'was that Jesus my Lord and my Savior was near, And o'er innocent souls breathed a spirit of pray!", {
 Twas that over the Mercy Seat where we adored. The wings of the cherubin granously lowered! } Thou dear blessed bower since I knelt in thy shade, The friends I once met there, now
 And sorrows and suns and reprotutings unifears I take embuttered my life in this dark value of tears.

[Seep with the dead

But aimed all my sorrows, repeatings and care I cannot forget thee, thou dear hower of prayer.

3 Then hail, blessed state! hail ye songuters of glory! Ye harpers of bliss, soon I'll meet you above!

And join your full 'choir in rehearsing the story, Śalvation from sorrow through Jesus' love:

The story of t

EDEN OF LOVE.

1 How sweet to reflect on the joys that await me In you blissful region, the haven of rest,

Where glorified spirils with welcome shall greet me, And lead me to mansions prepared for the blest. Encircled in light, and with glory enshrouded, My nappiness perfect my mind's sky unclouded,

- I'm bathe in the ocean of pleasure unbounded, And range with delight thro' the Eden of love.
- 2 While angelic legions with harps tuned celestial, Harmoniously join in the concert of praise. The saints as they flock from the regions terrestrial.

In land hallely dis their voices will ruse: Then songs to the L. mh shall re-echo thro' heaven,

Then songs to the 1, min shall resecte three hear My soul will respect to Finine nucleon given, All stary, all honor, all might and dominion,

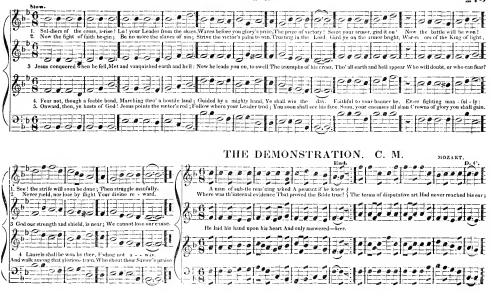
Who brought us thro grace to the I'den of it a

PISGAH. C. M.

1 Parks of the second of the s

How hap-py every child of grace, Who knows his sins forgiven ! This earth, he cries, is not my place, I seek my place in heaven to

I seek my place in heaven, I seek my place in heaven, This earth, he cries, is not my place, I seek my place in heaven.





THERE ARE ANGELS HOVERING ROUND!







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 warmed, and clothed, and cheered my guest. Laid him on mine own couch to rest, Then made the earth my bed, and seemed In Eden's garden while I dreamed.

Stripped, wounded, beaten nigh to death, I found him by the high-way side; I roused his pulse, brought back his breath, Revived his spirit, and supplied Wine, oil, refreshment—he was healed, I had myself a wound concealed, But from that hour forgot the smart And peace bound up my broken heart.

In prison I saw him next, condemned
To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
The tide of lying tongues I stemmed
And honored him 'mid shame and scorn,
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He asked if I for him would die.
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
But the free spirit cried "I will."

Then, in a moment, to my view
The stranger started from disguse;
The tokens in his hands I knew,—
My SAVIOR at odd before my eyes!
He spake, and my poor name he named—
"Off me thon hast not been ashamed;
These deeds shall try memorial be,
Pear not thon disst it unto are?



5 Brother, I go: farewell! farewell!
The sacred banner's waving now,
And every heart with praise shall swell,
And smiles shall deck the dark one's brow;
The star that beamed on Bethlehem's plain.
Shall ship on Affic's hores avain.

6 Brother, I go: farewell! farewell!
A voice is ringing wildly now
From every hill, from every glen,
And echoing from each mountain brow;
The dark hand stretching o'er the sea,
The big tear rolling fast and free.

The wanderer's gone, farewell! farewell! Thy God shall guide thee, exiled one; A cloud of glory o'er thee spread, And shield thee till thy work is done:

A wreath Liberia's twining now, And God shall bind it on thy brow EVENING PRAYER. 8 & 7

May the morn, &c

By Brillia I Italian. Ou f.		
0.4	End.	р. с.
7-2		
630000000000000000000000000000000000000	10. 10 10 6	10-11-3
1. Sa-vior, breathe an eve-ning blessing Ere re-pose our spir-its		
Sin and want we come con-fes-sing. Thou canst sive, and thou	canst heal. Sin and want we	come con-fes-sing.
\$ 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		
19 - 3 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 1 1 1 - 1 1 - 1	1 1 1000	10010
Sin and want, &c.	9- 	,
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2. Should swift death this night o'ertake us. And our couch becomes ou	r tomb;)	
May the morn in heaven a-wake us, Clad in light and deathles	s bloom! (May the morn in	heaven a-wake us.



THE SOLEMN INQUIRY. C. P. M.







Tis the sweet flowing music that steals o'er the wave Of Jordan's lone river as its billows! brave; The music of angels who hasten to bear My soul o'er the waters to that blessed shore.

A glimpse of bright glory now beams on my sight, I sink in sweet visions of heaven's dawning light. Bright spirits are whispering so soft in my ear Of heaven, sweet heaven! I long to be there







LONG TIME AGO 8 & 4



Budding fig-trees tell that-summer Dawns o'er the land,

Signs portend that Jesus' coming, Is near at hand

Children, let your lights be burning, In hope of heaven,

Waiting for our Lord's returning At dawn or even.

8

When he comes a voice from heaven Shall pierce the tomb,

"Come ve blessed of my Father Children, come home

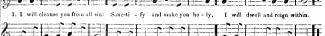


COMING HOME. C. M.









- 2. Je-sus suffered, grouned, and died, On the cross the healing fountain, Gush-ed from his wounded side.
- 3. To the pure ce-les-tial spher, Let me ask the sol-smn question, Has the Lord a wit-ness here?

HYMN

- 1. Gently Lord, O gently lead us, Through this lonely vale of tears, And O Lord in mercy give us. Thy rich grace in all our fears. O refresh us with thy blessing,
 - O refresh us with thy grace; May thy mercies, never ceasing, Fit us for thy dwelling place,
- 2. In the hour of pain and anguish, In the hour when death draws near Suffer not our hearts to languish. Suffer not our souls to fear.
 - When this mortal life is ended. Bid us in thine arms to rest, Till by angel bands attended.
 - We awake among the blest



- Hail, ye sighing sons of sorrow,
 View with me th autumnal gloom;
 Learn from thence your fate, to-morrow
 Dead, perhaps laid in the tomb!
- See all nature fading, dying, Silent, all things seem to mourn; Life from vegetation flying, Brings to mind the mould'ring urn.
- 2 Oft autumnal tempests rising, Make the lofty forest nod;
- Scenes of nature, how surprising!
 Read in nature, nature's God.
 See the God, the great Creator.
- Lives eternal in the sky,

 While we mortals yield to nature.
- Bloom awhile, then fade and die.

- 3 Sorrow now my mind depresses,
 Autumn shows me my diccay;
 Brings to mind my past distresses,
 Warns me of a dying day,
 Autumn makes me melancholy,
 Strikes dejection through my soul,
 While I mourn my former folly,
 Waves of sorrow o'er me roll.
- 4 What to me are autumn's treasures,
 Since I know no carthly joy?
 Long I've lost all youthful pleasures,
 Time must youth and health destroy.
 Age and sorrow now have blasted
 Every youthful, pleasing dream;
 Quivering age with youth contrasted,
 Oh how short life's Jeries seem!

- 5 Former friends, how oft I've sought them, Just to cheer my drooping mind, But they're gone like leaves in autumn, Driven before the dreary wind.
 - As the annual frosts are cropping Leaves and tendrils from the trees, So my friends are yearly dropping, Through old age and dire disease.
- 6 Fast my sun of life's declining,
 I must sleep in death's dark night;
 But my hope, pure and refining,
 Rests in future life and light.

When a few more years I've wasted,
When a few more springs are o'er,
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall tive to die no more





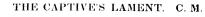
Did my footsteps entwine. And I hardened my heart To that impulse divine-"Repent!" cried the Spirit, the witnessing Spirit, For I slighted the Spirit-the long waiting Spirit, The Spirit of love.

But years fled apace, And with sin I grew wild, For the world and its tempters My conscience defiled-So I slighted the Spirit, the pitying Spirit The Spirit of love.

Then youth, with its snares

And now I am old. My temples are hoar And I feel the warm breath Of His impulse no more, I mocked at His love.

Alas! I must die. And I fear to depart. Forsaken by Him Who converteth the heart ! Oh! grieve not the Spirit-the life-giving Spirit The Spirit of love.





HOPE.

- "My soul, hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise Him."—[David.]
- O thou who driest the mourner's tear
 How dark this world would be,
 If, pierced by sins and sorrow here,
 We could not fly to thee!
- 2 The friends, who in our sun-hine live When winter comes, are flown; And he who has but tears to give, Must weep those tears alone.
- 3 Oh! who could bear life's stormy doom,
 Did not thy wing of love
 Come brightly wafting through the gloom
 Our peace-branch from above?
- 4 Then sorrow touched by thee, grows bright,
 With more than rapture's ray;
 As derkness shows us worlds of hight,
 Wo never saw by da

KEYES C M



SAILOR'S HYMN. 88 & 78, IDOUPLES



HE HATH DONE ALL THINGS WELL. L. M.







THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION. 88, (PECULIAR.)



ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

See the royal banner flying, Hear the heralds loudly crying, Rebel sinners, royal favor Now is offered by the Savior. Chorus.

Hear, ye sons of wrath and ruin, Who have wrought your own undoing; Here is life and free salvation Offered to the whole creation!

Here is wine, and milk, and honey, Come, and purchase without money; Mercy like a flowing fountain, Streaming from the holy mountain! For this love let rocks and mountains Purling streams and crystal fountains, Roaring thunders, lightnings' blazes, Shout the great Messiah's praises.

Now our hearts have caught new fire, Brethren, raise your voices higher; Shout with joyful acclamation, To the Prince of our salvation.

Shout, ye saints, make joyful mention, Christ hath purchased our redeemption; Angels, shout the pleasing story, Through the brighter worlds of glory.

BOWER OF PRAYER.

How sweet were the zephyrs perfumed with the piae, The ivy, the balsam, and wild eglantine; But sweeter, O sweeter, superlative were The joys that I tasted in answer to prayer.

For Jesus my Savior oft deigned to meet, And bless with his presence my humble retreat; Oft filled me with rapture and blessedness there Inditing in heaven's own language my prayer.

Dear bower, I must leave you and bid you adieu And pay my devotions in parts that are new; Well knowing my Savior resides everywhere. And can in all places give answer to prayer.







DVING BOY

Never, beside your knee, Shall I, again, kneel down at night to pray. Nor with the morning wake, and sing the lay You taught to me.

Father! I'm going home To that good home you spoke of, that blest land Where it is one bright summer always, and

Storms do not come

200

I must be happy there-From pain and death you say I shall be free-That sickness never enters there, and we Shall meet again!

Brother, the little snot I used to call my garden, where, long hours, We've stayed to watch the budding things and flowers, Forget it not

Plant there some Box or Pine. Something that lives in winter, and shall be A verdant offering to my memory. And call it mine

Sister, the young rose tree That all the spring has been my pleasant care, Just putting forth its leaves so green and fair, I give to thee.

And when its roses bloom. I shall be gone away -- my short life done! But will you not bestow a single one

Upon my tamb?

Now Mother, sing the tune You song last night-I'm weary and must sleep-Who was it called my came! nay, do not weep, You'll all come snon.

SAINTS' SWEET-HOME.

Allure me no londer, ve false glowing charms! The Savior invites me, I'll go to his arms; At the banquet of mercy, I hear there is room, O there may I feast with his children at home.

Farewell, vain amusements, my follies, adien. While Jesus, and heaven, and glory I view; I feast on the pleasures that flow from his throne. The foretaste of heaven, sweet heaven, my home.

The days of my exile are passing away, The time is approaching when Jesus will say, Well done, faithful servant, sit down on my throne. And dwell in my presence, forever at home.

Affliction, and sorrow, and death shall be o'er. The saints will unite to be parted no more; Their loud hallelnighs fill heaven's high dome. They dwell with their Savier forever at home.







Tis the last blooming summer These eyes may hehold, Long, long ere another, This heart may be cold! But time's golden moments My sins have beguiled, And I grieve that so shortly This pulse must be stilled.

In spuise must be stilled.

2 On a death bed of sorrow
Dark houps roll by,
Forsaken of Heaven
Ah, who dares to die!
The turf will press sadly
Upon my lone grave,
For, alas! I have spurned Him
Who only can save.

HE RESTORETH MY SOUL.

I love the Lord, he heard my cries, And pitied every groan, Long as I live when troubles rise,

I'll hasten to his throne

My God hath saved my soul from death And dried my falling tears, Now to his praise I'll spend my breath

low to his praise I'll spend my breat
And my remaining years







Death, with the weapons of war lay me low, Strike, King of terrors, I fear not the blow; Jesus hath broken the bars of the tomb:

Joyfully, joyfully will I go home, Bright will the morn of eternity dawn, Death shall be banished, his sceptre be gone; Joyfully then, shall I witness his doom; Joyfully, joyfully, safely at home.

THE CHRISTIAN VICTOR.*

Happy the spirit released from its clay: Happy the soul that goes bounding away; Singing, as upward it nastes to the skies, "Victory! victory! homeward I rise."

Many the toils it has passed through below, Many the seasons of trial and wo: Many the doubtings it never should sing.

Victory! victory! thus on the wing,

* Select Melodies.

There lies the wearisome body at rest: Closed are its eyelids, and quiet its breast; But the glad spirit, on pinions of light, " Victory ! victory !" sings in its flight.

While we are weeping our friends gone from earth.

Angels are singing their heavenly birth; "Welcome, oh welcome to our happy shore; Victory! victory! weep ye no more."

[home. How can we wish them recalled from their Longer in sorrowing exile to roam? [neath. Safely they passed from their troubles he-

Victory! victory! shouting in death, Thus let them slumber, till Christ from the skies. Bids them in glorified bodies arise :

Singing as upward they spring from the tomi. "Victory ! victory ' Jesus hath come !"





That Bible, the volume of God's inspiration, At mora and at evening could yield us delight. The prayer of our sire was a sweet invocation, For merey by day, and safety through night. Our hymns of devotion in harmony swelling, All warm from the heart of a family bandling, Italf raised us from earth to that rapturous dwelling, Described in the Bible that lay on the state of

Ye scenes of tranquility long have we parted,
My hopes almost gone, and my parents no more,
In sorrow and sadness I ream broken hearted,
And wander alone on a far distant shore;
Yet how can I doubt a dear Savior's protection,
Fergetful of grifts from his bountiful hand;
Oh! let me with patience receive ms correction,
And think of the Bible that lay on the stand,
The old fashioned Bible, the dear blessed Bible

The family Bible, that lay on the stand.



2d Ending.



Filled with delight, my raptured soul
Would here no longer stay!
Though Jordan's waves around me roll,

Though Jordan's waves around me roll, Fearless I'd launch away.

8

There on those high and flowery plains
Our spirits ne'er shall tire;
But, in perpetual joyful strains,
Redeeming love admire



THE DEATH OF MOZART.

History informs us that Wolfgang Mozart, the great German composer, died at Vienna in 1791 .- There is something strikingly beautiful and touching in the circumstances of his death. His sweetest song was the last he sung, the "REQUIEM." He had been employed on this exquisite piece for several weeks, his soul filled with inspiration of richest melody, and already claiming kindred with immortality. After giving it his last touch, and breathing into it that undying spirit of song which was to consecrate it through all time as his evenian strain, he fell into a gentle and quiet slumber. At length the light footsteps of his daughter Emelie, awoke him. "Come hither, Emelie," said he, "my task is done; the Requiem-my Requiem-is finished!" "Say not so, dear father," said the gentle girl, interrupting him as tears stood in her eyes. "You must be better-you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it. I am sure we will nurse you well again. Let me bring you something refreshing " "Do not deceive yourself, my love," said the dying father; this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From Heaven's mercy alone do I took for aid in this my dying hour. You spoke of re-Geshment, my Emelie; take these my last notes; sit down to my piano here—sing with them the hymn of your sainted mother; let me once more hear those tones which have been my solace and delight." Emelie obeyed, and with tenderest emotion sang the following stanzas:

- Spirit, thy labor is o'er,
 Thy term of probation is run,
 Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
 And the race of immortals begun.
- 2 Spirit! look not on the strife, Or the pleasures of earth with regret, Nor pause on the threshold of immortal life, To mourn for the day that is set.
- 3 Spirit! no fetters can bind, No wicked have power to molest; There the weary like thee—there the mourners shall find A Heaven, a mansion of rest!

As she concluded, says an account before us, she dwelt for a moment on the low notes of the piece, and then turning from the instrument, looked in vain for the approving smile of her father. It was the still, passionless smile which the wrapt and joyful spirit had left, with the seal of dearh upon those features.





So have ye buried her— Up! and depart, To life and to duty With undismayed heart: Fear not—for the love Of the stranger will keep, The casket that lies In the Rock of the deep.

Peace! to thy bosom,
Thou servant of God!
The vale thou art treading,
Before, thou hast trod:
Precious dust thou hast laid
By the Hopia tree,
And treasure as precious
In the Rock of the sea!



. Dring words of the Rev. Thomas Drummend















HYMN.

EWION.

- 1 Let worldly minds the world pursue, It has no charms for me; Once I admired its trifles too, But grace has set me free.
- 2 As by the light of opening day The stars are all concealed; So earthly pleasures fade away When Jesus is revealed.
- 3 Now, Lord, I would be thine alone, And wholly live to thee; But may I hope that thou wilt own A worthless worm like me?
- 4 Yes, though of sinners I'm the worst I cannot doubt thy will; For, if thou hadst not loved me first, I had refused thee still







My father read this holy book
To brothers, sisters dear—
How calm was my poor mother's look,
Who loved God's word to hear.
Her angel face—I see it yet!
What thronging memories come!
Again that little group is met,
Within the walls of home.

Thou truest friend man ever knew,

Thy constancy I've tried;
When all were false I've found thee true,
My comsellor and guide.
The mines of earth on treasure give,
That could this volume buy—
In teaching me the way to I.ve.
It learned me how to die.







NOT ASHAMED OF JESUS. L. M.









HYMN.

- 1 Sweet the moments, rich in blessing, Which before the cross I spend: Life and health, and peace possessing, From the sinner's dving Friend. Truly blessed is this station, Low before his cross to lie: While I see divine compassion Beaming in his gracious eye.
- 2 Love and grief my heart dividing, With my tears his feet I'll bathe; Constant still, in faith abiding. Life deriving from his death. May I still enjoy this feeling, In all need to Jesus go:
- Prove his wounds each day more healing, And himself more fully know.







To the servant who, watching, doth wait for his Lord, 'Tis the plaudit, "Well done!" the welcoming word!

The passport to glory, sent down from the sky, The signal that saith, "Thy redemption is nigh!"

Yea, blessed are they, who by conquering grace, Have fought a good fight and have finished their race. And, who, when the time of departure is near, Have found that in faith there is triumph o'er fear.

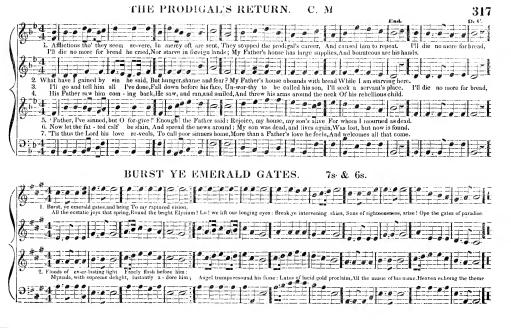
O Lord! when thy servant shall enter the vale Of the shadow of death, may his courage not fail -Having Christ formed within, and his prize full in views May the rod and the staff guide him happily through.

BURST YE EMERALD GATES.

Four and twenty elders use From their princely station: Shout his glorious victories,

Sing the great salvation: Cast their crowns before his throne. Cry, in reverential tobe. Glory be to God alone. Holy, holy, holy One!

Hark! the thrilling symphonies Seem, methinks, to seize us: Join we to the holy lays-Jesus! Jesus! Jesus! Sweetest sound in seraph's song. Sweetest note on mortal's tongue Sweetest carol ever sung: Jesus! Jesus! flow along









^{7.} Biest are the men of peaceful life, Who one nch the coals of growing strife; They shall be called the heirs of bliss. The sons of God, the God of peace. The sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace. The sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God of Peace are the sons of God, the God o

3. Still o'er the crowded scene I gazed: Against the lu-rid eastern sky I saw the shameful CROSS upraised; I saw the sufferer doomed to die.

4. Then softly from that gathering throng A-rose the sound of solemn song; And while I caught the swelling lay, The myriad voi-ces seemed to say—

.20

5. I woke:—thou wast not by my side. I beard a loud ex-ult-ing cry: I heard the scoraful priests deride, The elders murmar 'Cru-ci-fy!'

6. Our s-enes of car - lv love are past; Our youthful spring is withered all; A - far from Rome our lot is cast, Beneath the sun-ny skies of Gaul;*

1. But o'er the vision of my soul The mys-tic future seemed to roll; And in the deep prophetic trance, Revealed its treasures to my glance.

2. The glad-some youtd, and man of care—All tribes, all a - ges, mingled there; And all, where'er I turned to see, In humble silence bent the knee.

3. Twas He whom late with sorrowing mien, In Zi - on's streets I oft had seen; And now, in blood and ag - o - ny, He turned a dy-ing look on me.
4. And we be lieve in him that died. By PONTHS PHATE crucified—That He shall come, when time is ded, To judge the living and the dead

5. O PILATE! halst thou marked my prayer. That guildless blood to shield and spare, That deed of horror would not be A starn to thine—a curse to thee!

5. Or The Aley had the more y treasured with a galactic market my page 1 of the call and the second of the call my heart for get The CRUCIFIED OF GALILEE!

Ponting Pilate died in crite at Vicena a small town near Lyons, in France.

AMERICAN VOCALIST.

PART III.

CANAAN. L. M.







1. grace divine, From Jesus flow to eve - ry vice, Which makes the dead revive, Which makes the dead revive.

as the rose, When Jesus conquers all his foes, And makes his people one, And makes his people one

Come, brethren, ye who love the Lord, And taste the sweetness of his word,

In Jesus' wavs go on; Our troubles and our trials here. Will only make us richer there,

When we arrive at home.

Amen, amen, my soul replies. I'm bound to meet you in the skies,

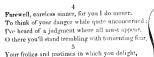
And claim my mansion there; Now here s my heart, and here's my hand To meet you in that heavenly land, Where we shall part no more.







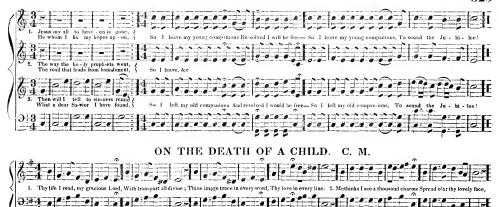
CAMP OF THE HEBREWS. 8&7.



Your frolies and pastimes in which you delight, Will serve to torment you with dreadful affright. You'll think of the sermons that you've heard in vain When hope's gone forever, of hearing again.

Farewell, faithful christians, farewell all around, Perhaps well not meet till the last trump shall sound. To meet you in glory I give you my hand; Tur Savior to praise in a pure social band







- 3 I take these little lambs, said he, And lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in me, In me be ever blest.
- 4 Death may the bands of life unloose, But can't dissolve my love: Millions of infant souls corrusse The tamily above.
- 5 Their feeble frames my power shall raise And mould with heavenly skill;
 I'll give them tongues to sing my praise, And hands to do my will.
- 6 His words the happy parents hear
 And shout with joys divine;
 O Savior, all we have and are
 Shall he foregon thing



But this 1 do find, we two are so joined, He'll not live in glory, and leave me behind.





I LOVE THE HOLY SON OF GOD.



The san would not behold the scene, Around was thrown night's sable screen, Nature was dressed in mouraful mien, And sighed when Jesus suffered. But ah! his pesceutors stood, That cruel and malicious brood, Unmoved to see his gushing blood

And shocking insults offered.

Say, why did not his anger burn, And floods of vengeance on them turn? Amazing! now his howels yearn,

In soft compassion o'er them. No fury kindles in his eye,

They beam with love; and when he dies, "Father forgive," the sufferer cries,
And makes excuses for them!

How ardent ought my love to he; To him who's done so much for me, My faithful service, constant, free, And all my powers employing. I ought his cross with pleasure bear, And place my all of glorying there, In his reproach most gladly share, In tribulation joying.

Oh never shall it be concealed, He hath in me his love revealed, Of all my sms a pardon sealed.

I feel his blessed favor.
In Him I do and will rejoice,
I'll praise him with a cheerful voice,
Until the theme my tongue employs,
In Heaven above forever.

SOLDIERS OF THE CROSS.







- O could I reach that heavenly throng I'd ne'er return again,
- Nor would I think the season long That I had suffered pain.
- The sons of Zion marching home
- Along the heavenly street,
- Till he will come again. There would I hail them as they come Then I shall join that heavenly throng And fall at Jesus' feet. And in his kingdom reign.

- 3 And if you want more witnesses, We have some just at hand, Who lately have experienced
 - The glory of that land. It comes in copious showers down-
 - Our souls can scarce contain.
 - It fills our ransomed powers now, And yet we drink again.
- My soul looks up and sees him smile Says Faith, "look vonder, see the crown "But stop," says Patience, "wait a while, While he the blessing sends, Laid up in heaven above!" And I am thinking all the while-Says hope, "it shortly shall be mine."
 - "I'll wear it soon," says love,
 - Desire says, "this is my home, Then to my place I'll fly.
 - I cannot bear a longer stay, My rest I fain would see."

- 4 The glories of that heavenly land I've oftimes felt before, And what I feel is but a taste
 - Which makes me long for more Had I the pinions of a dove
 - I'd fly and be at rest. Then would I soar to worlds above And dwell among the blest.
 - The crown's for those who fight. The prize for those who run the race
 - By faith and not by sight." Then faith doth take a pleasing view,
 - Hope waits, Love sits and sings, Desire flutters to be gone, But Patience clips her wings.

"When will this journey end?"

I contemplate it can't be long









- 3. It would not appear such a mountain high, Nor such a task, dear sinner, for thee, If you loved the Man Who first laid the plan,
- Of climbing the quantain Calvary. 4. 'I'd rather abide in this pleasant plain. My gay and merry friends to see, And tarry awhile
- In the joys of the world. Than to climb up the mountain Cslvary.'
- 5. Your gay companions must be in the dust. Their souls are bound for misery ; And if you ever stand. On Canaan's happy land,
- You must climb up the mountain Calvary. 6. 'Ud rather have peace, and live at my case, Than to be afflicted thus by thee: When blooming youth is gone.
 - And when old age comes on. I will climb up the mountain Calvary '
- 7. There is no better time than youth To travel the mountain as you see; When old are comes on. You are burdened with sin.
- Then how can you climb up Calvary? 8. O. hark, I hear a doteful smund! From scenes of much and reveiry. A blooming youth is gone.
- And is laid in the tomb,
- Who refused to climb Mount Calvary.
- Say, is there mercy still for me, For in sin t've some on. Till I fear I'm undone. Lord, help me to climb Mount Catvary! 10. O tarry not in all the plain.

9. 'Alas, I know not what to do,

Lest it prove a dangerous snare to thee; But look to the Man. Who was slain for your sin, And he'll help you to ctimb Mount Calvery,

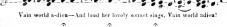




And faith in live-ly ex - er - cise, And distant hills of Ca-maan rise.

The soul for joy then claps her wings, And load her levely sonnet sings, Vain world adieu!





With cheerful hope her eyes explore Each landmark on the distant shore; The trees of life, the pastures green, The golden streets, the crystal stream; Again for joy she claps her wings, And leud her levely sonnet sings, Vain world, adieu. The nearer still she draws to land, More eager all her powers expand: With steady helm, and free beut sail, Her auchor drops within the veil: Again for joy she claps her wings, And her celestial sonnet sings, Glery to God!

THE IMPARTIAL SONG



- 1. The great God of love, hath shined from above, Hath taught us the Impartial Song; The Spirit is come, and the work is begun, And we all are a nit-ed in one.
- 2. Salva-tion we see, for all nations is free. The members of Christ all are one: So we'll march uniform, and undanated face the storm, Ever singing the Impartial Song.
- 2. Salva-tion we see, for all nations is free, The members of Christ all are one; So we'll march uniform, and and and and and a the storm, Ever singing the Impartial Son
- 3. United in one the race we will run,
 Press forward in leve without fear,
 Those glories pursue which the world agree knew,
 No'er will till the gospel they ha.
 - 4. We'll meunt on the wing, and with ardor we'll sing, Hallelojah to God and the Lamb! With rapture we'll sound, o'er Immanuel's ground What a loving Redeemer hath done.
- 5. Then let us be true, and eur joerney pursue
 Toward heaven, our glorious home;
 Still reled by the word, Christ hath left on record,
 Singing glory to Jesus—Amea.



Springs up and fills my sail, My vessel goes with ease Before the pleasant gale: And runs as much an hour, or more, As in a month or two before,

5 The Bible is my chart, By it the seas I know;

I cannot with it part, It rocks and sands doth show: It is a chart and compass too,

Whose needle points for ever true. 6 When through the voy'ge I get, (Though rough, it is but short,)

The pilot angels meet, To bring me into port: And when I land on that blest shore I shall be safe for evermore.





While passing a garden I paused to hear, A voice faint and plaintive, from one that was near; The voice of the suff 'rer affected my heart, While pleading in anguish the poor sinner's part. ■3 I listened a moment, then turned me to see

What man of compassion this stranger might be! I saw him, low, kneeling, upon the cold ground, The loveliest BEING that ever was found.

4 So deep were his sorrows, so fervent his prayers, That down o'er his bosom rolled sweat, blood and tears I wept to behold him,-I asked him his name, He answered, "'tis JESUS! from heaven I came!"

5 "I am thy Redeemer! for thee I must die, The cup is most bitter, but cannot pass by ! Thy sins, like a mountain, are laid upon me And all this deep anguish I suffer for thee!"





2 Is not the time come for the church to be gathered Into the one Spirit of God;

Baptized by one Spirit, into the one body, Partaking Christ's flesh and his blood;

They drink in one Spirit, which makes them all see, They're one in Christ Jesus, wherever they be, The Jew and the Gentile, the bond and the free.

3 Then blow we the trumpet in pure testimony, And let the world hear it again;

O come ve from Babylon, Egypt, and Sodom, And make your way over the plain, Come, wash all your robes in the blood of the Lamb,

And walk in the Spirit through Jesus' name, In the pure testimony you will overcome.

The world will not persecute these who are like them A battle is coming between the two kingdoms The great prince of darkness is mustering his force But hold them the same as their own; The armies are gathering round: To make you his pris'ners again, The pure testimony and vile persecution

The pure testimony eries out separation. Which causes false teachers to frown:

Come out from foul spirits and practices too,

The track of your Savior keep still in your view,

The pure testimony will cut the way through

Will come to close contest ere long: Then gird on your armor, ye saints of the I ord, And he will direct you by his living word;

The pure testimony will cut like a sword.

By slanders, reproaches, and vile persecution. That you in his cause may remain:

Then shun his temptations wherever they lie,

And fear not his servants whatever they say; The PURE TESTIMONY will give you the day





Learning, that boasting, glittering thing, Scarcely is worth possessing: Riches forever on the wing, Scarce can be called a blessing: Fame like a shadow flies away, Titles and dignities decay, Nought but religion can display, Joys that are freed from trouble.

Beauty with all its gaudy show, Is but a painted hubble, Short are the triumples wit bestows Full of decent and trouble; Sensual pleasures swell desire, Just as the luel feeds the fire Only religion can inspire. Bliss that is worth possessing

WILL YOU GG?











- As the priests give the sound and the Irumpets resound, All my soul is exulting to go
 - If I'm faithful and true, and my journey pursue, Till I stand on the heavenly shore. I shall joyfully see what a blessing to me,
 - Was the mortifying cross which I bore,
- 5. The way is all new, as it opens to view, And behind is a foaming Red sea So none now need to speak of the onions and leeks. Or to talk about garlies to me.
- 6. On Jordan's near side, I can never abide. For no place here of refuge I see, Till I come to the spot, and inherst the lot. Which the Lord God will give anto me
- 7. What though some in the rear preach up terror and fear, 11. All my honors and wealth, all my pleasures and health. And complain of the trials they meet; Tho' the giants before with great fury do roar, I'm resolved I will never retreat.
- 8. We are little 'tis true, and our numbers are few. And the sons of old Anak are tall: But while I see a track I will never so back. But go on at the risk of my all
- I am willing should now be at stake; If my Christ I obtain I shall think it great gain. For the sacrifice which I shall make,
- 12. When I all have forsook, like a bubble 'twill look. From the midst of a glorified throng, Where all losses are gain, where each sorrow and pain, Are exchanged for the conqueror's song





Joseph took his body down, Shrouded it in linen;

COME MY BRETHREN. 7s & 6s.





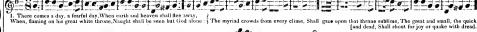
Clap my glad wings and soar away, Clap my glad wings and soar away, And shout redeeming love.

4. And if you meet with tri - als. And troubles on your wa

do not be dis - couraged, For Je-sus is your friend







Oh! how shall 1, a sinner born,
Lift up my head on that dread morn,
When glory, brightening to excess,
Proclaims the God of holiness?
Proclaims the God of holiness of
Who, by his own omnifie word,
Who, by his own omnifie word,
Made thousand thousand worlds to be
the sneaks again: and lo! they flee.

When orbs on orbs affrighted fly, In lawless terror through the sky; When thrones and powers celestial fall Before the glorious ALL; IN ALL; Oh! how shall!, of baser birth, A sighil man, a worm of earth, Presume to meet the burning gaze, That wrans the heavens in sheets of blaze. Father, Eternal! God of love!
Look down from mercy's seat above;
Through Jesus now be reconciled
To me, a wayward, wandering child:
Be thou, O Christ, my stay, my trust,
And when I moulder into dust,
And when I rise from dust again.
Be mine O God!—Amen—Amen.



Thus fainting souls by sin diseased. There's none can save but Jesus; With more than plague or palsy seized. Oh! help them on to Jesus. Oh! Savior hear their mournful cry. And tell them thou art Jesus: Oh! speak the word, or they must die.

And bid farewell to Jesus:

Now let them hear thy voice declare, Thou sin-forgiving Jesus.

That thou didst die to hear their prayer, And give them help in Jesus. The great Physician now is near,

The sympathizing Jesus; He speaks the drooping heart to cheer, Oh! hear the voice of Jesus.

All glory to the dving Lamb. I now believe in Jesus. I love the blessed Savior's name, I love the name of Jesus: And when to that bright world above. We rise to see our Jesus,

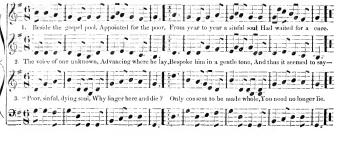
We'll sing around the throne of love. The blessed name of Jesus

SINNER, CAN YOU HATE THE SAVIOR.

O THAT WILL BE JOYFUL. C. M.



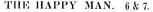




"The Savior passing by, Well knows your sinking state. And while the Savior is so nigh, The sinner need not wait.

That voice dispelled the charm, His fatal slumbers broke: He saw his sins with fresh alarm. And feared the vengeful stroke.

Unable to endure. He called for aid divine-The great Physician wrought the cure : That guilty soul was mine.





In poverty he's happy, for he knows he has a Friend, Who never will forsake him till the world shall have an end.

He rises in the morning, with the lark he "ines his lays," In siekness, pain and sorrow, he never will repine, And offers up a tribute to his God in prayer and praise, While he is drawing nourishment from Christ the living And then to his labor he cheerfully repairs, In confidence believing that God will hear his prayers,

Whatever he engages in at home or abroad, His object is to he nor and to glorify his God

When trouble presses heavily be leans on Jesus' breast, And in his precious promises he finds a quiet rest. The voke of Christ is easy, and his burden always ugir, He lives, nor is he weary till Canaan heaves in sight.

'Tis thus you have his lustory thro' life from day to day. Religion is no mystery, with him 'lis a beaten way; And when upon his pillow he lies down to die, In hope he rejoices for he knows his God is nigh And when life's lamp is flickering, his soul on wings of

Away to realms of glory thes to reign with Christ above





Guide us. Lord, by thy good Spirit, Which shall teach us all the truth. On thy gospel word we'll venture, Till in death's cold arms we sleep. Love our Lord, and Christ our Savior, O ! good Shepherd, feed thy sheep.

Hear the Prince of our salvation, Saying, " Fear not, lit'le flock; I myself am your Foundation. You are built upon this Rock:

Shun the paths of vice and folly. Scale the mount, although it's steen

Look to me, and be ve holy, I delight to feed my sheep."









Such a suide ! no suide attends thee. Hence for thee my tears arise;

Tis museen by mortal even-O I'm bound &c. 'Yes, unseen, but still believe me,

Such a guide my steps attend . He'il in every strait relieve me. He will guide me to the end. 'Lam bound A.c.

Pilgrim, see that stream before thee, Darkly winding through the vale; Should its deadly wayes roll o'er thee: Would not then thy contrare fail? ' No-Uni bound, &c.

' No that stream has onthing frightful. To its brink my steps t'll bend, Thence to plunge 'twill be delightful, There my pilgrimage will end.' 'I am bound, &c.

While I eazed, with speed surprising, Down the stream she plunged from sight Gazing still, I saw her rising, Like an angel clothed with light. O she's rone to, &c.

Cease my heart this mournful crying, . Beath will burst this sullen gloom : Soon my spirit, fluttering, flying, Will be borne beyond the tomb.

O Pro bound. Ac



To our happy ears
Blessed news is brought,
Tidings of the work
Love divine has wrought,
Gracious news, and merciful,—
How we love the Sabbath School.

Teachers, you are kind,
Thus to point the road
Leading us from sin
To our Father God!
May we all be dutiful
In the precious Sabbath School.

Sweetly fades the light Of each passing day, Fairest is the night Of the Sabbath day. Then our hearts with praise are full For the precious Sabbath School.

CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.







3 Ah, no wealth or grandeur, Or titles of honor. Can ever impart a sweet calm to the mind; All, all is delusion,

Their pleasures, confusion,

4 Then haste to the mountain. Where flow from a fount in.

The Eden of pleasure,

A permanent treasure. The harbor of rest, for no billows are there. 5 Your peace, like a river,

To that blissful region. Where dove-eved religion, Lowites vou-U haste, for she becker- you home

For ever and ever,

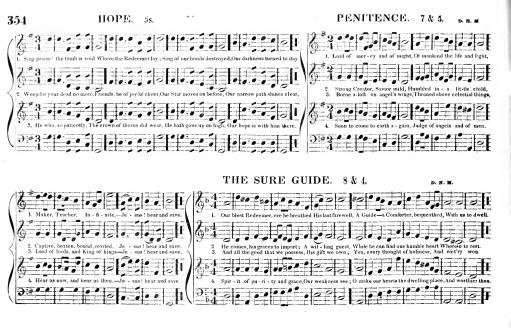
BRETHREN SING. 8 & 7. (Peculiar.)





BRETHREN, PRAY. L. M.











4. Thus star by star doclines, Till all are passed away. As morning high and higher shoors, To pure and perfect day: Nor sink those stars in empty night,—They hide themselves in heaven's own hight.

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