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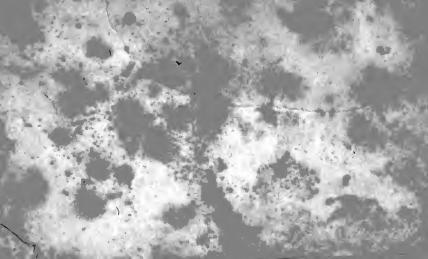
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ADAPTED TO THE USE OF JUVENILE SINGING SCHOOLS, SABBATH SCHOOLS, PRIMARY CLASSES, &c.

> BY " WILLIAM B. BRADBURY AND " CHARLES W. SANDERS.

NEW YORK: MARK H. NEWMAN. 199 Broadway. 1842.

ENTERED,

According to Act of Congress, in the year 1841, by WILLIAM B. BRADBURY AND CHARLES W. SANDERS, In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of NEW YORK.

CHARLES DINGLEY, MUSIC TYPOGRAPHER, 19 Ann-street SMITH & WRIGHT, STEREOTYPERS, 216 William-st.





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PREFACE.

To the Authors of "The Young Choir."

GENTLEXEST, — Lhave been much gratified by examining the plan of your "Yeung Choir," Lovell Mason and others have pioneered the way with credit and success; and, sa I admire the "Con Spinich" and "Con Amore" styles, I an happy again to find men of a kindred spikit, catching the same feeling of professional devotion to the cause of Juvenile Music, which I deem to be of far greater importance than seems generally to be allowed.

The Public are much indebted to the good taste and discernment of Wm. C. Woodbridge, (of the "Journal of Education,") for urging upon their attention, the German system of Javenile Music, which he, with the aid of L. Mason, brought so favorably into notice in 1826. I consider that effort to have greatly benefield the cause of education generally—especially the department of the moral training of the yourg. I doubt not but that through its means, many families and schools have become nests of cooing harmony, where before was the jarring war of discord and ill-nature. It forms an epoch in the History of Nussic in this country, and I an happy to find that though through many difficulties, are much may difficultie, and much prejudice, the cause is winning its way to popular favor; and now, though many useful little works have preceded "The Young Choir," it is yet needed, and will, think, prudently and efficiently fill its place in extending good sentiments, and pure and virtuous precepts, clothed in flowing harmony, which can not but tend, while it renders the mind more susceptible of feeling, to impress and fix more deepty, such sentiments on the youthful heart.

My experience constantly confirms me in the opinion, that the aid of music in moral training is of the first importance If wise nen and prophets are taken for authority, music has the greatest power of influence over the disposition and manners; it southes and cheers, inspires and consoles, and may be said to be the charm of inflancy, the delight of youth, and the solate of old age. The constant use of such a real and efficient contributor to good nature and cheerfunces, should not be disregarded in early education. Children can be taught scientifically—they should conterfunces, should be using correctly; and the couplets they sing, should be such as will interest them—as simple as their own ideas. They should contain striking and lively images, with pure and just sentiments; clothed in simple and intelligible language, without being puerile or vulgar.

For the purposes of moral training, they should illustrate the preceptive lessons of Religion, the duties of man in the social relations and obligations to his Creator. The Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and Egyptians, believed that they could more PREFACE.

effectually te 'n the maxims of virtue, by calling in the aid of *Music*, and Poetry. These maxims, they therefore put into verse, and as, them to the most popular and simple airs to be sung by their children. Let Christian Darents and Teachers be persuaded to avail themselves of the same pure and happy influence, to subserve a purer system of morals every way more worthy of every ingenious aid and association, which may recommend it to the youthful mind with a desirable and lively interest. Let, then, our Juvenile Singing-books overflow with flowing harmony, and "Let the Music Master be abroad."

I believe the time is already come, that in American Schools, music is to take the place nature has assigned it; viz., to relieve the tedium of labor by its sprightliness; to quicken memory and invigorate intellect by its pleasing, soothing excitement. (so congenial to the young.) and give decver impress to every good precept, and the needed reproof, to the angry, prond, and naushly heart of childhood-thus subserving the most valuable purpose in government and discipline of schools. in the education of the passions by one of the most efficient means of moral training. Should the plan, already projected through yourselves and others, become immediately operative, I am confident education would be advanced, and moral training be easier and better effected. Let our juvenile song books be full of pointed meaning, illustrated from nature, the grand insuiter of pure and living thought! Let us have songs of the sun set and sun rise-songs of the stars, and gentler moon. songs of the warbling birds, the lowing herds, the buinning insects, and the fragrant breathing flowers;--songs by day and songs by night, songs of the every-varying seasons, and each adapted to convey some pointed moral to the heart-let us have songs reproving every evil passion, and songs alluring to the sweeter practice of every virtue-songs of reproof, of counsel, and instruction, with grateful Hymns of Praise and adoration. "The Young Choir" comprises most of the characteristics I have binted at; it is as it should be, a moral song boost and a sacred Hymn Book-desecrating neither by the simplicity and homespun plainness, that, in some specimens I have seen, dwindle into puerility and vulgarisms. Your book contains a great variety for its size, and will, I think, be well suited both to Day Schools and Sunday Schools. Common Schools or Select-while the Elementary part seens to me to be more concise and lucid than others I have examined.

These few thoughts are the result of my hate conversation with you on the subject; I have put them together in as connected a form as my brief beiure has admitted 0-ii any of it suits the purpose of your general circular, or as a preface to your fortn-coming little choir--if you think proper so to use it, it is entirely at your service--with my best wishes for the success of your effort now making aunong us.

Your obedient servant,

S. W. SETON.

NEW YORK, July, 1841.

LESSON I.

RHYTHM, OR LENGTH OF MUSICAL SOUNDS.

	NOTES.			
	LET the pupil make one long sound to the syllable La The character, used to represent a very long sound, is	<i>i</i> , t	hus: La	
	A whole note, or semibreve, made thus,	0	an oval.	
	A half note, or minim, made thus,	P	an open head and stem.	
•	A quarter note, or crotchet, made thus,	0	head filled and stem.	
	An eighth note. or quaver, made thus,	P	head filled, and one hook.	
	A sixteenth note, or semiquaver, made thus,	BOIL	head filled, and two hooks.	٤ .
	A thirty-second note, or demisemiquaver, made thus,	OFF	head filled, and three hooks.	

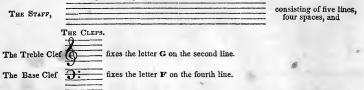
Note .--- Pupils should now practice making all the different kinds of notes on slates, or paper, which they should have for that purpose, after answering promptly the following

QUESTIONS.—What are those characters called, which are used to represent the length of sounds? Ans. Notes. What is the name of that note, which represents a long or whole sound? How is the whole note or semibreve made? How is the kill note made! The quarter note? The site of the site of the intro-second note?

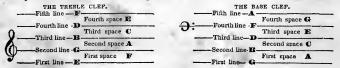
LESSON II.

MELODY.

The characters used to regulate the pitch of musical sounds, are



When the clefs are affixed to the staff, the first seven letters of the alphabet are applied to it, and the lines and spaces numbered from the lowest upward.



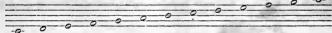
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When more than five lines and four spaces of the staff are required, short lines are placed above or below the staff, called leger lines. These are numbered and lettered in the same manner as the staff.



Each line and space upon the staff is called a degree.

EXAMPLE OF THE STAFF AND LEGER LINES WITH NOTES.



QUESTIONS.—What are those characters called, which are used to regulate the pitch of musical sounds? How many clefs are used, and what are they called? When the clefs are affixed to the staff, what letters are applied to it? Make a treble clef. A base clef. Make the two staffs with their clefs. When more lines and space of the staff are required, what is to be done? How are leger lines numbered and lettered ? What is each line and space of the staff are facility.

LESSON III.

The following table should now be committed to memory.

TREB	LE STAFF.	BASI	STAFF.			
First, or lowest line is E. Second line is G. Third line is B. Fourth line is D. Fifth line is F.	First space is F. Second space is A. Third space is C. Fourth space is E.	First, or lowest line is G. Second line is B. Third line is D. Fourth line is F. Fifth line is A.	Second space is C. Third space is E. Fourth space is G.			
LEGER LINES.						
First line below is - C. Second line below is A.	First space below is • D. Second space below is B.	First line below is - E. Second line below is C.	First space below is - F. Second space below is D.			

First line above is -	A.	First space above is - G.	First line above is -	C.	First space above is - B.
Second line above is	C.	Second space above is B.	Second line above is	E.	Second space above is ID.

QUESTIONS.—What is the first or lowest line of the treble staff 1 The second line ? Third line ? Fourth line ? Fourth space? What is the first space ? The second space ? Third space? Fourth space? What is the first space ? The second space? Third space? Fourth space? The second space? Third space? The second space? The second ? The space? The first leger line above? The second? What is the first space ? The second? The second? The space? The second? What is the first leger line show? The second? What is the first space below? The second? The first leger line show? The second? What is the first space below? The second? What is the first space below? The second? The first leger line show? The second? What is the first space below? The second? The secon

LESSON IV.

The scale, or musical alphabet, is a series of eight sounds, containing five whole tones, and two semitones, or kall tones, differing from each other in their pitch. The semitones occur between the 3d and 4th, and 5th and 8th of the scale. As the staff regulates the pitch of sounds, all our melody must be written spon it.



Note.—Pupils should practice this scale till they become perfectly familiar with the sounds, syllables, numerals, and letters. QUESTIONS.—What is the scale i Between what numerals of the scale do the semitones occuri What regulates the pitch of sounds i What syllables are applied to the scale i What numerais i What letters are applied to this scale i

LESSON V.

The staff is divided into small portions, by perpendicular lines drawn across it. These lines are called *bars*. The distance from one bar to another is called a measure. All music is divided into measures, thus :-

Measure. Bar. Neasure. Bar. Measure. Bar. Measure.

As we have a variety of notes of different lengths-whole, half, quarter, &c., it will be difficult to give

to each its proper value or portion of time, while singing, without some rule by which to divide time. This rule we have in REATING TIME

To beat time is to motion with the hand, as, down, up ;--down, left, up ;--down, left, right, up ;--down, down, left, right, up, up.

Double Measure.

Triple Measure.

down

Quadruple Measure.

Sextuple Measure.

	down
dowr	down
right	right 3
left	lett

The Pupils should now practice beating these different kinds of time, describing audibly, Down, up, &c.

QUESTIONS.--How is the staff divided ? What are these lines called ? What is the distance from one bar to another called ? What role have we for giving to each note its portion of time ? Describe the different ways of beating time.

LESSON VI.

VARIETIES OF TIME AND MEASURES.

Note .- D stands for down, l for left, r for right, and u for up.

Double measure has two beats—d, u. The upper figure in Double measure is - - - 2. Triple measure has three beats—d, l, u. The upper figure in Triple measure is - - - 3. Quadruple measure has four beats—d, l, r, u. The upper figure in Quadruple measure is - 4. Sextuple measure has six beats—d, d, l, r, u, u. The upper figure in Sextuple measure is - 6.

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Double measure has two varieties; 1st, 3°_{4} and 2d 3°_{4} . Triple measure has three varieties; 1st, 3°_{4} 2d, 3°_{4} and 3d 3°_{5} . Quadruple measure has two varieties; 1st, 4°_{4} and 2d 4°_{4} . Sextuple measure has three varieties; 1st, 5°_{2} 2d, 6°_{4} and 3d 6°_{5}

QUESTIONS.—How many beats has double measure? How many has triple measure? Quadruple measure? Sextingle measure? How many varieties has double measure? What is the direct What is the second? How many varieties has triple mensure? What is the first? The second? The third? How many varieties has quadruple measure? What is the first? The second? How many varieties has sextuple measure? What is the first? The second? The third?

In 3 (two-two) measure, how much time should be given to each whole note ? Ans. Two beats.

In a measure, how much time should be given to each half note? Ans. One beat.

How is the half note made ? Make a quarter note. Make a half note.

Note.--If pupils can not promptly answer the last two questions, they should immediately turn back to Lesson I., and review it thoroughly.

In a measure, how much time should be given to quarter notes ? Ans. Two should be sung to one beat.

In a measure, how much time should be given to each quarter note? Ans. One beat. To each half note? Ans. Two beats. To eighth notes? Ans. Two should be sung to one beat.

In 3 measure, how much time should be given to each half note ? Ans. One beat.

In a measure, how much time should be given to each half note ? Ans. Two beats.

THE ASCENDING AND DESCENDING SCALE, IN DOUBLE MEASURE.



OF RESTS, AND OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN MUSIC.

Rests are characters indicating silence. The time, given to the rests, must be the same as given to the notes, whose name they bear. For example, if you prolong the sound given to a whole note four beats, you must make in silence four beats to the whole rest.

	T				
	Y		7	3	- <u>^</u> ·
Tie or Bind.	Mark of distinction.	. Pause or hold.	Repeat.	Double Bar.	Close.
P		P	or\$		
	ie or Bind.	ie or Bind. Mark of distinction.	rie or Bind. Mark of distinction. Pause or hold.		

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.



- A dot or point adds one half to the length of any note.
- A Triplet, or figure 3, placed over any three notes, reduces them to the time of two of the same kind. A Tie or bind connects such notes as are to be sung to one syllable.
- Marks of distinction, placed over or under notes, show that they are to be sung in a short, distinct manner.
- A Pause or Hold marks an indefinite suspension of time of a note or rest.
- A Repeat shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice.
- A Double Bar shows the end of a strain or line of the poetry.
- A Close denotes the end of a tune, or piece of music.
- A Crescendo denotes an increase of sound.
- A Diminuendo denotes a decrease of sound.
- A Swell denotes a gradual increase and decrease of sound.
- A Sharp, set before a note, raises the sound a half tone.
- A Flat, set before a note, lowers the sound a half tone.
- A Natural, restores notes that have beer m je flat or sharp, to their primitive sound.
- Flats or Sharps, placed at the beginning (; a piece of music, are called its signature, by which the syllables of the scale are known

QUESTIONS .- What are those characters called which indicate silence ? How is the whole or semibreve rest made * The half rest? The quarter rest? The eighth? The sixteenth? The thirty-second? What is the use of a Dot or Point? A Triplet ! A Tie or Bind ? Marks of Distinction ? A pause or Hold ? A Repeat ? A Double Bar ? A Close ? A Crescendo? A Diminuendo? A Swell? A Sharp? A Flat? A Natural? What are Flats and Sharps called, when placed at the beginning of a tuno? Of what use is the signature?

LESSONS FOR PRACTICE.

Pupils should be required to *bcat time* in every exercise. Beat and describe two measures before you commence singing.

Double Measure, 1st variety.

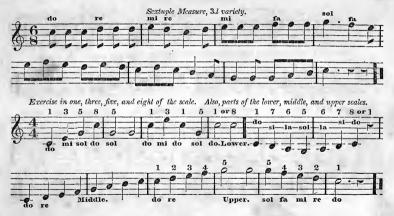


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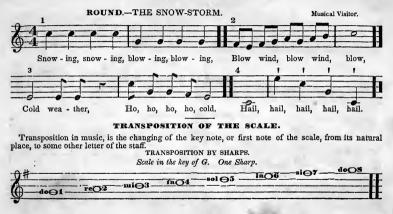


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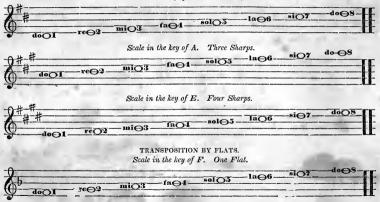


XX



XXI

Scale in the key of D. Two Sharps.







RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE YOUNG CHOIR.

From Peter See, Esq., Chorister of the North Reformed Dutch Church.

Messrs. Bradbury & Sanders :

Gentlemen,-I have not had opportunity since receiving a copy of the "Young Choir," you were kind enough to present me, to examine it carefully. I have, however, seen enough to satisfy me that it is admirably adapted to the object intended to be promoted by it, and do most cheerfully concur in recommending it to all who have the instruction of children, believing as I do, that great importance is attached to the instruction of children in the art of singing. I hope, therefore, your effort will meet with abundant success .- Very respectfully yours, PETER SER.

New-York, Nov. 16, 1841.

From the Baptist Advocate.

The "Young Choin," adapted to the Use of Juvenile Singing Schools, Sabbath Schools, Primary Classes, &c., by Wm. B. Bradbury and Charles W. Sanders.

This is what it professes to be, a collection of music adapted to juvenile classes. A considerable portion of it is original, and has never before been published. The tunes are lively and suited to please and interest children and youth. Preceding the regular tunes about twenty pages are occupied with a system of elementary instruction, which, with the aid of a good instructor, will lead a child readily to understand a portion of the science of music.

We are as much pleased with the typographical execution of , the book as with its contents, and, as the design, the instruction

From the New-York Evangelist.

The "Young CHOIR," adapted to Juvenile Singing Schools, Sabbath Schorls, Primary Classes, &c., by William B. Bradbury and Charles W. Sanders.

This is the title of a little music book of 144 pages, just issued from the press. It is designed, as may be learned from the titlepage, for the use of Juvenile Singing Schools, &c.; and I am convinced, after having given it a careful examination, that it, is well adapted to its object.

Its typographical part is executed in a very superior and beautiful style. And I say not this for the very common and idle purpose of a mere pangeyric. Every intelligent and practical mosician knows very well that an easy and ready execution. even of the most simple passages, may be rendered impossible by a careless and confused typography. This difficulty in a singing-book for children, would be still more objectionable, as it would be attended with much greater inconvenience. But I am happy to say, in regard to "The Young Choir," that this evil does not appear in the smallest degree.

The elementary lessons of the "Young Choir" are few and brief; but they are very clear and simple, and admirably adapted as the outline of a regular course of instruction.

The music of this work is made up of original and selected pieces, generally of a light, flowing and easy style, just calculated for the practice of children. It contains a very few of our most popular church tunes, such as Rockingham, Blake, Hebron, and Ortonville; but the principal part of the music has been either composed or arranged for the work. Among those that of the young in sacred music, is with us a favorite object of have been arranged for this work, are some of the most popudesire, we cordially recommend the book to the Christian public. Iar airs, taken from Mozart, Auber, Nageli, &c. and edoned, a

RECOMMENDATIONS.

hymns of an instructive character, weil cauculate to interest, the juvenile mind, and impress it with some good moral lesson. The new music contained in the work, while it poscesses no very striking marks of originality, is well arranged, and certainly well adapted for the purposes of juvenile singing schools. It gives evidence of having been composed by ihose accustanted to juvenile instruction, and such too, as understand their business. We wish this work success.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. The "YOUNG CHOIR," or School Singing Book. By W. B. Bradbury and C. W. Sanders.

This work is of the pocket size, and within the compass of 144 pages, contains a choice collection of tunes for children, with twenty pages of "elements of music," or instruction for young beginners. The melodies in the work are simple, rich, and flowing, and the harmony such as will please the ear and affect the heart.

From the Times and Star.

The "YOUNG CHOIR," adapted to the use of the young, by William B. Bradbury and Charles W. Sanders.

This is truly a musical age in which we live. If every body is not in true, it will not be the fault of the most makers. But what we now see is as nothing to what shall yet be. The next generation—(would that we were young again, to enjoy it with them!)—yes, the next generation—will all be singers. This new boaks is all for the young.—It is for 'Javenile Singing Schools, Sabbath Schools, Primary Classes, &c.' The book is got up in very good taste. The music is simple and cheering. The elementary instructions, we should think, is quite superior. The dementary instructions, we should think, is quite superior.

hymns of an instructive character, well calculated to interest, to sing. It will make them happier while young, and better the invenile mind, and impress it with some good moral lesson. citizens through life.

Mcssrs. Dayton & Newman:

Gentlemen,--I have examined your valuable little musical publication, "The Young Choir," and feel gratified to be able to express my unconditional approbation of the same. It is just the thing wanted for juvenile classes; and I hope it may be widely and extensively partonized.

I am respectfully yours, S. B. POND. Late Vocal Leader of the N. Y. Sacred Music Society.

Messrs. Dayton & Newman

Gentlemen,—I have examined "The Young Choil" with considerable attention. I am particularly plensed with the elementary part of the book. I have never seen an clucidation of the first principles of music, where the important attributes of perspiculty and brevity were both so happily and successfully united. All needless technicalities are dispensed with, and the elements of music are presented with a directness and simplicity, and in such an order as cannot fail to interest and leach the juvenile mind. This part of the work does much credit to its compilers.

The music of the work is generally of 'm easy and flowing style, and well adapted and arranged for juvenile singing; and it is uniformly accompanied with poetry inculcating some good semiment. Thope the book will be witchely circulated I can most cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of my friends and the public. Yours, ruly,

DARIUS E. JONES, Choirister of Rev. E. F. Hatfield's Church.

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TABLE OF THE SIGNATURES, TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

If the Signature is one sharp, #, do is on G.	If the Signature is one flat, b, do is on F.
It 'he Signature is two sharps, # # do is on D.	If the Signature is two flats, b b, do is on B.
If 'e Signature is three sharps, # # #, do is on - A.	If the Signature is three flats, $b b b$, do is on - E . If the Signature is four flats, $b b b$, do is en A .
If the Signature is four sharps, # # # # #, do is on - E.	If the Signature is four flats, b b b, do is en . A.



XXIV

XXV



* Great care should here be taken, that the sounds of the Scale are accurately tuned, and that the suggestions given in the song, in reference to the formation of the voice, be successfully reduced to practice.

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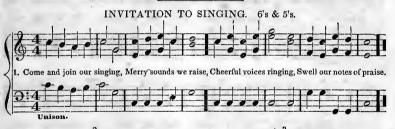
EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Grazioso, graceful. Adagio, slow. Harmony, an agreeable combination of musical Ad libitum, or ad lib., at pleasure. Affebuoso, in a style of execution adapted to exsounds. press affection, or deep emotion. Largo, a slow movement. Legato, close and gliding style. Air, the leading part, or melody. Allegro, quick. Maestoso, with grandeur of expression. Alto, counter, or high tenor. Melody, an agreeable succession of sounds. Andante, distinct, and rather slow. Mezzo, or M., medium. Andantino, quicker than Andante. Moderato, between Andante and Allegro. Anthem, a composition set to the language of the Piano, or P., soft. sacred Scriptures. Pianissimo, or PP,, very soft. A Tempo, in time. Simi-Chorus, half the choir or voices. Solo, one part and one voice. Base, the lowest part in harmony. Chorus, all the parts and voices. Soprano, the Treble, or higher voice part. Coda, the close of a composition, or an aditional Sostenuto, sustaining the sounds to their value ir close. time. Contralto, the lowest female voice. Spirituoso, with spirit. Da Capo, or D. C., close with the first strain. Staccato, short and distinct. Dolce, sweetness, softness, gentleness, Tenor, a high male voice. Duet, music consisting of two parts. Treble, the highest female voice. Trio, a composition for three voices. Expressivo, with expression. Forte, or F., strong and full. Unison, notes on the same letter. Fortissimo, or FF., very loud. Vigoroso, with energy.

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THE

YOUNG CHOIR.



Come with hearts of gladness, Come with joyful lays, Free from gloom and sadness, Join our song of praise. Virtue's voice attending Guides in Wisdom's ways, Hearts and voices blending, Join in sweetest praise.





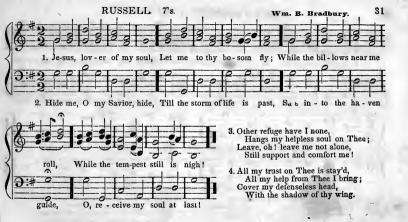
Once or twice though you should fail, Try, try again; It at last you would prevail, Try, try again; If we strive, 't is no disgrace, Though we may not win the race; What should you do in that case ? Try, try again. If you find your task is hard, Try, try again; Time will bring you your reward, Try, try again; All that other folks can do, Why, with patience, may not you ? Only keep this rule in view, Try, try again.





2. All ye nations, join and sing, Christ, of lords and kings, is King; Let it sound from shore to shore, Jesus reigns forever more. Wake the song, &cc.

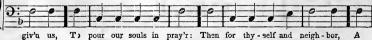
3. Now the desert lands rejoice, And the islands join their voice; Yea, the whole creation sings, Jesus is the King of kings. Wake the song, &c.







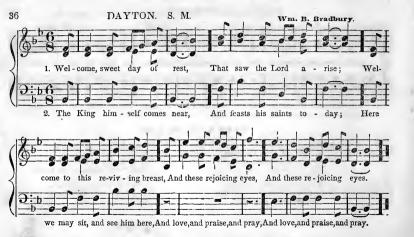




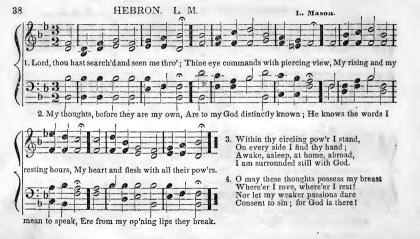


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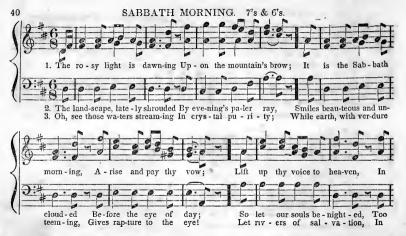
To Thee, O blessed Savior, Our grateful songs we raise; O tune our hearts and voices Thy holy name to praise; 'Tis by thy sovereign mercy, We're here allow'd to meet; To join with friends and teachers, Thy blessing to entreat. O may thy precious gospel Be puolish'd all abroad, Till the benighted heathen Shall know and serve the Lord; Till o'er the wide creation, The rays of truth shall shine, And nations now in darkness Arise to light divine.











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HYMN 2.-S. S. Hy. Book.

To thee we raise our voices, To whom our lives belong; In whom the earth rejoices, With loud and ardent song. Our num'rous sins confessing, We sue for pard'ning grace; And ask thy boundless blessing Upon our sinful race. (F) 2.

Our lives in mercy lengthen, And guide them by thy will; The feeble purpose strengthen, Thy gospel to fulfill. Remember, Lord, our preachers, The heralds of the truth; And bless our faithful teachers, The guardians of our youth.





 I love by faith to take a view Of brighter scenes in heaven; The prospect doth my strength renew, While here by tempests driven.

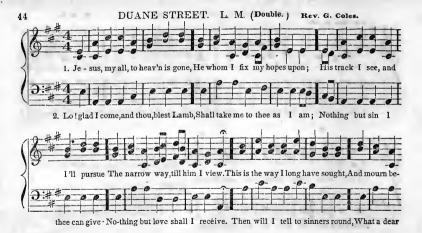
 Thus, when life's toilsome day is o'er, May its departing ray Be calm as this impressive hour, And lead to endless day.





 He gives us friends, who seek our good, And strive to make us wise;
 His bounteous hand provides our food, And all our wants supplies.

 With grateful praise we will proclaim The mercies of our Got; And sing the glory of his name, Who bought us with his blood.





Sa-vior I have found; I'll point to thy redeeming blood, And say, "Behold the way to God."

HYMN 2.

2.

Descend from heaven, immortal Dove, Stoop down, and take us on thy wings, And mount and bear us far above The reach of these inferior things : Beyond, beyond this tower sky, Up where eternal ages roll, Where solid pleasures never die, And fruits immortal feast the soul. 3.

O for a sight, a pleasing sight Of our Almighty Father's throne ! There sits our Savior crown'd with light, Clothed in a body like our own. When shall the day, dear Lord, appear, That I shall mount and dwell above, And stand and bow before thee there, And view thy face, and sing thy love ?

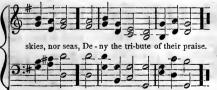




has been long, Chill'd my hones suppress'd my song.

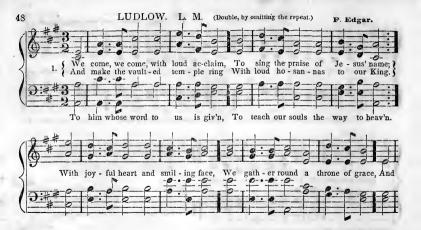
- 3. How the soul in winter mourns, Till the Lord, the Sun, returns ! Till the spirit's gentle rain Bids the heart revive again !
- 4. O beloved Savior, haste, Tell me all the storms are past: Speak, and by thy gracious voice, Make my drooping soul rejoice.

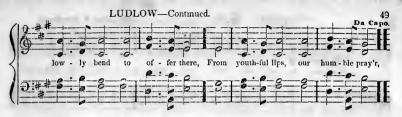




spread the sound Throughout cre-a-tion's utmost bound.

- O may our grateful zeal employ Each pow'r of mind in hymns of joy; And join, with heart-inspiring songs, The anthems of angelic tongues.
- 4. Yet, gracious God, our feeble frame Attempts in vain to reach thy name; The highest notes that angels raise, Fall far below thy glorious praise.



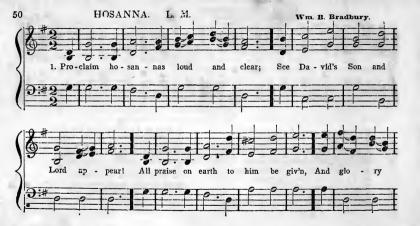


2

We come, we come, the song to swell, To Him who loved our world so well, That, stooping from his Father's throne, He died to claim it as his own. With joy we havte the aisles to fill, Yet youthful bands are gathering still, O, thus may we in heaven above, Unite in praises and in love; And still the angels fill their home With joyful cry—"They come, they come." 3

Now to the Lord who built the skies, Let grateful songs of praise arise; By every tribe and every tongue, Now be his grace in concert sung; Far as the rolling planets move, He spreads his mercy and his love; So let his praises be express'd. From north to south, from east to west, And every heart that love aldore, Which reigns and rules for evermore.

(G)





 $\mathbf{2}$.

What are those soul-reviving strains, Which echo thus from Salem's plains ? What anthems loud, and louder still, So sweetly sound from Zion's hill ?

3.

Lo! 'tis an infant chorus sings, Hosanna to the King of kings : The Saviour comes!—and we proclaim Balvation sent in Jesus' name.

4

Nor these alone their voice shall raise, For we will join this song of praise; Still Israel's children forward press, Tc hail the Lord our righteousness.

5.

Messiah's name shall joy impart, Alike to Jew and Gentile heart; He bled for us—he bled for you, And we will sing hosanna too.







2

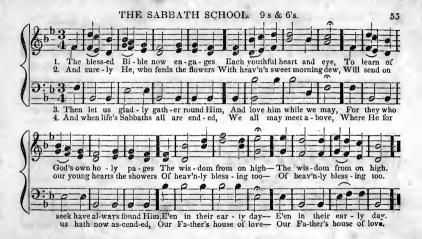
Jesus, Hail! enthroned in glory, There forever to abide; All the heavenly hosts adore thee, Sented at thy Father's side: There for sinners thou art pleading, There thou dost our place prepare; Ever for us interceding Till in glory we appear.

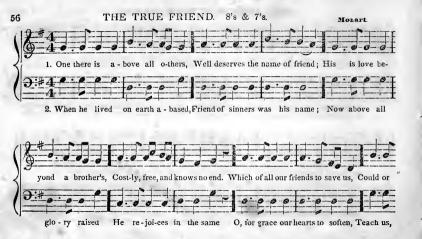




from their tombs, And gives the blind their sight.

- 3. How perfect is thy word! And all thy judgments just! Forever sure thy promise, Lord, And we securely trust.
- My gracious God, how plain Are thy directions given !
 O may I never read in vain, But find the path to heaven.



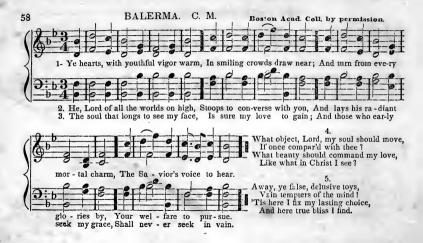


THE TRUE FRIEND—Continued. 57

Lord, at length to love; We, a-las! forget too of-ten What a friend we have a-bove.

HYMN. 2 .-- Un. Hy. p. 272.

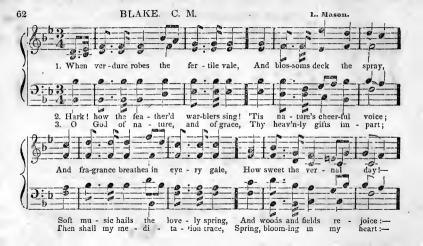
Think, O ye, who fondly languish O'er the grave of those you love, While your bosoms throb with anguish, They are singing hymns above. While your silent steps are straying Lonely through night's deepening shade, Glory's brightest beams are playing Round the happy Christian's head. Light and peace at once deriving From the hand of God most high; In his glorious presence living, They shall never, never die. Cease then, mourner, cease to languish O'er the grave of those you love; Pain, and death, and night, and anguish Enter not the world above.

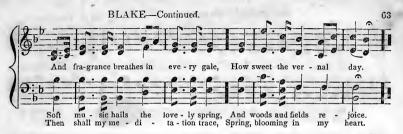


GRTONVILLE. C. M. Manhat. Coll. by permission. 59 1. Come, let us join our cheer-ful songs With an-gels round the throne; Ten thousand 9-0-9-2. 'Wor-thy the lamb that died,' they cry, 'To be ex - alt - ed thus : 'Wor-thy the 3. The whole cre - a - tion join in one. To bless the sa - cred name Of Him who thousand are their tongues. But all their joys are one. But all their joys are one. -0--02--0lamb,' our lips re-ply, 'For he was slain for us, 'For he was slain for us. Lamb. And a - dore the Lamb. up - on the throne. And to a - dore the to sits









HYMN 2.

How shall the young secure their hearts, And guard their lives from sin ? Thy word the choicest rules imparts To keep the conscience clean.

2.

When once it enters to the mind, It spreads such light abroad, The meanest souls instruction find, And raise their thoughts to God. 3.

'Tis like the sun, a heav'nly light, That guides us all the day; And through the dangers of the night, A lamp to lead our way.

4.

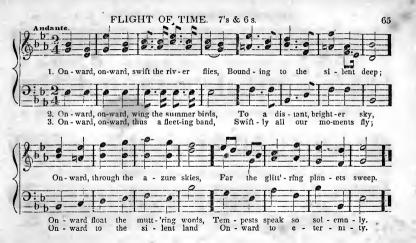
Thy word is everlasting truth; How pure is every page! That holy book shall guide our youth, And well support our age.

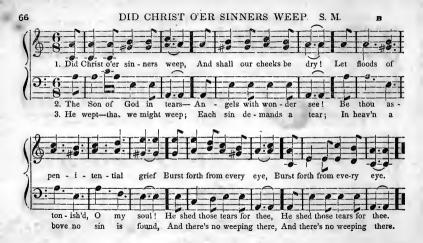


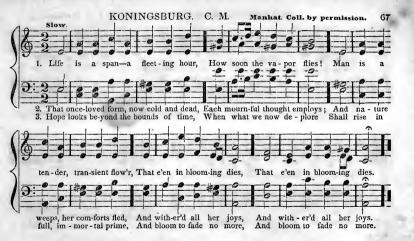
3. My Bi-ble! here with joy I trace The records of redeeming grace; Glad ti - dings to a



- 4. My Bible ! source of comfort pure, To those who trials here endure; The hope of heaven it renders sure, Best hope for me.
- I love my Bible; may I ne'er Consult it but with faith and prayer, That I may see my Savior there, Who died for me.







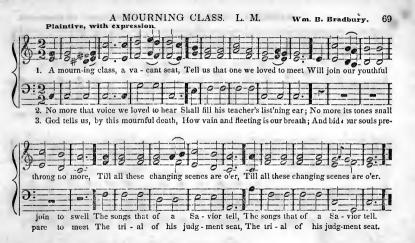


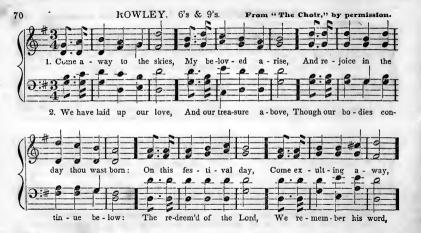


3. Turn, turn us, mighty God, And mold our souls afresh, [stone, Break, sovcreign grace, these hearts of And give us hearts of flesh.

4

Let past ingratitude Provoke our weeping eyes, And hourly as new mercies fall, Let hourly thanks arise.







With singing we praise, the original grace, By our heavenly Father bestow'd: Our being receive from his bounty and live 'To the honor and glory of God.

I.

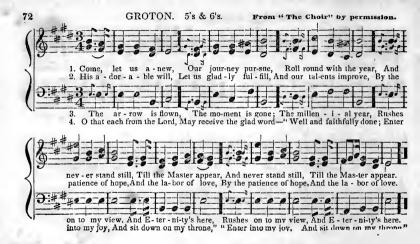
For thy glory we are, created to share Both the nature and kingdom divine : Created again, that our souls may remain, In time and eternity thine.

5.

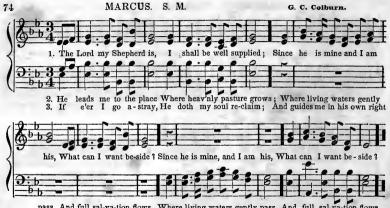
With thanks we approve the design of thy love, Which hath join'd us in Jesus' name; So united in heart that we never can part, Till we meet at the feast of the Lamb.

6.

Halleluiah, we sing unto Jesus our King, In the praise of his wonderful love, To the Lamb that was slain, Halleluiah again, Till with angels we praise him above.







pass, And full sal-va-tion flows, Where living waters gently pass, And full sal-va-tion flows. way, For his most holy name, And guides me in his own right way, For his most holy name.

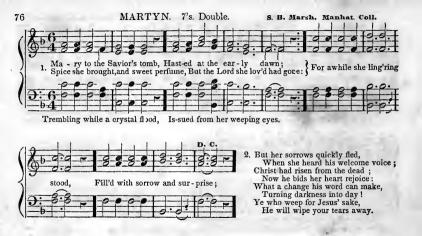


2. And gaze a lar o'er cuitured plans, And cines with their state-ly lanes, And tor-ests that be-3. But hap-pier far, if then thy soul Can soar to Him who made the whole, If to thine eye the 4. If hear'n and earth, with beauty fraught, Lead to his throne thy raptur? tho't, If there thou lovd'st his

charms below, Climb the wild mou tain's ai - ry brow ! neath them lie, And o-cean mingling with the sky. simplest flow'r Por-tray his bounty and his pow'r. love to read, Then wanderer, thou art blest indeed.

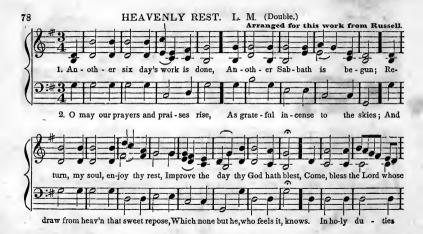
HYMN 2.-L. M.-S. S. Hy. Book.
How sweetly on yon tranquil stream The setting sun imprints his ray! Which back reflects the saffron beam, And glows when it has pass'd away.

 More sweetly far when death draws nigh, Religion casts her soothing light, Sheds on the spirit's opening eye, Her hues immortal, fair, and bright.



MOUNT VERNON.* S's & 7's. L. Mason. 77 1. Sis-ter, thou wast mild and lovely, Gentle the summer breeze, Pleasant as the as 2. Peaceful be thy si - lent slum-ber, Peaceful in the grave so low: Thou no more wilt Dearest sister, thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel, But 'tis God that hath bereft us, He can all our sorrow heal. air of eve-ning When it floats a-mong the trees. Yet again we hope to meet thee. When the day of life is fled, Then, in heaven, with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed. join our num-ber. Thou no more our songs shalt know.

* Originally written on the occasion of the death of a young Lady, a member of Mount Vernon School, Besten.







In hope of one that ne'er shall end.

HYMN 2.

In cold misfortune's cheerless day, When friends deceive and hopes decay, And sorrows press the heavy heart : Lord, thou canst a relief impart, 'Tis thou canst cheer the wounded mind, This thou canst heal affliction's, smart, Teach us to pray and be resign'd.





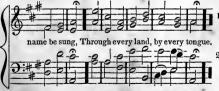
Shall we, whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high— Shall we to man benighted The lamp of life deny ?— Saivation !- oh, salvation ! The joyful sound proclaim, Till earth's remotest nation Has learth Messiah's name.

4.

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



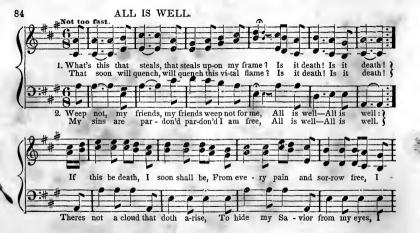




shore to shore, Till suns shall rise and set no more.

DOXOLOGIES.

- Praise God from whom all blessings flow; Praise him all creatures here below; Praise him above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
- To God the Father, God the Son, And God the Spirit, three in One, Be honor, praise, and glery given, By all on earth, and all in heaven.





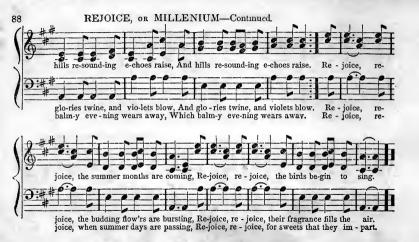
Tune, tune your harps, your harps, ye saints All is well-All is well. [in glory, I will rehearse, rehearse the pleasing story, All is well-All is well. Bright angels are from glory come, They're round my bed, they're in my room, They wait to walt my spirit home. All is well-All is well.

Hark, hark! my Lord, my Lord and Master All is well—All is well. [calls me, I soon shall see, shall see his face in glory All is well.—All is well. Farewell, dear friends, adieu, adieu ! I can no longer stay with you, My glittering crown appears in view, All is well—All is well.

Hail, hail, all hail 1 all hail 1 ye blood-wash'd Saved by grace—Saved by grace. [throng; I've come to join, to join your rapturous song, Saved by grace—Saved by grace, All, all is peace and joy divine; And heaven and glory now are mine; O, halleluiah to the Lamb. All is well—All is well.







MILLENIUM HYMN.

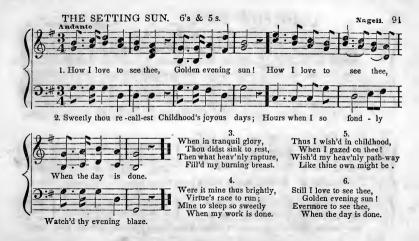
- Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming, Rejoice, rejoice, the wilderness shall bloom,
- And Zion's children then shall sing, The descrits all are blossoming: Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming, Rejoice, rejoice, the wilderness shall bloom, The Goscel banner, wide unfurl'd.
- Shall wave in triumph o'er the world; And every creature, bond and free, Shall hall the glorious jubilec is coming, Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming, Rejoice, rejoice, the wilderness shall bloom.
- Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming, Rejoice, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing;
 From Zion shall the law go forth,
- From Zion shall the law go forth, And all shall hear from south to north: Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming, Rejoice, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing;

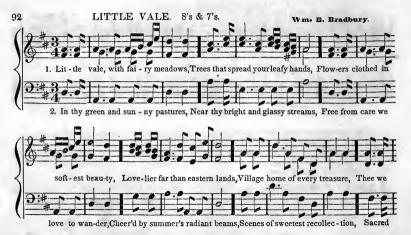
And truth shall sit on every hill, And praise shall every heart employ, And praise shall every heart employ, And every voice shall shout with joy: Rejoice, rejoice, the promised time is coming, Rejoice, rejoice, Jerusalem shall sing.

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







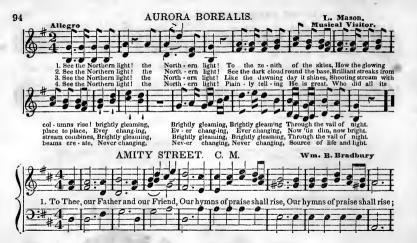


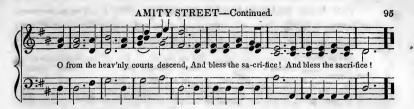
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Hark! what mean those holy voices, Sweedy sounding through the skies; Lo! th' angelic host rejoices; Hearenly halleluinhs rise. Hear them tell the wondrous story, Hear them chant in hymns of joy, Glory in the highest—glory! Glory to to God most high 1 2.

Christ is born, the great Anointed, Heav'n and earth his praises sing 1 Oh receive whom God appointed, For your Prophet, Priest, and King, Haste, ye mortals, to adore him ; Learn his bame and taste his joy; Till in hea.'n ye sing before him, Glory be to God most high.





While through our land fair freedom's song, Our fathers raise to thee; Our accents shall the notes prolong, For we, their sons, are free !

3.

The past with blessings from thy hand, Was richly scatter'd o'er; As numerous as the countless sand That spreads the ocean shore.

4.

O may the future be as bright, Nor be thy favors less; Resplendent with the glorious light Of peace and happiness.

5.

On earth prepare us for the skies; And when our life is o'er, Let us to purer mansions rise, And praise thee evermore.

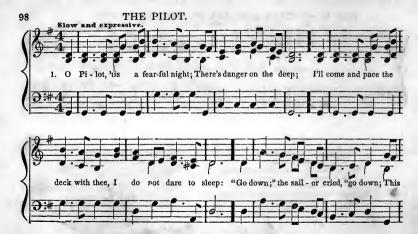




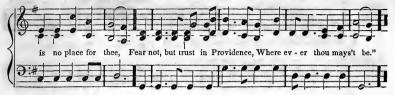
The gem a king might covet, Is not the gem for me; From darkness who would move it, Save that the world may see! But I've a gem that shuns display, And next my heart worn every day, So dearly do I love it; Oh ! that's the gem for me.

3.

Gay birds in cages pining, Are not the birds for me; Those plumes so brightly shining, Would fain fly off from thee: But I've a bird that gayly sings; Tho' free to rove, she folds her wings, For me her flight resigning; Oh't hat's the bird for me.



THE PILOT-Continued.



2.

Ahl Pilot, dangers often met, We all are apt to slight; And thou hast known these raging waves, But to subdue their might: "Ohl tis not apathy," he cried, "That gives this strength to me; Fear not, but trust in Providence, Where ever thou mays't be."

3.

On such a night the sea engulfd My father's lifeless form; My only brother's boat went down In just so wild a storm: And such, perhaps, may be my fate; But still I say to thee, "Fear not, but trust in Providence Where ever thou mars't be." 99



* Among the watchmen in Germany, a singular custom prevails of chanting devotional hymns during the night. The above is a specimen; the several stanzas being chanted, as the hours of the night are successively announced.



Hark! ye neighbors, and hear me tell— Twelve resounds from the belfry bell! Twelve disciples to Jesus came, Who suffer'd for their SAvtors's name. Human watch, &c.

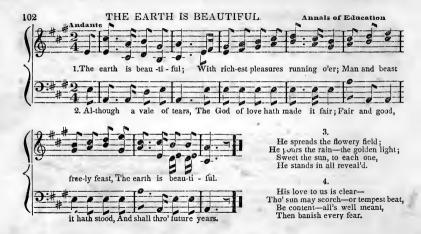
4.

Hark! ye neighbors, and hear me tell— One has peal'd on the belfry bell! One God above, one Lord indeed, Who bears us forth in hour of need. Human watch, &c. 5.

Hark! ye neighbors, and hear me tell— Two resounds from the belfry bell! Two paths before mankind are free, Neighbor, choose the best for thee. Human watch, &c.

б.

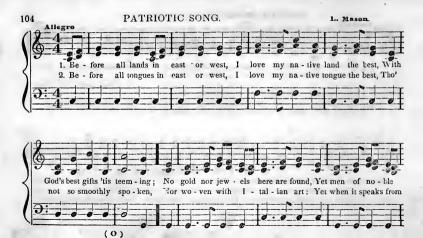
Hark ! ye neighbors, and hear me tell— Three now sounds on the belfry bell ! Threefold reigns the Heav'nly Host, FATHER, SON, and HOLY GHOST ! Human watch, &c.







care,Summer's breath was warm around thee,Summer's beam with beauty crown'd thee,So sweetly fair. low. Now a - mid thy na - tive bed, Envious weeds, with branches spread, Unkindly grow. store. Zephyrs soft,that late caress'd thee, Evening smiles, that parting bless'd thee,Return no more.

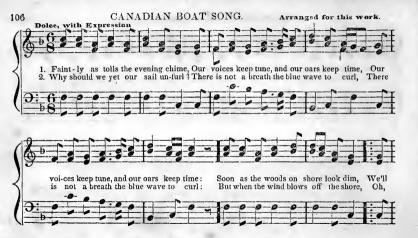




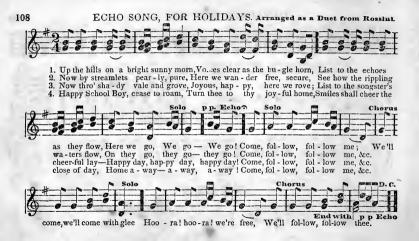
Before all people east or west, I love my countrymen the best, A race of noble spirit:---A sober mind, a generous heart, To virtue train'd, yet free from art, They from their sires inherit, They from, &c.

4.

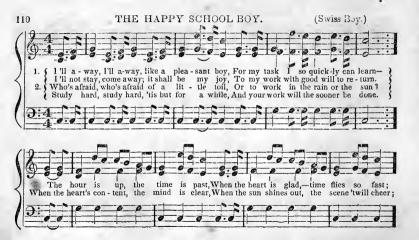
To all the world I give my hand, My heart I give my native land; I seek her good, her glory: I honor every nation's name, Respect their fortune and their fame, But I love the land that bore me. But I love, &c.

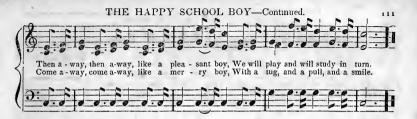








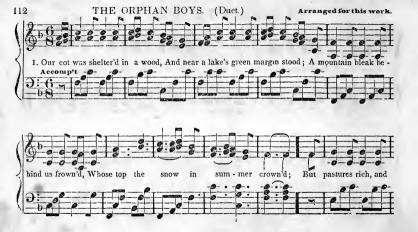


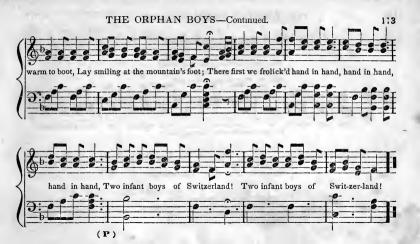


When I play, I will play, like a pleasant boy, And my play shall be cheerful and free; When I work, I will work, like a Yankee boy, With a right good will it shall be: At work or play, endeavor still, To do it all with right good will; Then away, then away, O Yankee boy, With a smile, and a pull, all so free.

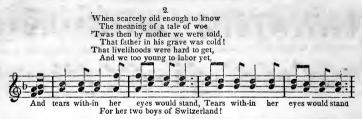
4.

Let's away with a cheer, with a glad hoora ! Like a man I will toe to the mark; [door, Leave my play-all my play at the school-room With a heart like a cheerful lark: And I will work all the time I'm there, I'll keep each rule, and I'll work with care, Come away, haste away, there's the school-bell, hark! I will try to be first on the floor.





THE ORPHAN BOYS-Continued.



3.

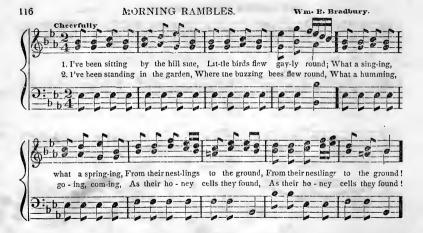
But soon for mother as we grew,

We work'd as much as boys could do; Our daily gains to her we bore,

But oh ! she'll ne'er receive them more : For long we watch'd beside her bed, Then sobb'd to see her lie there dead; And now we wander, hand in hand, Two orphan boys of Switzerland !

114







I've been walking in the meadow, Where the swallows sail o'er th' brook, What a dipping, what a dripping, It is droll enough to look.

.

I've been wandering in the woodland, Where the squirrels sport so free, What a springing, running, leaping Up and down the walnut tree !

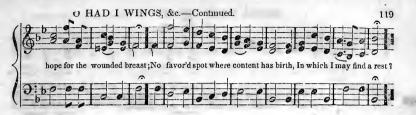
5.

While all creatures are thus gayly, Sporting in the beams of day, Let me learn of them the lesson, To be cheerful, brisk and gay.

6.

Cheerful neighbors soor. will join us, With the sun's last parting ray; Then with singing, voices ringing, Will we close a happy day.



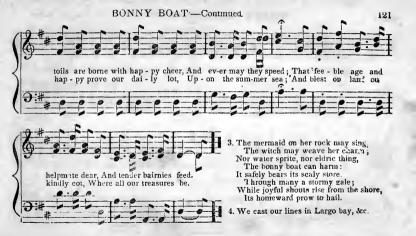


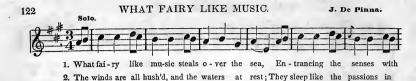
Oh i is it not written "believe and live," The heart by bright hope allured, Shall find the comfort these words can give, And be by its faith assured. Then why should we fear the cold world's frown, When truth to the heart has giv'n The light of Religion to guide us on, In joy to the paths of Heav'n 1

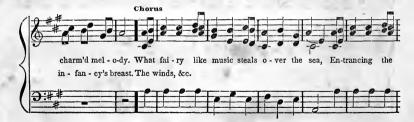
3.

There is there is there is the holy word, Thy word which can ne'er depart; There is a promise of mercy stored, For the lowly and meek of heart. "My yoke is easy, my burden light, Then come unto me for rest;" These are the words of promise stored, For the wounded and wearied breast.



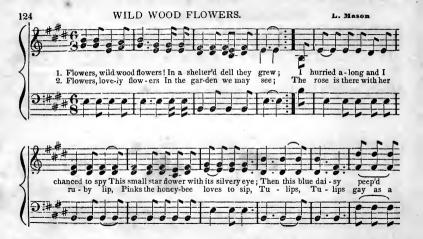


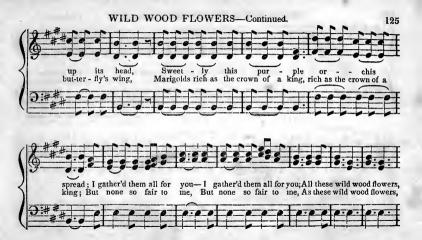


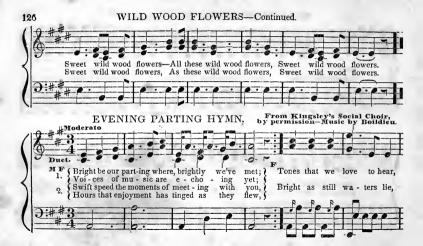


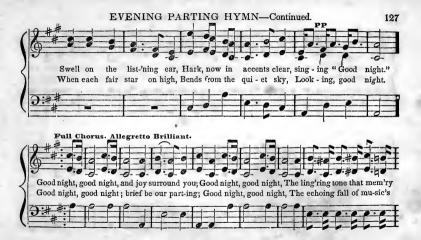


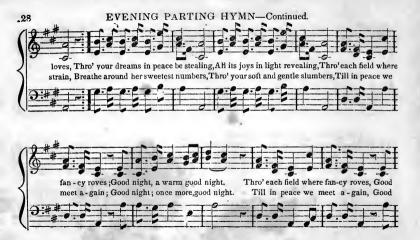


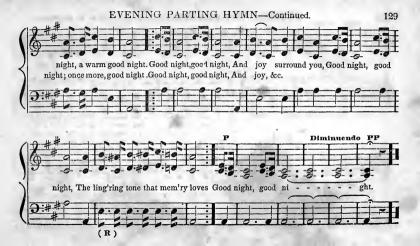


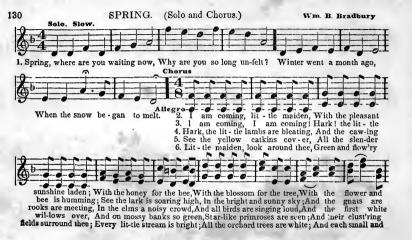




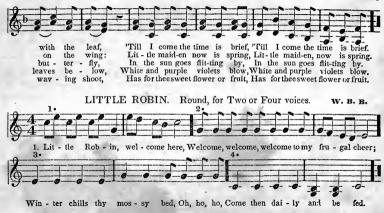








SPRING-Continuea



13_



'Tis June, 'tis merry laughing June, There's not a cloud above: The air is still o'er heath and hill, The bulrush does not move.

3.

The pensive willow bends to kiss The streams so deep and clear: While purling ripples gliding on, Bring music to mine ear.

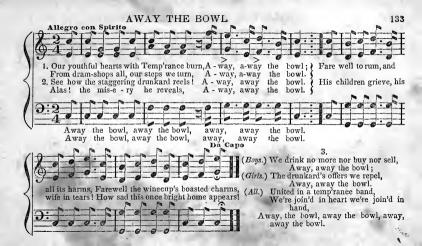
* Sing each stanza two or three times in succession.

4,

The mower whistles o'er his toil, The emerald grass must yield; The sythe is out, the swath is down, There's incense in the field.

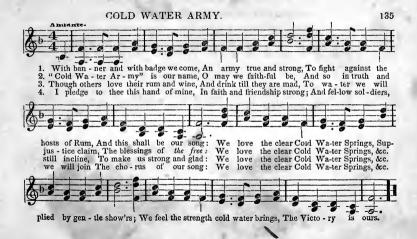
5.

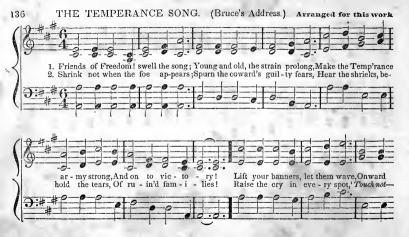
Oh, how I love to calmly muse, In such an hour as this; To nurse the joy creation gives In purity and bliss.

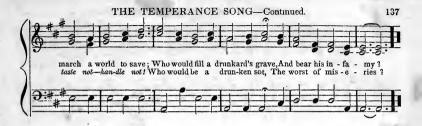






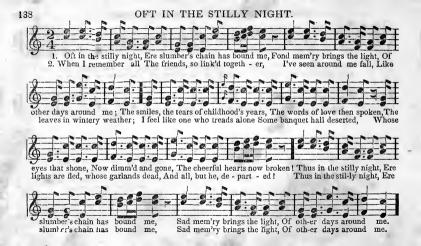






Give the aching bosom rest, Carry joy to every breast; Make the wretched drunkard blest, By living soberly. Raise the glorious watchword high— 'Tbuch not-Taske not ill you die !'--Let the echo reach the sky, And earth keep jubilee. (S) 4.

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











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