## THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST;

## A COLLECTION OF TUNES

## ADAPTED TO THE PSALMS AND HYMNS 0 F

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCI IN THE UNITEI) STATES 0F AMERICA.

EDITED BY THOMAS HASTINGS.

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PHILA D EL PHIA:
PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION,
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A. W. MITCHELL, M.D.
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## ADVERTISEMENT.

An overture was presented to the General Assembly of 1848, by the Synod of Philadelphia, "to take into consideration the subject of Church Music, with special reference to the preparation of a book of tunes adapted to our present psalmody."

The Assembly accordingly appointed a committce "to report to the next General Assembly, upon the gencral subject of congregational singing, suggesting such Scriptural measures as may seem calculated to improve it, and such remedies of existing evils as the case may seem to require."

The Committee thus appointed presented a report which is printed in the Appendix to the minutes of the Assembly, of 1849. They farther submitted a list of tunes selected in conformity with the principles set forth in their report.

The Assembly of 1849 approved the suggestions of the Committce respect ing a compilation of Sacred Psalmody, and authorized the Committce to go on, and at their discretion, to revise and complete their work, and to publish the sanie through the Board of Publication.

The plan of the work being thus sanctioned, the Committee proeeeded carefully and deliberately. And, at length, having been enabled by large correspondence throughout our Church, and with the aid of the ligh professional skill of Mr. Thomas Hastings, to accomplish the preparation of such a book as it was hoped would meet the wants of our Churches, the whole matter was finally submitted to the General Assembly of 1851 ; and that body eommitted the work to the Board of Publication to be published.*

* The Board of Publication, both on their own behalf, and on behalf of the General Assembly, under whose special direction they act in publishing this work, take occasion here to acknowledge the liberality of Messrs. Thomas Hastings, Lowell Mason, George Kingeley, Timothy B. Mason, S. B. Pond, W. B. Bradbury, Nathan D. Gould, Isaac B. Woodbury, Edward Howe, Jr., and other composers, in allowing, for this :ompilation, the free use of the various pieces selected from thcir compositions, and of which they hold a copyright. The pieces which are thus protected are distinguished, in the General Index, by this mark.*

It is deemed proper to insert the following extracts from the first report made to the General Assembly by the Committee which eompiled this book:-
"There are different opinions, in various parts of the Church, in regard to the present state of congregational singing. What the taste and usages of the churches, in one section, may highly approve, other churches, possibly, would disapprove. Conformity, section, may higlly approve, other churches, possibly, would disapprove. Contornable,
in all in all points of opinion and practiee, is, perhaps-nay, most probably-unattainable,
And, in cases wherein the differences arise, not in view of unmistalkable decisions of the And, in cases wherein the differences arise, not in view of unnistaliable decisions of the
Bible, or of our Standards, but simply from considerations of taste, convenience, longer or shorter usage, and varying application, and, indeed, varying interpretation, of the notices of this subject which are contained in the sacred oracles, much must necessarily be left to the mutual forbearance and conceded Christian liberty of God's people. These diversities may be either rendered more tolerable, or altogether removed, by increasing intercourse and communion, by frank and friendly comparison of views, and by the influence of more extended public discussion. Without entering into that discussion here, or indicating any opinion, beyond that which we have just expressed, we deem it to be incumbent on us to notice some other points on which there is occasion for present animadversion.
" We would specify, in the first place, the great neglect, which, in some places, appears to characterize the singing in pnblic worship-whereby that solemn and important exercise degenerates into a carcless, slovenly, unsuitable stylc-equally unfitted to honor God and to edify man. And this is the more inexcusable, because facilities abound for making such genuine improvements in this department of worship, as would make it at once more wortly as an offering to God, more cxpressive of the emotions of sincere piety, and inore delightful, not only to the tuneful ears, but to the tuneful hearts, of the worshippers, themselves, when they would make inward melody unto God, and refresh the spirit with psalms and hymus, and spiritual songs.
"Bnt, on the other land. while we rejoice to believe that very great improvements have bcen successfully attempted, and a purer taste has been created, and is increasingly cultivated and cherished, the very effort ior improvement is not free from some defects that need attention.
"1. The great multiplication of tunc-books has tended to displace the old familiar melodies, which have been handed down through past generations-the offspring of the pure and pions taste of earlier times-venerable, alike, on account of their intrinsis and unsurpassed excellence, and on account of that familiar, household, and edifying use and association, which have consecrated them in the affections of the saints. While
latcr times have furnished many valuable additions to our stock of sacred melodies, many of which have already become familiar, and are deservedly cherishcd, there has also been introduced into the churcles, a class of tunes which, on account of their intrinsic character, or of their degrading associations, are entirely unfit to be used in God's sanctuary. These should be excluded promptly, no matter what pretence of putting them to a sanctified use may be urged for their protection. The melodics of the Church should bc her own in every sense-made for. and adapted to her sacred songs. There is no deficiency of such. She has no need to rake the kennel, nor to sweep the purlieus of the theatre and the opera, nor even to ask contributions from the concertroom. There is no want of skill and taste among her Asaphs, Hemans, and Jeduthans, her Gregories and her Luthers, to supply her with sacred mclodies, at once worthy of their spiritual themes, and vying with the boastful productions of profiner schools.
2. The employment of irreligious, and even immoral persons. to teach congregational singing-schools. and to officiate as precentors and choristers in public worship, is an evil, that has been confined neither to former nor to later days; but it is an cvil, which should not be countenanced for a moment, and it can never be justified by the mere desirc of a people to avail themsclves of the professional skill of such persons, any morc than the scttlement of a minister of doubtful reputation solely on account of his popular talents.
"3. Singing-schools, also-althongh they are susceptible of being properly conducted, in such a manner as to make them cheerful assemblies, while they should be so conducted as to make them the occasions of salutary impression and devout emotion--may be, and often have been, the scenes and occasions of such rude hilarity and irreligious levity, as involve them in the same objections which are justly urged against those assemblages, whose professed design is mere worldly amusement and dissipation. This evil may be easily corrected by pastors and sessions exercising a prudent discrimination in the selection of instructors of suitable character, by being present and giving their countenance to discreet measures for sceuring a good government of the schools, and by employing the hallowing influcnce of prayer, both at the opening and at the closing of the exercises.
"4. There is further, a certain tendency to forget the great design of singing in puhlic wership, when, under cover of the zealous efforts for inprovement. the music is cultivated with too great reference to its merely æsthetic and conmercial uses. It degenerates into an office of simply pleasing the ear, and of attracting worldly persons to the sanctuary with too exclusive regard to the pecuniary advantage to be derived from their attendance in the support of public worship. We could name some churches where this object has been carried so far, and the means employed are so scandalous-as, for example. the liring of operatic and other histrionic singers-that the places of worship in question, have come to be stigmatized, even by the worldly and irrcligions, as the 'Sunday Opera!' There is, in the degenerate motive at the foundation of such an abuse of congregational music, something so merely sensual, so disparaging to the ministration of the gospel, and so degrading to the Church and to public worship, that its character soon becomes apparent, and the Divine rebuke may be discerned in the lowered tone of piety, in irreverence, in parochial dissensions, and, not seldom, in the utter failure of the unhallowed enterprise.
" 5 . While, in some placcs, as yet, singing in public worship is conducted by a precentor, or a choir, and the congregation generally join their voices-in other placcs, a select
choir performs the singing with little or no assistance from the great body of the corgregation. We are free to say that we consider the latter practice as very undesirable, at the least. It results, in some cases, from the too frequent introduction of new tunes, which are repeated so seldom, and at such long intervals, that the congregation has no sufficient opportunity to become familiar with them-and this is one important reason of the dislike which is occasionally felt toward new tunes, otherwise unexceptionable. But the disuse of congregational singing arises, also, from the fact that as the more cultivated and skilful singers are apt to be collected in the choir, there is not only a corresponding diminution of the number of singers in the body of the congregation, by the transfer of voices which formerly rose from various points in the assembly, but a farther diminution is effected, because other persons, who now miss the leading voices, by whose vicinity they were encouraged to sing, have now ceased to sing at all;-and at length, if the singing of the choir happens to be very excellent, the pleasure of bistening to it supersedes what ought to be the pleasure, and is the duty, of following it and uniting with it; and in the end, the mass of the worshippers sit completely silent
". We do not object to choirs. They are eminently useful as leaders. The evil alluded to is not necessarily to be remedied by disbanding them. There is a nore excellent way of supplying the defect. We do not insist that it is the duty of all to sing. We think rather that it is the duty of some persons not to attempt to sing in public worship. Such arc the incurables in voice and car. But, at the same time, far more persons than now attempt to sing, may, can, and ought to qualify themselves for an edifying use of their voices in praising God in his courts. And, before we too soon conclude against choirs, as the cause of the disuse of congregational singing, a little inquiry inco the habits of the people, in regard to this matter, may disclose a reason or two, which make greatly against some of those who complain of the evil. In the first place, is it not a fact that peoplc generally do not pay sufficient regard to the excellent recommendation in the Directory (chap. 4, sec. 2), to "cultivate some knowledge of the rules of music, that we may praise God in a becoming manner, with our voices, as well as our hearts?" What can be cxpected from indolence on this point, but the dissonant marring of "becoming praise," which no man has a right to produce. or an unseemly silence, which no man has a right to relapse into, until he has made a fair, but fruitless effort to learn to sing. Secondly, let us inquire how much of this evil is to be at tributed to another evil probably lying back of it: is there not reason to believe that singing in family worship has fallen into general desuetude? Where this exercise is neglected, not only does family worship lose one of its sweetest elements and attractions, with all its soothing and elevating influences, but the young are deprived of one of the most likely and important means and aids for acquiring the taste, the practict, and the skill, which fit them to join in the praises of the Lord's house, with advantage to themselves and others. The operation of these two causes appears to us to be so obvious, that they need only to be indicated in order to saggest the remedy. On this point, proper care must be exercised by pastors, elders, and heads of families. Let them co-operate in promoting the cultivation of sacred music in families, in singingschools, in Sunday-schools, in singing meetings, and even in the week-day schools: and let the officers of the church take the supervision both of the instruction of their people, and especially the youth, and of the whole department of the singing in public worship. Thus inuch will be done to correct any undue innovations by precentors and choirs, and to secure that co-operation of choir and people which is most desirable and
practicable. This combination is attainable in entire consistency with a style of churchmusic, such as is demanded by the dignity of the service and approved by good taste, and with the edification of the people and the greater glory of God. Otherwise, it may well be feared that the work of "praising God in his sanctuary" will be monopolized by a very few persons; and it will be no sufficient apology for the indolent worshipper, that he is ready to objurgate "singing by Committec," and "praising God by proxy," while, in contrast with his own remissness, the zeal and pains which strive to rescue the singing of God's praise from utter neglect and contempt, are worthy of all commendation
"In conformity with these views, it is onr hope, that the following collection of sacred tunes, especially adapted to our book of Psalms and Hymns, prepared with such knowledge of our own people as might more intelligently reflect the best usages of the various sections of our Church, and meet the real wants of this communion, withou pandering to a mean or corrupt taste, and embracing, in one volume, the approved melodies which are now scattered through many books, inacccssible to a large number of our churches; the whole arranged with their appropriate harmonies, by the best available scieutific ability, may prove acceptable to the churches of our communion.
"The principles by which we were guided, in making the compilation now submitted are such as the following:
" 1 . To restore and preserre old standard tuues, and, as far as practicablc, in their original forms, both as to air and harmony.
" 2 . To select from more recent compositions, such as had been approved by trial in many places, or miglit be suitably introduced into all their churches.
" 3 . To insert some tunes which appeared to be favorites in some considerable sections. We desired not to forget that we were making provision for the edification of a large community of various tastes. While we desired to insert only music of such a character as might elevate and improve the standard of taste throughout the Church, we did not feel at liberty to discard such tunes as, after all, might be approved by a better
judgment than our own, especially such as wcre endeared by long and hallowed association, and would be extensively and painfully missed from the collection.*
"4. To provide tunes for all the various metres of our Psalme and Hymns, and in suitable proportion as to their respective numbers and the various character of the words. And also to illustrate the tunes by words selected from our own psalmody.
" 5 . To provide a sufficient body of sacred music of such various style and character, that the collection might serve for all ordinary purposes; especially for Sunday-schools, families. social worship, and congregations, as these various exigencics may require.
"6. To add an appropriate selection of set pieces for special occasions, such as Anthems and Chants, both metrical and prose, adapted to oll psalmody, and also to portions of the common prose version of the book of Psalms, and other inspired lyrics from the Old and New Tcstaments.
"We believe that this work will be of advantage in these respects:
"1. It cmbodies in one volume, of convenient size, a collcetion of tunes, the most approved and in use among our churches-to the greater part of which, very few individual churches have access at present.
"2. It may be enlarged, if hereafter that should appear desirable, by an Appendix or Supplement, without displacing the book or disturbing it in any manner.
"3. It may serve to produce, to a very considerable extent, that nififormity in the praises of our Church, as a whole, which cannot but be thought desirable.
"4. It will promote congregational singing, and prevent its disuse, which, in part, at least. arises from the frequent change of books and introduction of new tunes, many of which never become known and domesticated in our public worship.
" 5 . It will be an appropriate accompaniment to our authorized book of Psalms ana Hymns-prepared as it has been with reference to that book throughout, and to the state of our churches. It may be too, that such a work as this will aid in promoting the more general use of that book in all our congregatiens.
May, 1849.

- The more ungrammatical tunes of tris character are inserted in an Appendix.


## RUDIMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

Vocal Music is that blending of song and speech which unites agreeable melody with impressive verbal enunciation. The rudiments of the art may here be arranged under three general divisions.
I. Notation.
II. Style.
III. Adaptation.

## PART I.

## NOTATION.

## SECTION I. - OF THE OCTAVE.

1. Eight distinct musical sounds, ascending or descending, bearing the simplest relations to each other, form the octave.
2. A familiar knowledge of these sounds is gained wholly by practice and imitation.
3. For this purpose syllables should be applied to the sounds, and uttered with force and precision. Formerly only four syllables were used for this pur-
puse-faw, sol, law, $m i$; but now we more frequently use seven-DO, RE, ${ }^{*}$ mI, FAW, SOL, LA, SI.
4. Music is written on a staff which consists of five lines with their spaces. The lines and spaces are called degrees.
5. Short lines, called leger or added lines, are $\epsilon$ inployed for very low or high sounds.

Leger line.

Leger line.

6. The octave may be tius written upon the staff, commencing with the lower leger line, and ending on the third space: the series of syllables is thus applied.

7. Though other syllables are in use, the pupil should accustom himself to only one series ; the selection is less material. $\dagger$

* Pronounced Ray, Mee, See.
$\dagger$ The editor is aware of some differences of opmon among practical musicians in re-

8. When the octave shall have been fully mastered, certain portions of it variously arranged may be attempted in the manner following :

Observation. The pupil should learn names and sounds by noticing their relative distances from each other, rather than from the particular places they occupy in the staff. To this end the teacher, in such exercises as the following, should present the octave in different situations, as if the music were transposed.
1.
2.

3.
4.

5.
6.

spect to syllables. But really, after the most abundant opportunities for personal research and observation, he cannot make up his mind to attach much importance to such differences. However, it may be confidently affirmed that to the mere vocalist who is unaccompanied with inatrumente, sume system of solmization is needed.
9.
10.


## 11.

## 12.


9. Portions of the octave variously arranged, form regular tunes or melodies.


Sing your Saviour's worthy praise, Glorious in his works and ways.

Observation. Such little melodies should be read first by music syllables, and rendered familiar before they are sung to words.
10. The pupils may next sing according to the numbers of the degrees of the octave without the notes being written.

## EXAMPLES.

- Sing 1, 2, 1, 2, \&c. by their proper syllables, as in the first and second degrees of the scale $d o$, re.

Sing, in a similar manner, $1,2,3,1,2,3,1,3, \& c$.; also $8,7,8,7,8,7,6$, \&c. applying in every case the proper syllables.

Observation. The teacher may greatly diversify these and other exercises upon the black-board.

## SECTION II. - OF NOTES AND RESTS.

1. Notes are the representatives of sound. Of those in common use, there are six,* representing proportional lengths or durations of time-these are the

Semibreve. Minim. Crotchet. Quaver. Semiquaver. Demisemiquaver.t

2. The proportional lengths of the notes are as one to two in the order just mentioned; i. e. one semibreve equals two minims; one minim equals two crotchets, \&c. Or, considering the semibreve as a unit the minim will be a half, the crotchet a quarter, the quaver an eighth, the semiquaver a sixteenth, and the demisemiquaver a thirty-second.

* To these are occasionally added the breve and demiquaver, with their corresponding rests. The breve is a square note having twice the length of the semibreve; and the demiquaver is a note with four hooks, equal to half the length of the demisemiquaver.
$\dagger$ Called now more frequently whole-notes, half-notes, quarter-notes, eighth-notes, sixteenthrotes, and thirty-second-notes

3. Notes may in general be described as consisting of heads, stems, and hooks. The heads are either open or closed. The semibreve e.g. is an open head, the minim an open head with a stem, the crotchet a closed head with a stem, \&c.
4. Rests are marks of silence. These also are six in number, having the same names and lengtlis that are given to the notes.*

5. Here one semibreve rest equals two minim rests, one minim rest equals two crotchet rests, \&c. as in the case of the notes already described.
6. The time of notes and rests is reckoned by beating and counting. Exercises of this nature should be repeated till they become quite familiar.

Observation. In the following example, two beats or motions of the hand are applied to the semibreve, one beat to the minim, and half a beat to the crotchet. The figures $1-2$ stand for the countings, and the letters $d-u$ for the downward and upward motions of the hand.

1. $\mathrm{d} u \quad \mathrm{~d} \quad \mathrm{u} \quad \mathrm{d}-\mathrm{u} \quad-\mathrm{d} \mathbf{u} \quad \mathrm{d} \quad \mathrm{u} \quad \mathrm{d} \quad-\mathrm{u} \quad-\mathrm{dc}$.



* The semibreve rest, however, is always used as a rest of one measure.



2. 



$$
1, \quad 2, \quad 1,2, \quad 1, \quad 2, \quad 1,2, \quad 1,2, \quad 1,2, \quad 1,2, \quad 1,2,1,2,1, \quad 2
$$


7. A dot at the right hand of a note or rest, adds one half to its value: thus, a dotted semibreve equals three minims instead of two ; a dotted minim equals three crotchets, \&c.

> EXERCISE IN DOTTED NOTES.*

$$
\text { 1. } d h u \quad d \quad u \quad d h u, d c \text {. }
$$



[^0]
2.

$$
1,2,3, \quad 1, \quad 2, \quad 3, \quad 1,2,3, \quad 1, \quad 2, \quad 3, \quad 1,2,3, \quad 1, \quad 2, \quad 3,
$$

$1,2,3, \quad 1, \quad 2, \quad 3$,
$1,2,3, \quad 1, \quad 2$

Dotted minims, and their value.
1.

2.

8. Notes are sometimes furnished with a double dot, which adds three quarters, instead of half, to their length.

## SECTION. III. - OF THE NATURAL SCALE, AND OF TRANSPOSITION.

1. The octave with its syllables $d o, r e, m i, \& c$. does not always commence upon the leger line, as in the preceding examples.* It may commence upon any line or space of the staff, if only the signs of removal are given.
2. The signs of removal are Flats, Sharps, and Naturals.
3. A flat is a small $b$, a sharp is a double cross \#, a natural is a small square with two points $t$.
4. The lines and spaces of the staff are named by the first seven letters of the alphabet, $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{G}$.
5. The application of the letters is shown by the clefs, of which there are two in common use, the


The F clef, giving its name to the fourth line, is used for base; and the $G$ clef, designating the second line, is used for treble, tenor, alto, \&c. $\dagger$
6. The degrees of the staff, according to the $F$ and $G$ clefs, are named as in the following table:

* We have no contention with those teachers who deny the utility of moveable syllables: we only wish that they conld be better informed. In the highest schools of Europe, where the pupil is always accompanied with instruments, the case is different; but in the schools of this country fixed syllables would at present be nearly useless.
 thence took its name, giving a corresponding location to the seven letters. At present it is little used in this country.

ACCORDING TO THE F CLEF.
ACCORDING TO THE G CL.EF.

7. When the octave commences on C , as in the following example, the scale is said to be natural.

$d o, \quad r e, \quad m i, f a w, d i c$.
do, re, mi, fam, \&c.
8. When the same octave, with its syllables, commences on any othcr letter or degree of the staff than that of C , the scale is said to be transposed.
9. The transpositions of the seven syllables, $d o, r e, m i, \& c$., are regulated by the following simple rules:
I. The introduction of the flat, marks in every case a new situation of the syllable faw, while do (reckoning inclusive) is always found on the fourth degree below.

RUDIMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC


do re, de.


Observation. For further exercises the reader is referred to tunes in the subsequent pages of this Collection.

## SECTION IV. - OF TIME, ACCENT, \&c.

1. Strains of music are divided into small; equal portions, called measures.
2. Measures are formed by the single bar, which is a strait mark crossing the staff. The distance between two bars is called a measure.

3. The measures arc also regarded as containing sub-divisions, parts, or tunee, which are expressed by large figures at the clef, thus :

4. The upper figure expresses the number of parts, while the lower figure refers to the kind of notes intended, whether of minims, crotchets, or quavers, \&c. The 4-4, 3-2, 6-4, for example, signify not only four parts, but four crotchets or quarters, three minims or halves, and six crotchets or quarters. The figures thus represent fractional portions of the scmibreve.
$\delta$. Time, with respect to the measures, is either common, triple, or compouud.* Under each of these descriptions there are several varieties.
5. In common time, the measures consist of either two or four parts; in triple time, they consist of three parts; and in compound time, of six parts.

* For the convenience of teaching, however, we more usually speak of time, as Double, Triple, Quadruple, Sexuple, \&e.

7. The parts of the measure generally require a corresponding number of beats, except in the quicker morements of compound time.
8. Accent is a stress of voice applied in common time to the first, or to the Frst and third parts of the measure; in triple time to the first part of the measure; and in compound time to the first and fourth parts of the measure.
9. When shorter notes occur, which are of equal length among themselves, subordinate accents take place on the first, third, fifth, and serenth notes, de., while the second, fourth and sixth are unaccented.

Observation. In the following examples, the large figures indicate the varieties of time; and the small figures, the beats and subdirisions or parts of the measures: The principal accents are marked $A$, the subordinate accents $A$, and the unaccented notes U .

## COMDION TLIE.


10. When the movement in compound time is rapid, three parts of a measure are taken to each beat, so that two beats answer the purpose of the six above-mentioned. In this case, there is but one principal accent in a measure :

11. The first and second varieties of common time were formerly designated by the


The first of these signs is equivalent to that of 4-4, and the second to that of 2-2. They are still used in some collections.
12. Other varieties of time are occasionally used, but being marked by appropriate figures at the clef, their nature will be readily understood. Thus, $\frac{4}{2}$ indicates four minims, and four parts and beats in a measure; and $\frac{4}{8}$ four quavers, parts, and beats in a measure.
13. The terms Largo, Adagio, Allegro, Presto, \&cc., have a further influence upon the movement. See table of technical terms. In the higher species of music it often happens, by this means, that pieces written in one variety of time are actually performed in another. Much, in these cases, is left to the taste and discrimination of the performer.

Observation. In this point of view, it matters not whether a tune be written
in minims, crotchets, or quavers, if only the beats, parts and accents are properly managed. Take the following example of a single measure :

14. In psalmody the subject of song, as contained in the words of the text, has great influence upon the movement; and the beats and countings are left therefore more or less indefinite as to slowness or rapidity.

> EXERCISES IN TIME.

1. $\mathrm{d} \quad \mathrm{u}-\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{n}$ -

$1,2-1-2-1,2, \quad 1, \quad 2, \quad 1, \quad 2, \quad 1-2-1,2$.
2. $d^{h} \quad t \quad u^{*}$

3. 



* i. e. downward, hither, thither, upward.

* i. e. "downward, upward, hither" repeated in each ineasure. Some teachers prefer the " downward, downward, hither, thither, upward, upward" motions.

* The sıurs and the quaver-hooks illustrate the time or value of the dotted notes. The teacher should by all means write similar exercises in other varieties of time upon the black-board.


## SECTION V.- OF TONES, SEMITONES, AND ACCIDENTALS.

1. The degrees of the octave, as presented in section first, appear equal to the eye of the observer; yet they are not really so, but unequal.
2. The larger degrees are called tones, and the smaller degrees semitones. The degrees are also called intervals.
3. In the octave hitherto presented, the voice proceeds by tones, except between the third and fourth, and the seventh and eighth degrees, where it proceeds by semitones.

Observation. In the application of the seven syllables, the semitones occur between mi and faw, and si and do.
4. The voice, by practice, acquires the habit of governing the sounds entirely by the names of the music syllables, so that the first pitch being given, the right name suggests the right sound, and the wrong name the wrong sound.
5. But in the course of a tune the order of the tones and semitones is occasionally changed; in which case a flat, sharp, or natural, is applied to sounds which are to be altered in pitch; and some kind of alteration must generally be made in the music syllables.
6. A flat set before a note requires it to be sung a semitone lower than in the natural scale. The syllable applied in this case must be so altered as to end with the long sound of the letter $a$; thus, si becomes say; mi becomes may; law beco:nes lay, \&c.
7. A sharp set before a note, requires it, on the contrary, to be sung a semitone higher, while the syllable applied must be so altered as to embrace the sound of $e e$ : thus do becomes $d i \vec{i}$, re becomes $r i$, faw becomes $f i$, sol becomes $s i, \& c$.

say, law, si, law, fi,
may, re, di.
8. The natural is used either to remove the effect of some flat or sharp that had just occurred, in which casc the proper syllable must be restored, or it serves to counteract some flat or sharp of the signature. (See Section III.) In the latter case the syllables must be altered so as to end in $a y$, where the sound is to be lowerd ; or in $i$, like ee, where it is to be raised.

FIRST CASE.-SYLLABLES RESTORED.


SECOND CASE.-SYLLABLES ALTERED.

9. A flat or sharp, when nothing appears to counteract it, has influence through the measure; and when one measure ends and another begins with the same sound, the influence is not limited by the single bar.*

[^1]influence extended.

10. When a natural has influence upon some flat or sharp of the signature, as mentioned at article eight of this section, the re-insertion of such flat or sharp has no other effect than that of counteracting the natural.

11. Flats, sharps, or naturals, occurring in the midst of a strain, in any of the ways above-mentioned, are called accidentals; and music where they frequently occur is said to be chromatic.*
12. In the practice of chromatic passages, much advantage will be gained by applying different classes of syllables which require the same sound.

CLASSES OF SYLLABLES


* From a Greek word, signifying color. For the Greeks designated such sounds by colors.

Observation. Exercises of this kind should not be multiplied till the pupil has somewhat advanced in in knowledge of the power of syllables in bringing sounds to mind.

## SECTION VI. - REMAINING CHARACTERS.

1. The characters which remain to be described, are the Brace, Double Bar, Close, Repeat, Pause, the Rigure Three, Choosing Notes, Marks of Distinction, the Slur, the Crescendo, the Diminuendo, the Swell, the Appoggiatures, and After Notes, and Abbreviations.


APPOGGIATURES.


AFTER NOTES.


ABBREVIATIONS.
Written.


Played.

2. The brace includes the different parts of a tune which are sung togetner, as treble, base, tenor; \&c.
3. The double bar marks the end of a strain of music.*
4. The close shows the end of a tune.
5. The repeat slows that a certain passage is to be sung twice during the single performance of a tune.
6. The pause, sometimes called the hold, leaves the time of a note or rest at the pleasure of the performer.
7. The figure three reduces the time of any three notes to that of two of the same name; as three crotchets to two crotchets, \&c.
8. Choosing notes allow the performer to make his own selection, but not to sing more than the value of the measure.
9. Marks of distinction show that the sounds of notes are to be shortened as if small rests were placed between them. Sometimes the dot over notes is used for a similar purpose.
10. The slur includes such notes as belong to one syllable. Joining the hooks of quavers, semiquavers, \&c., together, answers the same purpose as a slur. $\dagger$
11. The mark crescendo, requires a gradual increase in loudness of voice ; the mark diminuendo, a gradual decrease in loudness.
12. The swell requires a gradual increasc of voice, followed by a gradual diminish.
13. Appoggiatures borrow their time from the large notes which follow them; after-notes borrow theirs from the large notes which precede them. See Examples.
14. Abbreviations are of various kinds, chiefly used in instrumental music.

* In our books of psalmody it now commonly marks the termination of a line of poetry. In this case, a tune of two strains may contain half a dozen of double bars.
$t$ Sometimes the slur is used when the hooks are joined, in which case the second note in each pair is to be shortened and sung as if a small rest were to fill the vacancy. See to this purpose a passage in the Dying Christian "Trembling, hoping," \&c.


## SECTION VII-OF KEYS, MAJOR AND MINOR SCALES.

1. The first note of the ascending or descending octave is called a Key. In the natural scale of the octave, beginning with C , for example, the key is found in all the lines or spaces where the letter occurs.

2. In the uctave which commences with C , having the two semitones between the third and fourth, and the seventh and eighth degrees, the scale is said to be Major. The last example, therefore, presents us with the natural major scale in the Key of $C$.
3. This scale, as we have shown in section third, may be variously transposed ; yet in all the transpositions the scale is still Major, and the key is with the syllable do.
4. But by a different arrangement of tones and semitones in the octave, another scale is formed, called Minor, which has also an equal number of transpositions.*
5. The minor scale ascending, has its first semitone between the second and third degrees, and its second semitone between the seventh and eighth degrees, by mear of accidentals.

[^2]6. The natural minor scale commences with law on A, three degrees below that of the natural major scale on C , and is thus written in the ascending order :

7. The descending minor scale differs from the ascending, by not requiring the pitch of the sixth and seventh degrees to be raised by accidentals: the highest of the two semitones, therefore, is here between the fifth and sixth degrees of the scale.

8. The minor scale of the octave, like that of the major, must be rendered familiar by practice; the sounds, with respect to tones and semitones, being uniformly governed by the music syllables. When the whole scale has thus been rendered familiar, portions of it may be attempted. $\dagger$

* The G\# here is a tone above $\mathbf{F} \#$, and a semitone below $A$.
$\dagger$ Any pitch may be assumed for such exercises which seems most convenient. If the question be asked, why the ascendiig and descending scales differ from each other, the answer is, that they are found to differ thus in musical compositions.


2. 


3.

4.

5.

6.

9. In all the transpositions by flats and sharps, the key of the minor scale is with the syllable law, the third degree below that of the major.
10. The last note in the base is the key note; if this note is law, the scale is minor, and if it is $d o$, the seale is major.
11. The real difference between the two scales is seen in the following example, where the slurs show the places of the semitones

12. The pupil should notice well the difference between the two scales, and practice them in connection with syllables and with numbers. See Section 1, Article 10.

## SECTION VIII.—OF MODULATION, CHORDS, \&c.

1. Accidentals, as mentioned in the last section, are always required in the ascending minor scale; and we may here add, that they are occasionally used as mere graces, or licenses to improve the melodv.
2. When accidentals are employed to alter the order of tones and semitones according to some form of transposition, they are said to produce modulation.
3. The scale readily changes from major to minor, where the accidentals of the minor scale are inserted.


These accidentals could not be framed into a signature, because the second sharp in the series is C and not G. See Rule III, Section III, Article 9.
4. The following examples are of a different character, inasmuch as the accidentals follow the order of the signatures just referred to in Chapter III.

> MODULATION BY FLATS.

modulation by sharps.
From C Major to G Masor.
From G Major to D Major.


MODULA: GON BY NATURALS.

7. Where Flats, Sharps, or Naturals are used as accidentals, without any special reference to the order of the signatures, it will usually happen that the scale is Minor.
8. A perfect knowledge of modulation is not gained without much study and observation: but if the syllables are allowed to have their accustomed power, the voice may be rightly directed with little difficulty.
9. The changes of scale above described are generally of short duration. Modulations, therefore, may be defined as temporary changes of scale.
10. When certain specific notes of the Major or Minor scale are struck at the same moment, they form a chord : thus, when C, E, G, C, or F, A, C, F, or G, B, D, G, are struck together, they form a common chord in the Major scale of C .

11. Chords, as they are variously constructed, with respect to tones and semitones, are said to be consonant or dissonant, major or minor, perfect or imperfect, diminished or redundant, \&c.
12. A continued succession of chords, similar and dissimilar, according to certain established rules, constitutes harmony. Chords may be written close on a single staff, as above, or the intervals that form them may be written on separate staves, as in the case of psalm-tunes, chorusses, \&c.
13. A good knowledge of harmony, and of melody and rhythm, embracing the entire grammar of the art, will not alone suffice to constitute a composer. There must be a knowledge of rhetorical principles. There must be genius and application, as well as an intimate acquaintance with existing models. This is no more than is required of literary men and artists generally. Excellence is never attained by superficial means.

## PART II.

## STYLE.

## SECTION I. -GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

1. Persons may have a good knowledge of notation, and yet be indifferent singers, because they have not been properly trained.
2. Persons may have a natural fondness for music, and yet be greatly deficient in taste, because they know too little of the art.
3. Most of the disputes about style may be traced either to a misapprehension of the real nature and object of the art, or to ignorance of its most important principles.
4. No one can be a competent judge of vocal music, who is ignorant of its leading principles.
5. Morally speaking, the most important purposes to which music can be applied are those of a religious nature, and the least important those which relate to public amusement, or display of professional skill.*
6. The true fundamental principles of style, are those which have a direct bearing upon the religious and moral influences of the art.
7. The things most essential to good style in vocal music, are tone, intonation, time, articulation, accent and emphasis, and expression.

## SECTION II. - OF TONE, INTONATION, AND TIME.

1. By the word tone is here meant, not the distance between certain sounds of the scale, as in Part I. Section 5, but the voice separately considered : thus, we say, a good tone, a bad tone, \&c.
2. A good tone is formed gradually by exercising the voice upon the open vowels. The sound of $A$ as in law, of $O$ as in sol, and of $O O$ as in school, may first be tried. The mouth should be well opened, the lips removed from the teeth, and the teeth separated.
3. The vowels should have a full, clear utterance, as formed deep in the throat ; this will prevent many disagreeable qualities of tone.

4 The slender and short vowels, such as $I$ in thine or thin, $E$ in theme, or them, here, or her, \&c., should next be tried. Such vowels may be a little modified, but the principle requires extreme delicacy. The long sound of $I$, for instance, should not be like oi in toil, but more like $a i$ as in aye. It should be hmene in mind, also, that $A$ and $I$ are diphthongal vowels, the first sound of which is chiefly dwelt upon, while the second is heard just as the voice ceascs.
5. A good tone depends on the right treatment of the vowels; and force or feebleness, on the degrees of effort which are habitually put forth in the hours of rehearsal and practice.
6. The management of the breath also requires practice. Breathing should be performed in an instantaneous and noiseless manner, by the action of the chest. It should be free and not labored. The breath should not be taken in the midst of a note, or slur, or word, but, as far as possible, where the sense of a passage will admit of some kind of pause.
7. By Intonation is meant the management of the pitch of the voice in reference to musical scales. This faculty is not simply the gift of nature ; it is in every case acquired, more or less gradually, by instruction, imitation, and practice. Imitation commences in infancy, and instruction should be given in early childhood. In this case it is found that all nay learn to sing.
8. The voice in regard to intonation becomes less manageable in proportion as it has been long neglected, or suffered to remain out of tune; and in adult years it is sometimes as difficult to gain new habits in this respect as it would be to learn to speak a foreign language with accuracy ; and this for the same reasons.
9. Those who have once acquired good intonation may afterwards gradually lose it by neglect, and be found to sing miserably out of tune. This remark applies to the best scholars, as well as to the poorest, and to teachers as well as to pupils. No one can neglect singing for any length of time without getting out of tune.
10. Various causes, such as bad rooms, bad health, bad weather, colds, indolence, fatigue, anxiety, extreme earnestness, languor or timidity, are found to have
a temporary influence upon intonation. In large choirs, many of these imperfect:ons will so balance each other as to lead to the preservation of the pitch; where individuals, left to themselves, would sing out of tune.*
11. Time is easily understood; and the power of keeping it, with accuracy, depends simply on habits of computation.
12. The practice of beating and counting should be early commenced, and afterwards continued till it becomes easy and habitual.
13. Time, as a property of style, is essential to good singing. Without it the finest pieces of music would be sadly inarred in the performance.

## SECTION III-OF ARTICULATION.

1. A good articulation is of great importance, especially in devotional music.
2. Letters are divided into vowels and consonants. The roice, as observed in the last section, is formed wholly upon the vowels. Distinct articulation depends more on the consonants, which are to be spoken at certain instants much as in reading, only with greater power and exactness. In the word forth, for instance, the $o$ is to be sung, while the $f$ and the th can only be whispered. This discrimination must be well understood and reduced to practice.
3. Some of the consonants, such as $l, m, n, r, \& c$. , called semivowels, can be a little prolonged, like the vowels; but this should not be done.

[^3]4. The letters $b, d, k, t, \& c .$, called mutes, at the end of such syllables as $c b$, $e d, e k, e t, \& c$. , must be very distinctly articulated, or they will not be heard at all, and even at the beginning of words they require special care.*
5. Such consonants as $h, \dagger f, v$, called aspirates, can be articulated only in a whisper. They must therefore have an additional force, proportioned always to the difficulty of being heard.
6. Such consonants as $s, c, z, \& c$., called sibilants, are liable to be too distinct. They must be shortened and softened, or the music will be full of whistling, hissing, buzzing, \&c., whieh is very disagreeable. $\ddagger$
7. Singers are apt to use one consonant for another, such as $f$ for $v, s$ for $z$, \&e., as lofe for love, hiss for his. The letters should be spoken in their purity, just as in good declamation.
8. Letters are also liable to be misplaced, by being carried forward to an adjoining word, as in the following example from the 92d Psalm: Swee tis the da yof sacre drest, for Sweet is the day of sacred rest. Errors of this kind perpetually occur among pupils, and need caretul correction.
9. There must in general be a momentary pause between words, but never between the syllables of whieh a word is composed. $\Lambda$ word must not be divided by taking breath.
10. The first efforts in articulation will of necessity be rude, and give harshness to the music. But time and perseverence will remedy this evil.

[^4]11. Artieulation should, in the first place, be very accurate, distinct, and strong, as if addressed to deaf persons. Faults should be carefully pointed out at the moment of their oceurrence, and remedies proposed. The words should often be spoken by the teaeher, and repeated by the pupil before they are sung.
12. The strengtl of articulation should finally be adjusted to the diffieulty of being heard, as the teacher places himself at different distances from his pupils. That which is suffieiently strong for a private room, would be too feeble for a public assembly; and that which is right for a publie assembly, would be too strong for a private room.* In all eases, however, the language should be made to flow with apparent ease, and not seem labored.

## SECTION IV.- OF ACCENT AND EMPHASIS.

1. Without accent and emphasis, articulation would only furnish us with unmeaning syllables.
2. Accent has been called the essence of words, and emphasis the essence of sentences.
3. Every word in English, exeept in the case of monosyllables, is supplied with a full aceent; and long words have an additional aceent of a feeble charaeter. The words pleasurable-treasonable, for example, have a full accent on the first syilable, and a partial one on the third.
4. Emphasis is a greater stress than accent, given to certain words in sentences,

* The organ, as an accompanying instrument, is a great impediment to distinct articulation; and calls for special effort among the members of a choir. Those who stand immediately in front of the instrument require the strongest articulation.
upon which the meaning chiefly depends The omission or removal of the emphasis will often entirely change or destroy the meaning of a sentence.*

5. Musical notation provides (see Part I, Section IV, articles 8 and 9), regular places for accent. When the words we are singing agree with this arrangement, as they generally do, we need no farther directions. See article 8 of this section.
6. Emphatic words generally fall on some accented notes in the music, which may be forcibly sung. Where this is not the case, unaccented notes should have additional force.
7. The emphasis in music is often marked by such terms as crescendo, diminuendo, the swell, \&c. (See Part I, Section VI, articles 11 and 12). $\dagger$ But in Psalmody, where the same tune is so constantly applied to dissimilar words, the emphasis is to be observed where no such marks occur.
8. Where the accent and emphasis of the words we are singing do not agree with the musical accent, great delicacy of management is required. The musical accent in such cases may be increased or lessened in power, but not entirely destroyed. $\ddagger$
9. Great care should be taken to prevent the habit of laying equal stress on the musical accents, without respect to the meaning of the words. This is a common fault, and one that does great injury, both to the music and the words.
10. The words in religious music must be spoken in an easy, yet distinct and forcible manner. This requires much practice. Separate words clauses, and sin-

* This subject should be thoroughly illustrated by the teacher, from time to time, as occasion requires.
$\dagger$ This whole subject is too often confounded by teachers with mere dynamic distinctions of this sort. But the practice is opposed to good enunciation.
$\ddagger$ The rules here given are not followed at present in secular music. The stress is there more frequently regulated by marks of expression, and by the special phraseology of the strain or movement.
gle lines of poetry may at first be tried ; and afterwards entire stanzas. The tunes for this purpose should at first be very simple, such as "Remembrance," "Peterborough," " Byefield."

11. This forcible pronunciation will somewhat injure the music for a while: but cultivation will in due time remedy this evil, so that the music will cerive additional sweetness from the language; and the language itself will appear natural and unembarrassea.

## SECTION V.- OF EXPRESSION.

1. The preceding properties of style,-Tone, Intonation, Time, Articulation, and Accent and Emphasis, embrace what is inplied in correct execution.
2. Expression is the crowning excellence of style ; but it is more easily imagined than described; and examples for the most part are more instructive than definitions.
3. To sing with expression, is to sing with proper feeling, and in such a manner as to produce the same feeling in others. Song is, in this respect, like painting, poetry, and eloquence. Where there is no skill, except that which is mechanicall, there is no true excellence, and no expression. Where feeling is merely feigned, the affectation, if detected, is disgusting.*
4. In the singing of songs, ballads, \&c., where the sole object is amusement, the principle is not so important ; but in religious music it lies quite at the foun-

* How, then, ought we to feel, when persons of an irreligious character rise at a public oratorio or concert, just to show us how expressively they can sing, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," or, "He was despised and rejected of men."
dation of style. Here, without feeling, there can be no religion-no true worship -no real edification. Feeling must also be of the right kind.

5. Feeling expresses itself in various forms of emphasis. Of these there are four which arc manifestly important.
6. The first of these may be described as a loud tone, slightly tremulous, sustained without increase or diminution. This form of the emphasis is expressive of alarm or extreme earnestness. It is applied to hymns on the last judgment with great success.
7. The second form, commenciug loud, like the first, ends by a rapid diminish. This is appropriate to sentiments of joy and gladness-as in many psalms of prase.
8. The third form, which is, like the second form, inverted, is expressive of emotions of a bold aud lofty character. It is applied to passages of prophetic description or exultation, as in the hymns commencing "Our Lord is risen from the dead ;"-"Arm of the Lord awake, awake," \&c.
9. The fourth form of the emphasis, which is nothing more than the swell, applied at once with delicacy and with power, is expressive of sentiments of tenderness and sorrow, kind affections, \&c., as in the case of penitential, or sacramental, or funeral hymns.
10. The first form of the emphasis may be converiently represcnted by two parallel lines; the sccond, by the diminuendo mark, the third, by the crescendo, and the fourth by the swell. See Part I, Section VI, Articles 11 and 12.
11. These forms of the eniphasis are not to be used mechanically, as in dynamics; but under the influence of feeling, when they have become habitual, and appear perfectly natural; indeed, they are so to the singer who has formed his habits without any improper bias. Still the pupil must study these distinctions, and be made to understand them in a practical way.
12. In the next place, we may refer to the qualities of loudness and softness, as essential to just expression. These are carefully to be distinguised from harshness and feeblencss: they have more resemblance to what we observe in oratory or animated conversation.
13. The legato and staccato methods of singing are very important to just
expression. The former method is that of sustaining the sounds to their entire length, and in the closest connections; the latter, is that of shortening them and observing little pauses between them. (See Marks of Distinction.-Part I. Section VI. Article 9). The legato method is applied to sentiments of tenderness or sorrow ; the staccato to sentiments of a bold or joyous character, and cven to words that are not impassioned.
14. The time of movement, as to slowness or rapidity, has great influence on expression. In gencral, those sentiments which are tender and plaintive require the slowest movement. Some reference must also be had to the trains of thought. The act of meditation, for instance, is slow, while that of uarration or description is comparatively rapid. "The difference in this respect between the hymn "O for a closer walk with God," and that of "From Greenland's icy mountains," is very great.
15. The punctuation of language should not be disregarded in song. For this the psalm and hymn tunes make no special provision, because the pauses in different stanzas do not correspond with each other. Notes in singing may be shortencd to make room for such pauses as the sense requires, but not in general, so as to break the time of a movement.
16. Eren in anthems and set pieces the punctuation of the language is but partially p:ovided for in the notation; and the technical terms serve, at best, but as general guides to expression. The mind of the singer, therefore, must be absorbed in his subject, if he would do justice to the text he is enunciating.
17. What has been termed the portamento, or carriage of the voice, or glide, has great influence in tender and plaintive movements, when managed with ease and delicacy. The following example may sufficiently describe it :


This method of carrying the voice should be avoided in staccato movements, and indeed every where, unless there is taste and cultivation. As coarsely imiated in congregational singing, it has a very bad influence.
18. From what has been said in this section, it is easy to see why there is so little expression among the singers. The subject does not receive sufficient attention. and it is too little understood. Even many who are teachers treat it with neglect

## SECTION VI. - GENERAL REMARKS.

1. In religious music there should always be the greatest simplicity of manner. This remark does not apply to the oratorial style ; because oratorios, though set to religious words, and called sacred, are not strictly religious in their character and design.
2. The best ornaments of style in church music, are a fine voice, and exact time, connected with a distinct, chaste, free, polished, and impassioned enunciation.
3. Everything like unnatural labor or painful effort is always to be avoided in musical performances. This rule is perpetually disregarded.
4. The appearance of indolence, or dullness, or insensibility, is wholly inconsistent with that earnestness which belongs to the office of the vocalist.
5. To treat sacred snbjects with lightness is always wrong, even in the exercises of schools and classes. This is too often allowed; but the practice is as siuful as it is inappropriate. Serious sentiments can never be well sung but in connection with serious thoughts and feelings.
6. Foclish song tunes can never be set to religious words without offending persons of good taste. The fooishness in this case is inseparable from the music, and sannot illustrate the poetry.
7. Since singers must always enter feelingly into the subject of song, it follows, that the man who would excel in merry ballads must cultivate a merry temper; while the man who would excel in martial, moral, sentimental, or religious song, must cultivate a martial, moral, sentimental, or religious temper.
8. An inference here arises which is truly momentous. If, according to the nature of the art, and the design of the office of sacred song, the performers are bound to act under the influence of appropriate religious principles, motives, and feelings; then the churches that make little or no effort toward securing this end in the public praises of Zion, are accessary to the crime of solemn mockery. There is no avoiding this inference ; for piety will rever grow without special attention and unremitting effort. It is so in preaching, in prayer, and in the reading of the Scriptures, and it is equally so in the office of praise. The past history and the present state of church nusic in this country give painful evidence of delinquency in this respect.

## PART III.

## ADAPTATION.

## SECTION I. - OF CHANTS AND PSALM TUNES.

1. Chants are the simplest specimens of cultivated music now in use. Most persons are pleased with them, partly on this account, and partly because they furnish such facilities for distinct enunciation. As the chants are of a fixed character, the work of adaptation is done by the compiler when he completes lis arrangement of the words to appropriate strains of music. The recitations of the
singers, however, are often too hurried and monotonous. The language should be recited in the chants with all that accuracy, deliberation, and pathos, which characterize the dignified manner of a public speaker-fashion to the contrary notwithstanding.
2. Next in the order of simplicity, are the ancient parochial melodies, such as Old Hundred, Luther's Hymn, Winchester, Barby, and Dundee, composed some two or three centurics ago. They were the popular melodies of that period, which all could appreciate and cnjoy. Through the progress of the art we no longer feel them to be attractive in this respect, but derive our enjoyment from them through the additional accompanying parts. The latter, therefore, have need to be arranged in the best possible manner, corresponding as far as may be with the original simplicity of the melodies.
3. Notwithstanding the apparent similarity of such tunes as we have just named, the experienced vocalist will not fail to recognize among them very important distinctions. Old Hundred, e. $g$. is of a mild character, but it produces its strongest effects when given to a multitude of voices. Luther's Hymn is a spirit-stirring tune, appropriatc to sentiments of earnestness or alarm. Winchester impresses us with solemn dignity. Barby embraces several varieties of character, plaintive or joyous, as the movement is accelerated or retarded, or clothed with characteristic emphasis. Uundee is adapted to a single shade of expression that of tender affection.
4. Such varieties as these can be easily adapted to the ever-changing grades and diversities of sentiment that arise in psalms and hymns of a meditative character, where the cast of thought will not allow the movement to be hurried. For this purpose such tunes are invaluable. What could have a fincr effect than St. Ann's, for instance, when set to such meditative lines as thesc,-
"The Lord-how fearful is his name!
How wide is his command!"
5. Next in simplicity to the above, are later imitations of the same models. All Saints, Bedford, Brentford, Burford, Luton, are of this general character, embracing such varieties of sentiment as have just been described, with perhaps a few others.
6. A third class of tunes may be enumeratea, such as German Hymn, Harborough, Careys, Colchester, St. Michacl's. The special interest of these tunes,
as popular melodies, nas gone $5 y$; but when clothed with good harmony, they are grateful to the public ear, and susceptible of a good influence. They are best adapted to hymns where the current of thought is not very slow.
7. Another class, less simple and more modern, may be mentioned, which have been derived as abstracts from the larger compositions of the great masters of the art. Of this class are Seasons, German Air, Surry, South Street, St. Edmund's, Degroot, \&c. Such pieces are becoming somewhat numerous ; they are considerably diversified in style, and generally require skilful execution. They are chiefly remarkable for sweet, refined melody. When adapted to hymns of a corresponding character, and sung with taste and feeling, their influence is irresistible. Uncultivatcd singers incline to hurry the movement of such picces ; and others are prone to the opposite extreme, either of which is injurious; and what is still worse, such music is often applied to themes which are any thing but poetical. Such delicate tunes require careful treatınent.

But enough has been said to show the importance of just descrimination; and the hints here given may serve as incentives to study.

## SECTION II.- OF SET PIECES, ANTHEMS, AND CHORUSES.

Under the head of Set Pieces, Anthems, and Choruses, are cmbraced varieties of style too numerous for specification; yet the existence of certain great outlines should be fully recognized. Musicians in this country generally acknowledge two large classes of specimens under the appellation of sacred music; the one belonging strictly to the church, and the other to the concert-room. The one class purports to be adapted to worship; the other to tasteful amusement on display of talent. The one essays to lead the worshipper in those walks of chaste simplicity that allow him to school his affections, call home his wandering thoughts, and fix them upon divine things; the other makes its strongest appeal to the imagination; shows us the worshippers at a distance, and makes us spectators of the scene, delighted, it may be, with the tastefulness, the dignity, the more than hum?n rhapsody that seems to animate the throng. In short, the one leads us into
the reaiities of refigious worship; the other into the mere personations of religion. A few illustrations will serve to place this subject in the right point of view.

1. Let us take the sentiment "Hosanna in the highest," which often occurs in musical pieces. If the singer were to utter this sentiment as coming from the deep-settled affections of his own soul in the sight of a heast-searching God, he would in most cases choose to give it a sweet, mild, and tender enunciation, lest the music should indicate higher feelings of real devotion than he possesses or ever recognizes in his fellow-worshippers; but if, on the other hand, the singer is simply painting to our imaginations the enthusiasm of the multitude who uttered that sentiment some eighteen centuries ago, why then he is expected to be vociferous and declamatory. He may fill the ancient multitude as full of thapsody as he chooses, and become almost frantic in the representation. In either of the two cases, musically speaking, he would be in character. In the one case, he would be actually worshipping; in the other, he would be merely personating the ancient worshippers. Yet let him bring his rapturous straius into the solemn assembly, and his gentle, subdued ones in the exhilarating concert-room, atd both would be out of place. The one would seem clamorous almost to profaneness, and the other spiritless and insipid.*
2. A similar illustration might be drawn from the words "Allelujuh, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." If I am to sing these words as expressive of my own feclings, and the feelings of my hearers, in the direct attitude of solemn worship; then we shall all need very unusual elevation of soul ; because our rejoicings in the divine government, though real and sincere, are generally mild and subdued, rather than lofty and sublime. Yct if, on the contrary, I am understood to be merely describing the songs of the upper sanctuary, then the morc elaborate and clamorous the better : the sublimest raptures of a Handel are infinitely below the feeblest whispers of heaven. The Bible, however, presents this sentiment in simple, elevated narration, which is perhaps the best devotional form of using it. To paint it equal to the reality is impossible; to feel all its raptures is not given to sinful mortals; to mention it with kindling emotions, either in speech or song, is to speak to edification.

* Most musicians overlook this distinction. They think that the strong effect of con-
cert-music is owing chiefly to the higher skill of the composer, which is often far from being true.

3. Another familiar example shall suffice. "To Thee cherubim and seraphim continually do cry, Holy, holy," dc. If I feel myself thus directly addressing the great God in a personal act of worship, I shall be filled with awe ; and just in proportion as right sentiments prevail, I shall sink in prostration before the divine Majesty, as if my words were to be "swallowed up;" but if simply engaged, as in dramatic personation, I strive to paint the raptures of the angelic host, I may break forth in the loftiest strains of an earth-born "Te Dcum," without at all offending against the received principles* of tastc. I may be as clamorous and repetitious as I please, except in regard to the single word "holy," and no one will complain. Genius overpowers every thing. The imagination, indeed, kindles and burns, but the heart is cold.
4. Now when we recollect that the public taste is in favor of that music which is of a ligh rhapsodic character, because it is lively, animated, and of masterly workmanship, we are continually tempted to yield every thing to popular feeling. And thus it often happens, that concert music passes for music that is devotional ; whilc music which is really devotional is comparatively undervalucd. Great injury is thus done to the cause. Spiritually-minded men have thus often been driven from the ranks of cultivation, because experience taught them that from some unknown cause they could never be edified. The great popularity of the one class of pieces, and the undervaluing of the other, has continually a sccularizing tendency among musicians, which needs, if possible, to be conuteracted. Musical distinctions, however, like others of a literary nature, are often so blended as to defy any thing like a regular analysis of pieces. The only way to manage safely in regard to church music, is to carry an influenco that is truly and decidedly religious into our schools and rehearsals. Ther, we shall be prepared, at least, to make practical discriminations, retaining what is found to be devotional, and rejecting the rest. Let this be done, and other items of reform will soon follow. Unless this course is adopted, the work of discrimination will fail of its object; and musical adaptation, so far as spirituality is concerned, will, in all probability, be a name without signification.

* I say reccived principles, because, after all, there is not even a dramatic propriety is such boldness as is usually found in our multitudinous choruses. The angels worship with veiled faces, and those who would rightly represent them should enter into their humble views.


## EXPLANATION 0F MUSICAL TERMS.

A-signifies in, for, at, with, \&c.
Adugio-a slow movement.
Ad libitum, or ad lib.-at pleasure.
Affetuoso-in a style of execution adapted to express affec-
tion, tenderness, supplication, or deep emotion.
Air-the leading part, or melody.
Allegro-a brisk and sprightly movement.
Allcgretln-less quick than Allegro.
Alto-Counter, or high Tenor.
Andante-with distinctness. As a mark of time, it implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro moveinents.
Andantino-quicker than Andante.
Animato, or com Anima--with animation.
Anthem-a composition set to the language of the Sacred Scriptures.
A Tempo-in time.
Baritone-a voice whose rcgister is between the base and tenor.
Base-the lowest part in harmony.
Bis.-This term denotes a repetition of a passage in music.
Caland - -a diminution of time and sound.
Cantabile--a term applied to such movements as require an elegant graceful style of performance.
Chorus-a composition or passagc designed for all the voices and instruments.
Chorals-old melodies in notes chiefly of equal length.
Chrooatic-a term given to accidental semitones.
Coda-the close of a composition, or an additional close.
Contrallo-the lowest female voice.
Crescendo, or Cres., or $\longleftarrow$-with an increasing volume of sound.
Da Capo, or D. C.-close with the first strain.
Del-by. Del Segno-repeat from the sign.
Dimunuendo, or Din., or -with a decreasing volume of sound.
Divoto-in a solemn and devout manner.
Duetto. or Duet-music eonsisting of two parts.
$\boldsymbol{E}$-and, as Moderato e Pianissimo.
Expression-that union ot qualities in a composition, from which we dcrive a sentimental appeal to our feelings.

Expressivo-with cxpression.
Forle, or For., or $F$., or $f$. -strong and full.
Fortissimu, or FF:, or ff.-very lond.
Forzando, or $f z$.-The notes over which this term is placed, are to be boldly struck and continued.
Fugue, or Fuge-a piece in which one of the parts leads, and the rest follow in different intervals of time, and in the same or similar melody.
Grave, or Gravemente-slow and solemı.
Grazioso-gracefinl; a smooth and gentle stylc of cxccution.
Giusto-in equal, steady, just timc.
Harmony-an agreeable combination of musical sounds,
or different melodies, performed at the same time.
Interlude-an instrumental passage introduced between two vocal passages.
Interval-a musical sound. Also the distance between any two sounds, either in harmony or melody.
Introit-a short set piece, to be sung at the opening of public worship.
Largo-a slow movement. A quaver in Largo equals a minim in Presto.
Larghetto-quicker than Largo,
Legato-signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth, and gliding manner.
Lentando, or Lent.-gradually retarding the time.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Lento- } \\ \text { Lentemente- }\end{array}\right\}$ slow, smooth, and gliding.
Maestoso-with grandeur of cxpression. Ma-but.
MLlody-an agreeable succession of sounds.
Mezza voce-with a medium fullness of tone.
Mezzo-half, middle, mean.
Moderato-between Andante and Allegro.
Non-not.
Oratorio-a species of Musical Drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, chorises, \&c.
Orchestra-the place or band of secular musical performances.
Piano, or Pia., or P., or $p$.-soft.
Pianissimo, or PP., or $p p$.-very sof.
Poco-little, somewhat.
Pomposo-grand and dignified.

Presto-quick.
Prestissimo-very quick.
Primo-the first, or leading part.
Quartette-a composition consisting of four parts, each of
which occasionally takes the leading melody.
Recitative-a sort of style resembling speaking.
Secondo-the second part.
Semi-Chorus-half the choir of voices.
Sempre-throughout; as, Sempre Piano-soft throughout Semplice-chaste and simple.
Senza-without; as. Senza Organo-without the Organ. Soave-agrecable, pleasing.
Soli-plural of Solo-but denoting only one voice to each of the several parts.
Solo-a composition designed for a single voice, or instru ment. Vocal solos, duets, \&c., in modern music, are usually accompanied with instruments.
Soprano-the Treble, or higher voice part.
Sostenuto-sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their nominal value in time.
Spirituoso-with spirit.
Staccato-the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, articulate, and distinct style of performance. See Marks of Distinction in the rudiments.
Suibito-quick.
Symphony, or Sym.-a passage to be executed by instruments, while the vocal performers are silent. Also a species of musical composition.
Tasto Solo, or T. S.-denotes that the passage should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves.
Tacil-be silent.
Ten., Tenuto-sustained after the style of Legato.
Tenor-a high male voice. Treble-the female voice.
Trio-a composition for three voices.
Tutti-all together.
Veloce-quick. Verse-one voice to a part.
Vigoroso-with energy.
Vigoroso-with energy.
Vivace-in a brisk and lively manner.
Volti-turn over.
Voce di Petto-the chest voice.
Voce di Tetto-the head voice.

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## THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST.




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[Psalm 113, 2i, Part.]
ALL SAINTS. L. M
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1. Give thanks to God, he reignsal we, Kind are his tho'ts, his name is love: His mercy ages past have known, And ages long to come shall own, And ages long to come shall own. 2. Let the redecmed of the Lorc The wonders of his grace record; Israel, the nation whom He chose, And rescued froun their mighty fues, And rescued from their mighty foes.

2. When God's own arm their fettcrs broke, And freed them from th' Egyptian yoke, They traced the desert, wandering round A wild and solitary ground, A wild and solitary ground.

3. There they could find no leading road, Nor city for their fixed abode; Nor food nor fountain to assuage Their burning thirst, or hunger's rage, Their burning thirst, or, \&c. 5. In their distress to God they cried; God was their Saviour and their guide ; He led their wandering march around, And brought their tribes to Canaan's ground, And brought, \&e.

[Hymn 202.]
DARLEY. L. M.




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[Psalm 68, 3d Part.]
ISLINGTON. L. M.

'Tis to his care we owe our breath, And all our near escapes from death ; Safety and health to God belong; He heals the weak and guards the strong.

## 4.

He makes the saint and sinner prove The common blessings of his love; But the wide difference that remains, Is endless joys, or endless pains.

The Lord that bruised the serpent's head, On all the serpent's seed shall tread; The stubborn sinner's hope coufound, And smite him with a lasting wound

But his riglit hand his saints shall raise From the deep earth or deeper seas, And bring them to his eourts above; There shall they taste his special love.


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2. Be-fore the mournful scene be - gan, He took the bread, and blessed and brake; What love thro' all his ac - tions ran! What wondrous words of grace He spake!


## [Psalm 136, 3d Part.]

## LITCHFIELD. L. M.




When trouble 14
Has gathered thick, and thundered loan, He near my soul has always stoodHis loving-kiulness, O! how good!

Often I feel my sinful heart
Prone from my Saviour to depare; But though I oft have him forgot, His loving-kindness ehanges not.

Soon shall I pass the gloomy vale, Soon all my mortai powers must fail; O , may my last expiring breath His loving kindness sing in death !

Then let me mount and soar away To the bright world of endless day; And sing, with rapture and surprise His Joving-kindness in the skies.



1. Thus saith the high and lofty One, "I sit upon my holy throne; My name is God; Idwell on high; Dwell in my own e - ter - ni - ty, Dwell in my own e-terni - ty.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2. "But I descend to worlds below; On earth I have a mansion too; The humble spirit and contrite Is an a - bode of my de - lingt, Is an a-bode of my delight. }
\end{aligned}
$$

3. "The humble soul my words revive, I bid the mourning sinner live: Heal all the broken hearts I find, And ease the sorrows of the mind, And ease the sorrows of the mind." 5. O may thy pardoning grace be nigh, Lest we should faint, despair, and die; Thus shall our better thoughts approve The methods of thy chastening love, The methods, \&e.

[Hymn 100.]


- When applied to other hymns, omit the second mesasure and pat two syllables in the fist measure, without regard to rests or pauses.














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1. Show pi-ty, Lord; O Lord, forgive, Let a re-pent-ing reb-el live; Are not thy mercies large and free? May not a sin-ner trust in thee?


2. My lips with shame my sins confess, Against thy law, against thy grace; Lord, should thy judgments grow severe, I am condemned, but thou art clear.
3. Yet save a trembling sinner, Lord, Whose hope, still hovering round thy word, Would light on some sweet promise there, Some sure support a-gainst despair.

[ Hymn 256.]
PILESGROVE. L. M.
Hon. N. MITCHELL.

4. Enlightened by thy heavenly ray, Our shades and darkness turn to day; Thine inward teachings make us know Our dan - ger, and our refuge too.





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2.
Such was thy truth, and such thy zeal,
Such deference to thy Father's will,

Such love, and meekness so divine,
I would transcribe and make them mine.
3. Cold mountains and the midnight air
Witnessed the fervor of thy prayer;
The desert thy temptations knew,
$\qquad$ Be thou my pattern; make me bear
More of thy gracious image here;
Then God the Judge shall own my name,



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[Hyax 330.] $\qquad$


4. He, in the days of fee-ble flesh, Poured out his cries and tears; And in
his meas-ure feels a-fresh, What ev - ery mem-ber bears.

5. He'll nev - er quench the sinok-ing fax, But raise it to a flame; The bruis-ed reed He nev - er breaks, Nor scorns the mean-est name. 6. Then let our hum - ble faith ad-dress His mer - cy and his power: We shall ob-tain de - liv - ering grace, In the dis - tress - ing hour.

[ Нумn 622.]
CHINA. C. M.
SWAN. Arranged.



2. Are we not tend-ing up-ward, too, As fast as time can move? Nor should we wish our hours more slow, To kcep us from our love.

3. Why should we tremble to con-vey Their bod-ies to the tomb? There the dear flesh of Je-sus lay, And left a long perfume. 4. The graves of all the saints He blest, And softened ev-ery bed; Where should the dy-ing members rest, But with their dy - ing Head?



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3.

Sinners, whose love can ne'er forget The wormwood and the gall; Go, spread your trophies at his feet, And crown Him Lord of all.

Let every kindred, every tribe, On this terrestrial ball,
To Him all majesty ascribe. And crown Him Lord of all.

0 that, with yonder sacred throng, We at his feet may fall; We'll join the everlasting song, And crown Him Lord of all.





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Should earth against my soul engage, And hellish darts be hurled,
Then I can smilc at Satan's rage, And face a frowning world.
3.

Let cares, like a wild deluge come, And storms of sorrow fall;
May I but safely reach my home, My God, my heaven, my all.

There shall I bathe my weary soul
In seas of heavenly rest,
And not a wave of trouble roll Across my peaceful breast


Among the saints that fill thy house, My offerings shall be paid;
There shall my zeal perform the vows My soul in anguish made.

How much is mercy thy delight, Thou ever blessed God!
How dear thy servants in thy sight! How precious is their blood!

How happy all thy servants are!
How great thy grace to me
My life, which thou hast made thy care, Lord, I devote to thee

Nuw I am thine, for ever thine, Nor shall my purpose move;
Thy hand has loosed my bonds of pain, And bound me with thy love.

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1. Long as I live Ill bless thy name, My King, my God of love;



Great is the Lord, his power unknown, And let his praise be great; T'll sing the honors of thy throne, Thy works of grace repeat.
Thy grace shall dwell upon my tongue; And while my lips rejoice,
The men that hear my sacred song Shall join their cheerful voice.

Fathers to sons shall teach thy name, And children learn thy ways; Ages to come thy truth proclaim, And nations sound thy praise.

Thy glorious deeds of ancient date
Shall through the world be known; Thine arm of power, thy heavenly state, With public splendor shown






 in


[Hymn 623.]

## SHIELDS. C. M.

LEACH. Arranged.




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[Hynne 664.]
watts. c. m.









[Hzeas 390] wirson. c. m.







I sing the goodness of the Lord, That filled the earth with food; He formed the creatures with his word, And then pronounced them good.

Lord, how thy wonders are displayed Where'er İ turn mine eye!
If I survey the ground I tread, Or gaze upon the sky.

There's not a plant or flower below, But makes thy glories known; And clouds arise, and tempests blow By order from thy throne.

Creatures as numerous as they be,
Are subject to thy care ;
There's not a place where we car flee, But God is present there.

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, 2. God will not always chide; And when his strokes are felt, His strokes are fewer than our crimes, And lighter than our guilt, And lighter than our guilt.

3. High ag the heavens are raised, A - bove the ground we tread, So far the rich - es of his grace Our highest thoughts exceed, Our highesf thoughts cxceed.
4. His power subdues our sins; And his for-giving love, Far as the east is from the west, Doth all our guilt remove, Doth all our guilt remove.

[Psalm 63, 3d Part.]
GORTON. S. M.
beethoven. Arranged by L. MASON.


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Though in the paths of death I tread, With gloomy horrors overspread, My steadfast heart shall fear no ill, For thou, O Lord, art with me still ; Thy rienaly arm shall give me aid, Asci gade me through the dreadful shade.

## 4.

Thougn in a bare and rugged way, Through devious, lonely wilds I stray, Thy bounty shall my pains beguile,The barren wilderuess shall smile, With sudden green and herbage crowned ; And streams shall murmur all around.

2. Thee all the choir of an-gels sings, The Lord of hosts, the King of kings, Cher-ubs proclaim thy praise a - loud, And seraphs shout the

3.

Father of endless majesty,
All might and love they render thee; Thy true and only Son adore, The same in dignity and power, And God the Holy Ghost declare The saints' eternal Comforter.

## 4.

Messiah, joy of every heart, Thou, thou, the King of glory art; With daily triumph we proclaim, And bless and magnify thy name; And wait thy greatness to adore. When time and death shall be no more.



When, sorrowing, o'er some stone I bend, Which covers all that was a friend, And from his voice, his hand, his smile, Divides me, for a little while,
Thou, Saviour, seest the tears I shed, For thou didst weep o'er Lazarus dead.

And $O$, when I have safely passed Through every conflict but the last, Still, still unchanging, watch beside My painful bed, for thou hast died ; Then point to realms of cloudless day, And wipe the latest tear away.
[Psalm 96, 2d Part.]
CREATION, or BROOKLYN. L. P. M.
gaydn. 209









PSALM 146. L. P. M.
HASTINGS. 213



 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
By Him some word of life impart,
And sweetly whisper to my heart,
"Thy Maker is thy Friend."
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


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4.

The saints I heard with rapture tell, How Jesus conquered death and hell, And broke the fowler's snare; Yet when I found this truth remain, "The sinner must be born again," I sunk in deep despair.

## 5

But while I thus in anguish lay,
The gracious Saviour passed this way, And felt his pity move;
The sinner, by his justice slain, Now by his grace is born again, And sings redeeming love.


Fair emblem of a better rest, Of which believers are possessed, Beyond material space; Methinks I see the heavenly shore, Where sin and sorrow are no more, And long to reach the place.

## 5.

Nor shall I always absent be From Him my soul desires to see, Within the realms of light;
Ere long my Lord will rend the veil, And not a cloud shall then conceal His glory from my sight.


Let every element rejoice:
Ye thunders, burst with awful voice, To Him who bids you roll:
His praise in softer notes declare, Each whispering breeze of yielding air, And breathe it to the soul.

## 6.

Let man, for nobler service made, The feeling heart, the judging head, In heavenly praise employ: Spread his tremendous name around, Till heaven's broad arch rings back the sound, The general burst of joy.


How tranquil now the rising day !
'Tis Jesus still appears,
A risen Lord to chase away
Your unbelieving fears:
O, wecp no more your comforts slain; The Lord is risen-He lives again.

## 5.

And when the shades of evening fall, When life's last hour draws nigh,
If Jesus shines upon the soul,
How blissful then to die!
Since He has risen who once was slain, Ye die in Christ to live again.

3. He proved them all; the doubt, the strife, The faint, per - plex - ing dread, The mists that hang o'er part - ing life, All gathered

4.

It passed not, though the stormy wave Had sunk beneath his tread;
It passed not, though to Him the grave Had yielded up its dead;
But there was sent Him, from on high, A gift of strength for man to die.

## 5.

And was the Sinless thus beset With anguish and dismay?
How may we meet our conflict yet, In the dark, narrow way?
Through Him, through Him, that path who trod, Save, or we perish, Son cf God.

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May peace attend thy gate, And joy within thee wait,
To bless the soul of every guest; The man that seeks thy peace, And wishes thine increase.
A thousand blessings on him rest!

My tongue repeats her vows,
Peace to this sacred house!
For here my friends and kindred dwell And since my glorious God
Makes thee his blest abode,
My soul shall ever love thee well.


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God is our sun and shield Our light and our defence; With gifts his hands are filled; We draw our blessings thence; He shall bestow On Jacob's race peculiar grace, And glory too.

The Lord his people loves; His hand no good withholds From those his heart approves; From pure and pious souls: Thrice happy he,
O God of hosts, whose spirit trusts Alone in thee.



1. Ye tribes of A-dam, join With heaven, and earth, and seas,

And of - fer notes di-vine
To your Cre-a - tor's praise.


Ye ho - ly


The shining worlds above In glorious order stand;
Or, in swift courses move,
By his supreme command.
He spake the word,
And all their frame
From nothing came
To praise the Lord.

He moved their mighty wheels
In unknown ages past,
And each his word fulfits,
While time and nature last
In different ways
His works proclaim
His wondrous name, And speak his praise.

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (9) } \\
& \text { Lift up the heart, lift up the voice, Re-joice a-loud, ye saints, re-joice, } \quad \text { Lift up the heart, lift up the voice, Re-joice a-loud, ye saints, rejoice. } \\
& \text { Lift up the heart, lift up the voice, Re-joice a-loud, ye saints, re-ioice, } \quad \text {, saints, rejoice. }
\end{aligned}
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[Hymn 164.]

Re-joice a-loud, ye saints, re-joice, Lift up the heart, lift up the voice,
Re-joice a-loud, ye saints, re-joice,
Re-joice a-loud, ye saints, re-joice,
 Re-joice a-loud, ye saints, rejoice.
Re-joice a-loud, ye saints, rejoice.


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ZEBULON, or BROWNVILLE. H. M.

"Spiritual Songs." (64-

1. Ye sin-sick souls draw near, And banquet with your King, His roy al bounty hare, And loud hosannas sing: Here mercy reigns, here peace abounds, Here's blood to heal your drealful wounds.

2. He's on a throne of grace, And waits to answer prayer; What tho' thy sin and guilt Like crimson doth appear, The blood of Christ divinely flows, A healing balm for all thy woes. (6)

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DIRGE. "Fark to the solemn bell." Es \& 6s.


1. Hark to the solemn bell, Mourn-ful-ly peal-ing! What do its wailings tell, On the ear steal-ing? Seem they not thus to say,


When, in their lonely bed, Loved ones are lying; When joyful wings are spread, To heaven flying;
Would we to sin and pain
Call back their souls again,
Weave round their hearts the chain Severed in dying ?

No, dearest Jesus, no ; To thee their Saviour,
Let their free spirits go, Ransomed for ever :
-Heirs of unending joy,
Theirs is the victory;
Thine let the glory be, Now and for ever.






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3. Life and peace to me im-part, Seal sal-va-tion on my heart; Breathe thy - self in - to my breast, Ear-nest of in - mor - tal rest.
4. Let me nev - er from thee stray, Keep me in the nar-row way; Fill my soul with joy di - vine, Keep me, Lord, for ev - er thine.

[ Hymn 268.]
OREB. 7\%.
Arranged by T. B. MASON.


3. With my bur-den I be-gin, Lord, re move this load of sin; Let thy blool, for sin-ners spilt, Set my conscience free from guilt. 4. Lord, I come to thee for rest, Take pos - sess - ion of my breast; There thy blood-bought right maintain, And without a ri - val reign.

[Нумл 143.]

4. Who his com - ing may a - bide? You that glo-ry in your shame, Will you find a place to hide, When the world is wrapped in flame? 5. Lord, pre - pare us by thy grace; Soon we mustre - sign our breath, And our souls be called to pass Thro, the i - ron gate of death.




1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Once I thoughtmy mountain strong, Firm - ly fixed, no more to move: } \\ \text { Then my Sa - viour was my song, Then my soul was filled with love: }\end{array}\right\}$

- Then my Sa-viour was my song, Then my soul was filled with love: $\}$ Those were hap - py, gold - en daya, Sweetly spent in prayer and praise.

[Hymn 199.]
"Rock of Ages." 7s. 6 lines.
hastings.




1. 

Ye that in his courts are found, Listening to the joyful sound, Lost and helpless as ye arc, Full of sorrow, sin and care, Glorify the King of kings, Take the peace the gospel brings.

Turn to Christ your longing eyes, View his bleeding sacrifice, See in Him your sins forgiven, Pardon, holiness, and heaven; Glorify the King of kings, Take the peace the gospel brings.


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$\qquad$ Pardon, holiness, and heaven;
Glorify the King of kings,
Take the peace the gospel brisg




ENNIUS. 7s. Double.

[Нумл 359.]
HOTHAM. 7s. Double.


[Hymn 589.]
ONEIDA. 7s. Double.
Arranged from PLEYEL. 263



CHORUS to 1si and Rd stanzag.



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1. Why lament the Christian dy-ing? Why iadulge in tears or gloom? Calmly on the Lord re - ly - ing, He can greet the ope - ning tomb.

2. What if death, with i - cy fin-gers, All the fount of life con-geals? 'T'is not there thy bro - ther lin - gers, 'Tis not death his spi = rit feela

 4. Scenes seraph-ic, high and glorious, Now forbid his long - er stay; See bim rise o'er death vic - to - rious, Angels beckon him a - way.

[Hymn 35̃3.]
andante semplice.

DORRNANCE. 8s \& \%s. 4 lines.
I. B. WOODBURY.


1. Sweet the moments, rich in blessing, Which before the cross I spend, Life, and health, and peacc possessing, From the sinner's dy ing Friend. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10-62 \\ 3 \text { Tru-ly bless-ed is his station, }\end{array}\right.$
2. Tru-ly bless-ed is this station, Low be-fure his crossto he;

While I sce di - vine com-pas-sion
Foating in his lan-guid

4. Here it is I find my nea-ven, While up-on the cross I gaze; Love I much ? I'm much forgiv-en:
5. Love and griefmy heart di-vid-ing, With my tears his feet I bathe; Constant still in faith a-bid-ing,

I'm a mi-ra-cle of









* Double, by repeating each strain, or 6 lines, by repeating the first strain. These several methods are much in ase with respect to this tune.
[Hymn 189.]
BAVARIA. 8s \& 7s. Double.
Popular Melody.



[Hymi 375.]
GOOD SHEPHERD, or FOUNT. 8s \& 7s. Double.


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[Нумл 567.$]$

hastings.
TRUMPET.* 8s \& 7s. 6 lines.



Horrors past imagination,
Will surprise your trembling heart,
When you hear your condemnation,
" Hence, accursed wretch, depart! Thou with Satan
Aud his angels have thy part."
But to those who have confessed,
Loved, and served the Lord below, He will say, "Come near, ye blessed, See the kingdom I bestow

You for ever
Shall my love asd glory know."
Under sorrowu and reproaches,
May this thought your courage raiseSwiftly God's great day approaches, Sighs shall then be changed to praise: We shali triumph,
When the world is in a blaze.




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When Satan appears to stop up our path, And fills us with fears, we triumph by faith : He cannot take from us, though oft he has tried, This heart-cheering promise, the Lord will provide;
He tells us we're weak, our hope is in vain;
The good that we seek, we ne'er shall obtain But when such suggestions our spirits have plied, This answers all questions, the Lord will provide.
7.

No strength of our own, or goodness we claim, Yet since we have known the Saviour's great name; In this, our strong tower, for safety we hide; The Lord is our power, the Lord will provide.
When life sinks apace, and death is in view, This word of his grace shall comfort us through: No fearing or doubting, with Christ on our side, We hope to die shouting, the Lord will provide!





3.

His love, in times past, forbids me to think He'll leave me at Jast, in trouble to sink; Each sweet Ebenezer, I have in review, Confirms his good pleasure to help me quite through.

Why should I complain of want and distress, Temptation or pain? He told me no less. The heirs of salvation, I know from his word, Through much tribulation, must follow their Lord.

Since all that I meet shall work for my good,
The bitter is swect, the medicine food;
Though painful at present, 'twill cease before long, And then, O how pleasant the conqueror's song!


## 3.

L. would not live alway; no-welcome the tomb, Since Jesus hath 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.

## 4.

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 plans, And the noontide of glory eternally reigns:

## 5.

Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet, Their Saviour and brethren, transported to grect; While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul


## 3.

Delay not, delay not, 0 sinner, to come, For mercy still lingers, and calls thee to-day; Her voice is not heard in the vale of the tomb: Her message unheeded will soon pass away.

## 4

Delay not, delay not, the Spirit of Grace, Long grieved and resisted, may take its sad flight; And leave thee in darkness to finish thy race, To sink in the gloom of eternity's night.

## 5.

Delay not, delay not, the hour is at hand
The earth shall dissolve, and the heavens shall fade The dead, small and great, in the judgment shall stand What power then, $O$ sinner, shall lend thee its aid $I$


I would not live alway; no-welcome the tomb, Since Jesus hath 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 noontide of glory eternally reigns:

## 5.

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











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[Hymn 169.]
FOLSOM. 11s \& 10s.
Arranged from MOZART. $\mathbf{3 U 7}$


Cold on his cradle the dew drops are shining, Low lies his head with the beasts of the stall, Angels adore Him in slumber reclining, Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.
4.

Say, shall we yield Him, in costly devotion,
Odors of Edom, and offerings divine?
Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, or gold from the mine?

## ธ.

Vainly we offer each ample oblation;
Vainly with gifts would his favor secure; Richer by far is the heart's adoration;

Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor



Manhattan Coll. By permission. 309

Thou'rt gone to the grave, we no longer behold thee, Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side; But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee, And sinners may hope since the Sinless has died.

## 8.

Thou 'rt gone to the grave, and its mansions forsaking, Perhaps thy tried spirit in doubt lingered long;
But the sunshine of heaven beamed bright on thy waking, And the song that thou heard'st was the seraphim's song.

## 4.

Thou'rt gone to the grave, but'twere wrong to deplore thee, When God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide ; He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee, Where death has no sting, since the Saviour has died.



1. Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee; Though sorrows and darkness encompass the tomb, The Saviour has passed through its portals before thee,


Thou art gone to the grave, we no longer behold thee, Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side; But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee, And sinners may hope since the Sinless has died.
3.

Thou art gone to the grave, and its mansions forsaking, Perhaps thy tried spirit in doubt lingered long; But the sunshine of heaven beamed bright on thy waking, And the song that thou heard'st was the seraphim's song.

Thou art gone to the grave, but 'twere wrong to deplore thee, When God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide; He gave thee, and took thee, and soon will restore thee, Where death has no sting, since the Saviour has died.



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## SET PIECES, ANTHEMS, AND CHANTS.

The General Assembly, of 1843, by which the present Book of Psalms and Hymns was authorized, also, "Resolved, That the whole, or such portion of the zommon translation of the Psalms, without note or comment, accompanied, as far as may be, by appropriate music, be appended to such portion of oue edition of said Book of Psalmody, as may appear expedient to the Board of Publication."

In substantial accordance with the foregoing resolution, and in the discretion confided to the Committee on Church Music by the Assembly of 1849 , in view of their proposition to add, to the list of tunes then submitted, "an appropriate selection of Set Pieces for special occasions, such as Anthems and Chants, both metrical and prose, adapted to our Psalmody, and also portions of the common prose version of the Book' of Psalms, and other inspired lyrics from the Old and New Testaments," the following selection has been prepared.

DENBIGH. "From all that dwell," \&c.
MADAN.





## "Why lament." Concluded.




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"Before Jehovah's awful throne." Continued.


"Before Jehovah's awful throne." Concluded.




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The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want, he maketh me to lie down, lie down in green pastures, The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not


The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want, he maketh me to


"The Lord is my Shepherd." Continued.




1. O sa-cred Head, once wounded, With grief and pain weighed down! How scornfully sur rounded, With
2. How art thou pale with anguish, With sore abuse and scorn! How does that visage lan • guish, Which






## CHANTS.

Chantisg of the regular kind is performed in strains alternately of three and of four measures, to which is sometimes superadded a final Coda. The single Chant consists of two strains, and the Double Chant, of four strains. Every figure in the margin designates two strains; so that when a Double Chant is used, it must be made to include an even number bf the figures, such as four, six. or eight. All the Chants which are rumbered in these selections dre regular. The bars which are placed in the text, therefore, will answar equaily well for all the several Chants that meet the eye at the same opening. This arrangement, we trust, will prove advantageous. The selections might have been more copious had there been sufficient room. Singers should not indulge in a drawling manner of enunciation. The utterance should be distinct and impassioned, and more like declamation than song

No. 1.


No. 2. Double.
HASTINGS.


## Selection I.

PSALM V. Yerses 1-5, 7.

1. Give ear to my | words, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord, $\|$ con- $\mid$ sider • $\cdot \mathrm{my} \mid$ medi- | tations. ||
2. Hearken unto the voice of my cry, my | king' $\cdot$ and my | God; for unto thee will I prav.
3. My voice shalt thou hear in the moning, $\cdots \mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord: in the morning will I direct my prayer unto $\mid$ thee, and | will look | up. ||
4. For thou art not a God hat hath | pleasure $\cdot$ in | wickedness: \| neither shall \| evil \| dwell with | thee.
5. The foolish shall not | stand $\cdot \cdot$ in thy | sight: \| thou hatest all | workers | of in | iquity. ||
6. But as for me, I will come unto thine house in the $\mid$ mul titude of thy | mercy; \|l and in thy fear will I worship | towards thine | holy | temple. ||

$$
\text { PSALM VIII. Verses 1, 3-6, } 9 .
$$

1. O Lord our Lord. how excellent is thy name in | all the | earth! \| who hast set thy | glory a-| bove the | heavens. ||
2. When I consider thine heavens the work of thy fingers: the moon and the stars which | thou hast - or- | dained. $\|$ What is man that thou art mindful of him? and the son of | inan that - thou | visitest | hin? ||
3. For thou hast made him a little | lower• than the |angels, and hast | crowned $\cdot$ him with | glory and | honor.
4. Thou madest him to have dominion over the \| works of •
thine | hands: \|| thou hast put | all things | under $\cdot$ his feet.
5. O | Lord our | Lord, \| how excellent is thy | name in | all the | earth.||

PSALM XIX. Verses 1, 2, 7-9, 14.

1. The lheavens declare the |glory $\cdot$ of | God: \| and the firmament | showeth • his | handy- | work.||
2. Day unto | day, uttereth | speech, \| and night unto | night | showeth | knowledge ||
3. The law of the Lord is perfect con-| verting-the soul: \|i the testimony of the Lord is | sure..making | wise the ! simple. ||
4. The statutes of the Lord are right. re- | joicing the heart : \|t the commandment of the Lord is | purc, en- | lightening • the | eyes. ||
5. The fear of the Lord is clean, en- | dur $\cdot$ ing for- | ever: \| the judgments of the Lord are true and $\mid$ righteous | alto | gether |
6. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation | of mine | heart || be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord my | strength and |my Re- I fleemer.\|

## PSALM XXIV. Verses 1-6.

1. The earth is the Lord's, and the |fullness' -there $\mid$ of; $\|$ the world and | they that | dwell there- | in.||
2. For He hath founded it up- | on the | seas; \|and es | tablished - it up | on the | flood.|
3. Who shall ascend into the |hill $\cdot$ of the |Lord \& \| and who shall | stand ||in his | holy | place i \|
4. He that hath clean hands and a | pure | heart; \| who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor | sworn de| ceitful- | ly.||
5. He shall receive the | blessing• from the | Lord, || and righteousness from the | God of | his sal- | vation.||

PSALM XXVII. Verses $1,4,5,7-9,13,14$.

1. The Lord is my light and my salvation: | whom shall I | fear? || The Lord is the strength of my life; of | whom $\because$ shall I| be a- | fraid l ||
2. One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after: that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the | days of • $\cdot \mathrm{my}$ | life, || to behold the beauty of the Lord and to in- | quire | in his | temple. $]$
3. For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: || in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me: he shall set me | up, up- | on a | rock.\|.
4. Hear O Lord when I| cry, with• my | voice: || have mercy also up-| on me - and | answer | me.\|
5. When thou saidst | seek'•ye my |face: || mine heart said unto thee, thy | face Lord | will I | seek. ||
6. Hide not thy face far from me: put not thy servant a- | way in | anger: \| thou hast been my help: leave me not, neither forsake me $O \mid$ God of $\mid$ my sal-|vation.||
7. I had fainted unless I had helieved to see the 1 goodness - of the | Lord \| in the | land | of the | living.||
8. Wait on the Lord: be of good cotrage and he shall | strengthen thine | heart: \|wait, | wait, I | say, $\cdot$ on the Lord.

No. 3.


No. 4.


No. 5.
HUMPHRIES. 351


## PSALM LXIII. Verses 1-5, 7, 8 .

1. God is our $\mid$ refuge $\cdot$ and $\mid$ strength. $\|$ a very $\mid$ present $\mid$ help in | trouble. ||
2. Therefore will not we fear, though the | earth $\cdot$ be re-| moved, $\|$ and though the mountains be $\mid$ carried $\cdot$ into the i midst $\cdots$ of the | sea. ||
3. Though the waters thereof | roar" and be | troubled, || though the mountains | shake"with the | swelling." there- | of.||
4. There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the | city of | God.|| the holy place of the | taber • inacle | of the $\cdot{ }^{-}$Most | High.\|
5. God is in the midst of her: she shall | not be | moved: God shall | help her' $\cdot$ and | that right | early.|
6. The Lord of | Hosts is | with us: \|\| the God of | Jacob | is our | refuge.||
7. Be still and know that | I am | God: I I will be exalted anong the heathen, I will be ex- | alted | in the | earth.||
8. The Lord of | Hosts is | with us: \|\| the God of | Jacob || is our | refuge.||

## PSALM XLVIII. Verses 1-3, 12-14.

1. Great is the Lord and greatly to be praised in the $\mid$ city $\cdot$ of our | God, || in the | mountain | of his | holiness.||
2. Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole | earth is. . Mount | Zion. || on the sides of the north, the | city $\cdot$ of the | great | King.||
3. God is known in his palaces for a refuge. Walk, | walk a- $\cdots$ bout | Zion, \| and go round a-• bout her: | tell the | towns there-| of.||
4. Mark, | mark ye $\cdots$ well her | bulwarks : \| consider her palaces, that ye may | tell it $\cdots$ to the | gener $\cdots$ ation | following $\|$
5. For this God is our God for | ever and | ever: he will be our | guide | even••unto | death.|
6. O God, thou art my God : | early• •will I | scek thee: \| my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, | where no | water | is. \|
7. To see thy | power•and thy | glory, $\|$ so as I have seen thee | in the | sanctu | ary.||
8. Because thy loving kindness is | better•than | life. \| my | lips sliall | praise | thee.||
9. Thus will I bless thee | while I | live : || I will lift | up mine | hands $\cdot$ - in thy | name. $\|$
10. My soul shall be satisfied as with | mar- $\cdot$ row, and fatness, \| and my mouth shall | praise• thee with|joyful| lips; \|
11. Because thou hast | been mine | help, $\|$ therefore in the shadow of thy | wings will | I re- | joice.||
12. My soul followeth hard | after | thee: \| thy right | hand up- | holdeth | me. $\|$

PSALM LXVIII. Verses 11, 18-20, 26. 32.

1. The Lord | gave the | word: \| great was the company of | those that | published | it.
2. Thou hast ascended on high : thou hast led captivity captive: thou hast received $\mid$ gifts for | men; \|| yea for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might | dwell a- $\mid$ mong | them.||
3. Blessed be the Lord who daily | loadeth"us with | benefits, || even the | God of | our sal-| vation ||
4. He that is our God is the | God $\cdot$ of sal- vation: || and unto God the Lord be- | long-• - eth the issues from | death. $\|$
5. Bless ye God in the | congre- | gations, \| even the | Lord - from the | fountains $\cdot$ of | Israel.|

ह. Sing unto God ye kingdoms' of the | earth: \|O sing | praises | unto ${ }^{\text {'the }}$ | Lord.|

## PSALM LXXXIV. Verses 1, 2, 4, 8-12.

1. How amiable are thy tabernacles $O$ | Lord of | Hosts? \| My soul longeth, yea even fainteth for the courts of the Lord: mine heart and my flesh crieth | out $\cdot$ for the | livir: | God.||
2. Blessed are they that $\mid \mathrm{dwr} \| \mathrm{l} \cdot \mathrm{in}$ thine |house: \|they | will be••still | praising | thee.||
3. O Lord God of Hosts. hear my prayer: Give ear $\mathrm{O} \mid$ God of | Jacob.|| Behold O God our shield, and look upon the | face of | thinc a- | nointed. $\|$
4. For a day in thy courts is | better- 'than a | thousand.|| I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to | dwell- in the | tents of | wickedness.|
5. For the Lord God is a sun and shield: the Lord will give | grace and | glory: \| no good thing will he withhold from | them that | walk up- | rightly. $\mid$
6. O | Lord of | Hosts, \| blessed is the | man that | trusteth $\cdot$ - in | thee. $\|$

PSALM XCVI. Verses 1-3, 8, 9, 11-13.

1. O sing unto the Lord, a new song: sing unto the Lord | all the | earth.|| Sing unto the Lord, bless his name: show forth his sal $\mid$ va- $\cdots$ tion from $\mid$ day to $\mid$ day.
2. Declare his glory a- | mong the | heathen.|| his|wonders a- | mong all | people ||
3. Give unto the Lord the glory | due mn-‧ to his | name: \| bring an offering and | eome in- $\mid$ to his | courts |
4. O worship the Lord in the beauty of $\mid$ holi- $\mid$ ness: fear be- | fore hin | all the | earth.||
5. Let the heavens rejoice, and let the ! earth be \| glad: let the sea | roar. $\cdot$ and the | fulness there- | of. \|
6. Let the field be joyful and all that | is there $\mid$ in: \|t then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice before the Lord: for he cometh, for he | eometh to | judge the $\mid$ earth. $\|$
7. He shall judge the world with | righteous- | ness,\| and the | people | with his | truth.||

352 No. 6. Doubic.


No. 7.


## PSALM LXVII.

1. God be merciful unto | us and | bless us: \| and cause his | face to $\mid$ shine up ${ }^{\text {'on }}$ | us $\|$
2. 'That thy way may be | known up'on | earth: \| thy saving | health a- | mong all | nations.||
3. Let the penple | praise thee $\cdot \mathrm{O} \mid$ God: \|let $\mid$ all the $\cdot$ people | praice |thee.|
4. O let the nations be glad and | sing for | joy: || for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the | na-$\cdot$-tions up | on | carth.||
5. Let the people | praise thee $\cdot \mathrm{O} \mid$ God: \| let | all the $\cdot$. pcople | praise | thee.||
6. Then shall the earth | yield her | inerease: \| and God, even | our own | God shall | bless us.||
7. God | shall bless us: 【 and all the ends of the | earth shall | fear | him.||

## PSALM C.

1. Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands; |l serve the Lord with gladness: come be-| fore his | presence $\cdot$ with | singing. ||
2. Know ye that the Lord he is God; it is he that hath made $u *$, and not | we our | selves; || we are his | people, $\cdot$ and the | sheep• of his | pasture. |
3. Enter into his gates with thanksorving, and into his | courts with | praise; $\|$ be thankful unto $\mid$ him, and | bless his | name. ||
4. For the Lord is good his mercy is | ever- | lasting: \| and his truth endureth to | all | gener- | ations.||
PSALM CXVIII. Verses 22-29.
5. The stone which the builders refused. is become the head stone ' of the | cornsr. \| This is the Lord's doing, it is | marvellous | in our | eser.||
6. This is the day which the | Lord hath | made: \|| we will re $\$ jeice " and be | glad in | it. ||
7. Save now, I be- seech thee, $\cdot 0$ Lord; 0 Lord, I beseech thee, $\mid$ send $\cdot$ now pros- | peri- $\mid$ ty. $\|$
8. Blessed is he that cometh in the | name - of the | Lord: $\|$ we have blessed you | out of $\cdot \cdots$ the | house of $\cdot \cdots$ the | Lord.||
9. God is the Lord which hath | showed us | light ; \| bind the sacrifiee with cords, $\mid$ even'•unto the $\mid$ horns' $\cdot$ of the | altar.|
10. Thou art my God. and | I will | praise thee; \| thou art my | God, I | will ex- |alt thee ||
11. O give thanks unto the Lord, for | he is $\mid$ good; \| for his | mercy en- | dureth for | ever. $\mid$ i

## PSALM CXXX.

1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord; || Lord hear my voice; let thine ears be attentive to the | voice $\cdot$ of my | suppli- | cations.||
2. If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquity, O Lord, | who shall | stand? || but there is forgiveness with | thee,." that thou 1 mayest be feared. $\|$
3. I wait for the Lord my | soul doth | wait, \| and in his words | do I | hope. I
4. My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that | wateh $\cdot$ for the | moruing ; \|| I say, more than | they that | watch • for the | morning. $\mid$
5. Let Israel | hope $\cdot$ in the | Lord ; \|f for with the Lord there is mercy, and with | him is | plen•'teous re- | demption.||
6. And he shall re- | deem | Israel \|f from | all $\cdot$ his in- | iqui- | ties. ||

PSALM CXXXII. Verses 4-9, 14-16.

1. I will not give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a $\mid$ place • for the Lord, $\|$ an habitation for the $\mid$ mighty $\mid$ God of | Jacob. |
2. Lo, we heard of it | at. E- phrata; \|we found it••in the | fields' of the
We will into his wood
I at his | foutstol | taber-| nacles; || we will | worship | at his | footstool.|
3. Arise, 0 Lord, $\mid$ into ' thy | rest; $\|$ thon, | thou ' and the | ark of $\cdot$ thy | strength ||
4. Let thy priests be clothed with | righteous- | ness, || and | let thy | saints' $\cdot$ shout for | jov.||
5. This is my | rest for- | ever: \|| here will I \| dwell, for | I • have de- | sired it.||
6. I will abundantly | bless -her pro- | vision; || I will | satis'•fy her | poor with | bread.||
7. I will also clothe her | priests $\cdot$ with sal \| vation, \| and her saints shall | shout a- | loud for | joy.||

ISAIAH. Chap. J.X. Verses 1-5, 18, 21

1. Arise, shine, for thy $\mid$ light is $\mid$ come, $\|$ and the glory of the | Lord is | risen up-| on thee ||
2. For behold, the darkness shall cover the earth, and gross dark- $\cdot$ ness the | people; || but the Lord shall arise upon thee, and his | glory | shall be' seen up- | on thec.||
3. And the gentiles shall | come' to thy | light: $\|$ and kings to the | brightness ${ }^{\circ}$ of thy | rising. $\|$
4. Lift up thine eyes round about and see: all they gather themselves together, they | come to |thee: \| thy sons shall come from far, and thy $\mid$ daughters' shall be nursed at • thy | side. ||
5. Then thou shalt see, and flow together, and thine heart shall fear, and | be en- | larged; || because the abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the | gentiles $\cdot$ shall | eome $\cdot$ unto | thee. ||
6. Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruetion with- | in thy | borders; || but thou shalt call thy walls Sal- | vation••and thy | gates | praise.||


ISAIAH. Chaf. LXII. Verses 1, 2, and LV. 12, 13.

1. For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I | will not | rest, || until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a | lamp, a | lamp that | burneth.||
2. And the Gentiles shall see thy righteousness, and all| kings thy | glory: || and thou shalt be called by a new name, which the | mouth $\cdot$ of the | Lord shall | name.||
3. For ye shall go out.with joy and be led | forth with| peace: $\|$ the mountains and the hills shall break forth lefore you into singing, and all the trees of the \|field shall | clap their | hands.
4. Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the briar shall come up the | myrtle | tree: || and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting $\mid$ sign $\cdots$ that shall | not be $\cdot \cdots$ cut | off. $\|$

PSALM LXVIII. Verse 18. REV. Ceap. XXI. 3, 4, and XXII. 17-20.

1. Thou hast ascended on high, thou hast led cap- $\mid$ tivity | captive: \| thou hast received gifts for men: yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord | God might | dwell a- | mong them.
2. And $I$ heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall | be his | people, \| and God himself shall be | with them $\cdot$ and | be $\cdot$ their | God. $\|$
3. And God shall wipe away all| tears• from their | eves: || and $\mid$ there shall $\cdot$ be | no more | death. $\|$
4. Neither shall there be | any more | pain, $\|$ for the former | things have | passed a- | way.|
5. And the Spirit and the Bride say comc. And let him that heareth, say come. And let | him that is a... thirst | come.f And whosoever will let him take the water of | life | free- | ly. $\|$
6 He which testifieth thése things saith, Surely | I come | quickly : 】Amen. | Even••so | come Lord | Jesus.\|

I. KINGS.
6. But will God indeed dwell on the earth? Bchold the heaven and the heaven of heavens can- | not $\cdot$ con- | tain thee: \|l how much less this | house that | I have | builded? \|
7. Yet have thou respect unto the prayer of thy servant, and to his supplication, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord my | God, $\|$ to hearken unto the cry and to the prayer which thy servant $\mid$ pray-- eth be- | fore' 'thee to- | day.\|
8. That thine eyes may be open towards this |house • night and | day, $\|$ even towards the place of which thou hast | said, My | name ' shall be | there.||
9. That thou mayest hearken | unto • the | prayer \| which thy servant shall | make towards | this | place.||
10. And hearken thou to the supplication of thy servants and of thy | people | Isracl, || when they shall | pray•toward this | place. \|
11. And hear thou in heaven thy | dwelling | place: \| and | when thou | hearest' for- | give. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
12. Blessed he the Lord that hath given rest unto his
people | Israel, \| according to | all | that he | promised. H|
13. There hath not failed one word of $\mid$ all his $\cdot$ good | prom! ise, \| which he promised loy the | hand of | Moses • his | servant.
14. Now therefore, arise, O Lord God into thy | resting | place, $\|$ thou, $\mid$ thou and the $\mid$ ark' $\cdot$ of thy $\mid$ strengh: ${ }^{|| |}$
15. Let thy priests, O Lord God, be | clothed $\cdot$ with sal-| vation,\| and let thy | saints re- | joice•-in | goodness.||

## Selection II.

LUKE. Chap. II. Verses 8-14.

1. And there were in the same country, shepherds a- | biding $\cdot$ in the | field, $\|$ keeping | watch $\cdot$ over their | flocks by | night.|f
2. And lo, the angel of the | Lord ' came up- | on them, || and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and | they were | sore a- | iraid.\|
3. And the angel said minto them fear not: for behold I bring you good | tidings ' of great | joy, \| which shall | be to | all | people.||
4. For unto you is born this day in the | city • of | David, \| a | Saviour• which is | Christ the | Lord.\|
5. And this shall be a | sign••unto | you: || ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger, | in a | manger.||
6. And suddenly there | was. with the | angel || a multitude of the heavenly host, | praising | God and | say-ing--\|
7. Glory to | God $\cdot$ in the | highest, $\|$ and on earth | peace, good | will towards | men.

LUKE. Chap. I. Verses 68-79.

1. Blessed be the Lord | God of | Israel: \|for he hath | visited $\cdot$ and re | deemed $\cdot$ his | people.
2. And hath raised up a horn of sal- | vation • for | us, $\|$ in the | house $\cdot$ of his | scrvant | David.||
3. As he spake by the mouth of his | holy | prophets, which have | been $\cdot$-since the | world be- | gan. $\|$
4. That we should be saved from our | ene- $\mid$ mies, $\|$ and from the | hand of | all that | hate us: \|
5. To perform the mercy promised to our fathers, and to remember his holy covenant: \# the oath which he sware to our |father Abra- | hain:
6. That he would grant unto us, that we, being delivered out of the hand of our enemies, might | serve him without | fear, $\|$ in holiness and righteousness before him, | all the | days of $\cdot \cdot$ our | life. ||
7. And thou child shalt be called the | Prophet • of the | Highest, $\mid$ for thou shalt go before the face of the $\mid$ Lord - to pre | pare his | ways:
8. To give knowledge | of sal- | vation. || unto her people by the re- $\mid$ mission $\mid$ of their $\mid$ sins. \||
9. Through the tender mercy | of our | God: \| whereby the day-spring from on high hath | visit••ed | us. $\#$
10. To give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow'•of $\mid$ deatl, \| to guide our | feet'•into the way of | peace $\mathbb{}$


## ISAIAH. Ceap. IX. Verses 2, 6, 7.

1. The people that walked in darkness, have $\mid$ seen a $\cdot$ great | light: \| they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon | them ' hath the | light | slined.||
2. For unto us a child is born: unto us a $\mid$ Son is | given: || and the government shall | be up-| on his | shoulder: ||
3. And his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the $\mid$ Mighty | God, \| the everlasting | Father $\cdot \cdot$ the | Prince of | Peace.
4. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall | be no | end, \| upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it: and to establish it with judgment and with justice, from | henceforth | even for | ever.\|
b. The zeal of the | Lord of | Hosts || will per-| form this. | A- | men.||

## Selection III.

ISAIAH. Chap. LIII. Verses 3-6.

1. He is despised and re-| ject $\cdots$ ed of | men; || a man of | sorrows••and ac- | quainted $\cdot$ with | grief: ||
2. And we hid as it were, our | faces. from | him: \|le was despised and | we es- I teemed lim not.|l
3. Surely he hath borne our griefs and | carried $\cdot$-our | sorrows: \| yet we did esfeem him stricken, | smitten $\cdot$ of | God and af- | flicted.||
4. But he was wounded for | our trans $\mid$ gressions, $\|$ he was | bruised for | our in- | iquities.||
5. The chastisement of our peace | was upon | him: \| and | with his | stripes•'we are | healed.\|
6. All we, like sheep, have gone astray; we have turned every one to | his own | way; $\|$ and the Lord hath laid on him the in- | iquity | of us | all. $\|$

No. 11.


## ISAIAH. Chap. LIII. Verses 7-12.

1. He was oppressed and | he•-was af \| ficted; lil yet he | opened | not his | mouth: ||
2. He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her | shearers' 'is | dumb, || so he | opened | not his | mouth ||
3. He was taken from prison | and from | judgment: \| and who shall de- | clare his | genera- | tion? ||
4. For he was cut off out of the | land $\cdot$ of the | living: || for the transgression of my | people $\mid$ was he $\mid$ stricken.||
5. And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich•-in his | death: \| because he had done no violence, neither was any de- | ceit | in his | mouth.||
6. Yet it pleased the | Lord to | bruise him; \| he $\|$ hath put | him to | grief.||
7. When thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall pro- | long his | days, || and the pleasure of the Lord shalil | prosper | in lis | hands.||
8. He shall see of the | travail $\cdot$ of his | soul, $\|$ and | shall be | satis- | fied.||
9. By his knowledge shall my rigliteous servant | justi-••fy | many: || for he shall | bear- their in- | iqui | ties. \|
10. Therefore will I divide him a portion | with the | great.|| and he shall di- | vide the $\mid$ spoil $\cdot$ with the | strong.||
11. Because he hath poured out his | soul $\cdot$ unto | death; \||| and he was | numbered | with the $\cdot$ trans- | gressors:
12. And he bare the $\mid \sin$ of $\mid$ many. $\mid$ and made inter | cession'•for | the trans $\mid$ gressors.

## Selection IV.

PSALM CIII. Verses 1-4, 21, 22.

1. Bless the Lord $|\mathrm{O} \mathrm{my}|$ soul : \| and all that is within me, | bless his | holy | name.

No. 12.

2. Bless the Lord, $\mid 0 \mathrm{my} \|$ soul, $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ and for- $\mid$ get not $\mid$ all his | benefits.||
3. Who forgiveth all thine in- |iqui- | ties, \| who | healeth - all | thy dis- | eases.||
4. Who redeemeth thy | life • from de- | struction: \| who crowneth thee with loving | kind $\cdot \cdot$ ness and | tender | mercies. ||
5. Bless ye the Lord, | all•ye his |. hosts: \| ye ministers of | his that | do his | pleasure.||
6. Bless the Lord all his works, in all places of | his do- | minion.|| Bless the | Lord, $\mid 0 \mathrm{my}$ | soul.||

PSALM CIII. Verses 8, 9, 10-18.

1. The Lord is merciful and gracious, $\mid$ slow to $\mid$ anger: $\|$ and | plen-| teous in | mercy.||
2. He will | not $\cdot$ always | chide, $\|$ neither will he $\mid$ keep his | anger - for | ever.||
3. He hath not dealt with us | after. - our | sins, || nor rewarded us ac- | cording - to | our in- | iquities.||
4. For as the heaven is high a- | bove the | earth, $\|$ so great is his | mercy'toward |them that | fear him.||
5. As far as the | east is $\cdot$ from the | west.|| so far hath he re- | moved - our trans- | gressions' from | us.||
6. Like as a father | pitieth • his | cliildren: \|so the | Lord $\cdots$ pities | them that | fear him. $\|$
7. For he | knoweth •our | frame: || he re-| membereth - that | we are | dust.||
8. As for man, his | days are $\cdot$ as | grass: \| as a flower of the | field $\cdot$ so he | flourish- | eth.||
9. For the wind passeth over it, and | it is | gone, \| and the place thereof shall | know it | no | more.l|
10. But the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon | them that | fear him. $\|$ and his $\mid$ righteousness •unto | children's | children.||
11. To such as |.keep his | covenant, $\|$ and to those that re member his com- $\mid$ mand $\cdot \cdot$ ments to $\mid$ do $\mid$ them. $\|$

No. 13. Single.


No. 14. Single. In Minor.


## PSALM CXVII.

1. O praise the Lord | all ye | nations: \| praise him | praise him all ye | people.
2. For his merciful kindness is | great • towards | us, \| and the truth of the | Lord en- | dur-• eth for | ever.||
3. Praise, | praise •ye the | Lord.|| A-| men. Praise | ye the | Lord.||

ISAIAH. Chap. XXVI. Verses 3, 4, and 13.

1. Thou wilt keep him in perfcet peace whose mind is | stayed on | thee: || be- | cause he | trusteth $\cdot$ in | thee.||
2. Trust ye in the | Lord for | ever: \|for in the Lord Je-\| но- $\cdot$ vai is | ever - $\cdot$ lasting | strength.||
3. O Lord our God, other Lords besides thee have had dominion | over | us: \| but by thee only will we make | mention | of thy | name. \|

## Selection V.

THE LORD'S PRAÍER. MATT. VI. Verses 9-13.
; Our Father which | art in | heaven,\| Hal- | lowed | be thy | name.
2. Thy kingdom come, Thy \| will be \| done \| on \| earth.. as it | is in | heaven. $\|$
3. Give us this day our | daily | bread: $\|$ and forgive us our debts as | we for- | give our | debtors.|
4. And lead us uot | into - tempt- | ation, \| but de- | liver | us from | evil.||
5. For thine is the kingdom, the | power $\cdot$ and the | glory, $\|$ for | ever. | A- | men \|

PSALM LI. Verses 1-3, 10-13, 14, 15, 16.

1. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy | loving ' kinduess: | according unto the multitude of thy tenter mercies, | blot out | my trans- | gressions. \|
2. Wash me thoronghly from | mine in- |iquity,\| and | cleanse me |from my | $\sin .| |$
3. For I ac- | knowledge • my trans- | gressions, $\|$ and my | sin is | ever be- | fore me.||
4. Create in me a clean | heart, $0 \mid$ God: $\|$ and re- \| new a•right | spirit• with- | in me.\|
5. Cast me not a- \| way $\cdot$ from thy | presence: \| and take not thine | Holy | Spirit | from me.||
6. Restore unto me the joy of | thy sal-| vation. \| and up| hold • me with | thy free | Spirit.|
7. Then will I teach trans- | gressors $\cdot \cdot$ thy | ways. $\|$ and sinners shall be con- $\mid$ verted $\mid$ unto $\mid$ thee. $\|$
8. O Lord, open | thou my | lips, || and my | mouth shall show forth - thy | praise.||
9. For thou desirest not sacrifice ; | else' would I| give it : || thon de- | lightest $\cdot$ not | in hurnt | offerings.||
10. The sacrifices of God are a | broken | spirit.|| a broken and a contrite heart, $O \mid$ God, $\cdots$ thou wilt $\mid$ not de- $\mid$ spise.|I

## PSALM CXXX.

1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, $\mathrm{O} \mid$ Lord. $\|$ Lord, hear my voice: let thine ears be attentive to the | voice •of my | suppli- | cation.||
2. If thou, Lord, shouldest | mark in- | iquities, || $\bigcirc$ | Lord, | who shall | stand? ||
3. But there is for- $\mid$ give- $\cdot$ ness with | thee, $\|$ that | thou | may- $\cdot$ est be $\mid$ feared. $\|$
4. I wait for the Lord, iny | soul doth \| wart.\| and \| in his | word' do I | hope. ||
5. My soul waiteth for the Lord, morc than they that | watch• for the | morning: || I say more than | they that | watch •for the | morning.
6. Let lsrael | hope $\cdot$ in the | Lord, \| for with the Lord there is mercy, and with $\mid$ him is $\mid$ plen $\cdots$ teous re- $\mid$ demption.||
7. And | be $\cdot$ shall re- | deem \| Israel from | all $\cdot$ his in-iqui- | ties. $\mid$

## Selection VI.

## JOEL II. Verses 15, 17, 27-32.

1. Blow the |trumpet $\cdot$ in $\mid$ Zion, $\|$ sanctify a | fast $\cdot$ call a | solemn $\cdot$ as- $\mid$ sembly.||
2. Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, Spare thy $\mid$ people $\cdot \mathrm{O}$ | Lord.|| and give not thine heritage to reproach. that the | heathen • should | rule 'over | them.
3. Wherefore should they say a- mong the | people, Where, where is their God?
4. And ve shall know that I am in the midst of Israel, and that I am the Lord your | God, and ' none | else,\| and my | people $\cdot$ shall | never $\cdot$ be a- | shamed.||
5. And it shall come to pass afterward that I will pour out my spirit up-| on all | flesh; || and your sons and your danghters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your | young | men shall- -sce | visions.
6. And also upon the servants and upon the handmaids, | in those | days.|| will I ! pour | out my | Spirit.||
7. And I will show wonders in the | heavens and $\cdot$ in the | parth.|| blood and | fire, and | pillars of | smoke. ||
8. The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the / mooninto | blood || before the great and the terrible | day* of the | Lord | come.||
9. And it shall | come to | pass || that whosoever shall call on the name of the | Lord slall | be de- | livered. \|

## HABAKKUñ. Chap. III. Verse 2.

1. O Lord, I have | heard thy | speech,\| I have heard thy | speech, and | was a- | fraid.||
2. O Lord revive thy work in the | midst • of the | years, | in the midst of the wears make known; in wrath re-l member ; mer- | cy.


No. 16. Single.


## Selection VII.

PSALM XC. Verses 1-4, 11, 12, 14-17.

1. Lord, thou hast bcen our dwelling place in | all $\cdot$ gener| ations. Before the mountains ware brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to ever- | lasting | thou art | God.|
2. Thou turnest | man $\cdot$ to de- | struction: || and sayest, re| turn ye | children. of | men.||
3. For a thousand years in thy sight are hut as yesterday when it $\cdots$ is | past, || and | as a | watch $\cdot$ in the | night. ||
4. Who knoweth the | power of - thinc | anger ? \| Even according to thy | fear, | so is" thy | wrath. $\|$
5. So teach us to $\mid$ number $\cdot$ our | days, $\|$ that we may ap| ply our | hearts.'unto | wisdom. \||
6. O satisfy us early $\mid$ with thy $\mid$ mercy ; \| that we may rejoice and be | glad | all our | days. $\|$
7. Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast af- | flicted | us, || and the years where- | in we | have secn | evil. $\|$
8. Let thy work appear | unto thy | servants, \| and thy | glory | unto $\cdot$ their | children.||
9. And let the heauty of the Lord our God be upon us and estahlish thou the work of our | hands•up-| on ms; || yea, the work of our | hands• es- | tablish thou | it.||

PSALM XXXIX. Verses 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13.

1. O Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my | days, '• what it | is ; that I may | know how | frail I | am. $\|$
2. Behold thou hast made my days assan handhreadth; and mine age is as | nothing. $\cdot$ be- $\mid$ fore thee: $\|$ verily, every man at his hest state is | alto- | gether | vanity.\||
3. And now, Lord, what | wait I | for? Mine | hope, mine | hope ${ }^{-1}$ is in | thee. ||
4. I was dumb, I opened | not my | mouth, $\|$ be- | cause | thou | didst it. I
5. Hear my praycr, $O$ Lord, and give car unto my cry: hold not thy | peace at $\cdot \cdot$ my | tears: \|for I am a stranger with thee, and a sojourner as | all my | fathers | were. $\|$ 6. O spare me that I may re | cover | stiength, \| hefore I go |hence and | he no | more.||

## REVELATIONS. Chap. XIV. Verse 13.

1. I heard a voice from heaven saying | unto ${ }^{-m e}$ | Write, || Blessed are the dead which | die••in the | Lord from | henceforth. $\|$
2. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may | rest from. -their | labors: || and their | works do | follow | them.||

## Selection VIII.

PSALM I. Venses 1-3.

1. Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the - un- | godly, \| nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor | sitteth $\cdot$ in the $\mid$ seat $\cdot$ of the $\mid$ scornful.
2. But his delight is in the | law $\cdots$ of the |Lord: $\|$ and in his law doth he $\mid$ meditate | day and | night. $\mid$
3. And he shall be like a tree planted by the | rivers ${ }^{\text {P }}$ of | water, \| that bringeth | forth his | fruit •• in his | season, \| His leaf also | shall not | wither; \|| and whatso- | ever… he | doeth••shall | prosper.\|

PSALM CXIX. Verses 1, 2,5-8.

1. Blessed are the unde- | filed $\cdot$ in the | way,\| who | walk - •in the | law $\cdot$ of the | Lord.||
2. Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and that seek him with the | whole | heart. || $O$ that my ways were di$\mid$ rected to | keep thy | statutes. $\|$
3. Then shall I | not he a- | shamed, \| when I have respect unto | all•-thy com- | mand- ments.||
4. I will praise thee with up- $\mid$ rightness $\cdots$ of $\mid$ heart, $\|$ when I shall have | learned thy $\mid$ righteous | judgments.\|

No. 17. Single.

5. I will | keep thy | statutes: \| O forsake me not | utterly. | A-| men.||

## PSALM CXIX. Verses 9-16.

1. Wherewith shall a young man |cleanse his | way?\|By taking heed thereto ac $\mid$ cording | to thy | word. $\mid$
2. With my whole heart have I | sought | thee: \|O let me not | wander $\cdot$ from | thy com. | mandments.||
3 Thy word have I, | lid in $\cdot \operatorname{mine} \mid$ heart, $\|$ that $I \mid$ might not | $\sin$ a-• gainst | thee. ||
3. Blessed art | thou O | Lord, \| teach me, | teach | me thy | statutes.||
4. With my | lips have $\cdot$ I dc- | clared \| all the | judgments of | thy | moutli.||
5. I have rejoiced in the \| way of thy | testimonies, \| as | much as | in all | riches.||
6. I will meditate | in thy | preccpts, || and have re- | spect un- | to thy | ways.|
7. I will detight myself $\mid$ in thy $\mid$ statutes: $\|$ I will | not for- | get thy | word.\|

## Selection IX.

## ISAIAH. Chap. LV. Verses 1, 3, 6, 7.

1. Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye \| to the \| waters, and he that hath no money, | come ye, | huy and | eat.
2. Yea, come, huy | wine and | milk, without | money. and | without | price. ||
3. Incline your ear and come unto me: hear and your souls shall | live: \| and I will make an everlasting cove nant with you, even the | sure | mercies. of | David.||
4. Seek ye the Lord while he | may he | found, \| call ye up- | on $\cdot$ him while | he is | near.\|
5. Let the wicked for - | sake his | way, \| and the un- | right eous | man his | thoughts ||
6. And let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy up- | on him.|l and to our God for |he $\cdot$ wil a- | bundantly | pardon. !

*Intended for the "Gloris in Excelsis," but as the first and second paris are regular, they are equaliv well adapted to other selections.

PSALM XXXIII. Verses $8,9,11,12,18,20$.

1. Let all the earth | fear the | Lord: \# let all the irhabitants of the | world $\cdot$ stand in | awe of | him. ||
2. For he spake and | it was | done; || he com-| cianded. $\cdot$ and it | stood | fast. $\|$
3. The counsel of the Lord $\mid$ standeth $\cdot$ for $\mid$ ever, $\|$ the thoughts of his | heart to | all gener- | ations.||
4. Blessed is the nation whose | God - is the | Lord, $\|_{\text {and }}$ the pcople whom he lath $\mid$ chosen $\cdot$ for his | own in $\cdot \mid$ heritance.||
5. Behold the eye of the Lord is upon |them that | fcar him, $\|$ upon | them that | hope $\cdot$ in his mercy. $\|$
6. Our soul waiteth | for the | Lord: \| he | is our | help.. and our | shield.

## Selection X.

PSALM XLI. Verses 1-3.

1. Blessed is he that con- |sidcreth the | poor ; || the Lord will de- | liver' him in time of | trouble.||
2. The Lord will preserve him and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed up- $\mid$ on the | earth.|| And thou wilt not deliver him unto the | will $\cdot$ of his | ene- | mies.||
3. The Lord will strengthen him upon the bel of | langui:h| ing: \| thou wilt make | all his | bed in his | sickness $\|$

## PSALM CXII. Verses $\overline{0}-7,9$

2. A good man showeth | favor $\cdot$ and | lendeth ; || he will | guide $\cdot$ his af- | fairs' with dis- | cretion ||
3. Surely he shall not be | moved for \| ever: $\|$ the righteous shall be in | ever- | lasting re- | membrance.||
4. He shall not be afraid of | evil | tidings.|| His heart is fixed, |trusting | in the / Lord.|
5. He hath dispersed, he hath given to the poor; his righteousness en- $\mid$ dur. $\cdots$ eth for | ever $\|$ his I horn shall $\cdot \cdot$ be ev. I slt.. Ced with | honor.I

## Selection XI.

PSALM LXXII. Verses 18, 19.

1. Blessed be the Lord God, the | God of | Israel, \| who | only $\cdot$ doth | wondrous | things. |
2. And blessed be his glorious name. for ever: and let the whole earth be |flled.'with his | glory.\| A. | men.. and | A- | men.||

PSALM CIII. Verses 19-22.

1. The Lord hath prepared his | throne $\cdot$ in the | heavens, \| and his | kingdom | ruleth $\cdot$ over | all.||
2. Bless the Lord, ye his angels that ex- | cel in | strength, $\|$ that do his commandments, hearkening | unto - the | voice ' of his | word.\|
3. Bless ye the Lord, all | ye his | hosts: || ye ministers of | his, that | do his | pleasure.||
4. Bless the Lord, all his works, in all places of $\mid$ his do $\mid$ minion: || bless the | Lord | O my | soul.\|
PSALM CXVII.

1 O praise the Lord, |all ye | nations; || praise | praise him |all ye | people.\|
2. For his merciful kindncss is |great toward |us; \|and the truth of the Lord endureth for | ever. | lraise ye ${ }^{\text {. }}$ the | Lord.

## LUKE. Chap. II. Verses 14.

1. Glory to | God $\cdot$ in the | highest, $\|$ and on earth | peace, good- | will toward | men.||

$$
\text { Ephesians. Chap. III. Verses } 20,21 .
$$

1. Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly, above all that we | ask or $\mid$ think, $\|$ according to the | power that | worketh in | us. ||
2. Unto him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus through| out all | ages, $\|$ world | without | end. A- | men. $4^{\circ}$

## Revelations. Chap. I. Verses 5, 6.

1. Unto him that | loved $\mid$ us, $\|$ and washed us from our | sins in | his own | blood.||
2. And hath made us kings and priests unto | God $\cdot$ and his Father; $\|$ to him be glory and dominion for ever and | ever. | A- | men. ${ }^{\|}$

> "GLORIA IN EXCELSIS."

Sce the angelic liymn in Luke, Chap. II. 14. The remainder is said to have been written by Telesphones, some seventeen centuries ago.

> To the First Part of the Chant.

1. Glory be to \| God on \| high, \| and on earth \| peace, good- | will towards | men.
2. We praise thee, we bless thee, we |. worship | thee, \| we glorify thee, we give thanks to thee | for thy | great | glory.
To the Second Part.
3. O Lord God, | Heavenly | King, \| God the | Father | Al-| mighty !
4. O Lord, the only begotten Son, | Jesus | Cbrist, || 0 Lord God, Lamb of God, | Son• of the | Fa-| ther! ||
To the Third Part.
5. That takest away the | sins $\cdots$ of the | world, \| have mercy up- | on | us. $\|$
6. Thon that takest away the $\|$ sins $\cdot$ of the $\mid$ world, $\|$ have mercy up- | on | us.||
7. Thou that takest away the $\mid$ sins $\cdot$ of the $\mid$ world, $\|$ re| ceive our | prayer. $\mid$
8. Thou that sittest at the right hand of $\mid$ God the $\mid$ Father, $\|$ have mercy up-| on as. \|

To the First Part.
9. For thou only | art | holy, \| thou | only | art the | Lord.\|
10. Thou only, O Christ, with the | Holy | Ghost, \| art most high in the ! glory•of | God the | Father. | A- \| men. \|


## TE DEUM LAUDAMES

A Hymn composed in the 5th or 6th century.

## Triple Chany. Part I.

1. We praise thee, $O$ God, we acknowledge thee to $\mid$ be the | Lord; \| all the earth doth worship thee, the | Father | ever- | lasting.||
2. To thee all angels cry aloud, the heavens and all the 1 powers there- | in.|| To thee cherubim, and seraphim. con- | tinual- | ly do |cry.||
3. Holy, holy, holy Lord God of | Saba- | oth; || heaven and earth are full of the majesty | of thy | glo- | ry |
4. The glorious company of the Apostles | praise- | thee.

Repeat the same strain for this line.
\{The goodly fellowship of the prophets | praise | thee. ${ }^{1}$ $\{$ Repeat the same strain again for this line.
\{ The noble army of martys | praise- | thee.|| The holy church throughout all the | world - doth ac | knowledge | thee.||
5. The Father, of an infinite majesty, thine adorable, true, and | only | Son. $\|$ Also, the | Holy | Ghosf, the | Comforter. \|
6. Thou art the King of glory $\mid \mathrm{O}$ - $\mid$ Christ. thou art the everlasting | Son $\cdots$ of the | Fa- | ther.||
Part III.

7 When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man. thou didst humble thyself to be | boris'of a | virgin.|| When thou hadst overcome the sharpness of death. thou didst open the kingdom of | heaven to | all he- | hevers.
Part II.
8. Thou sittest at the right hand of G-od, in the | glory. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ of the | Father.|| We believe that thon shalt | come to | be our | judge.:

Part III.
9. We therefore pray thee, help thy servants, whom thou hast redeemed with thy | precious | blood, \| make them
to be numbered with thy saints, in | glory | ever- 1 lasting .
10. 0 Lord, save thy people, and | bless thine | heritage, || govern them, and | lift them | up for | ever.
11. Day by day we | magnify | thee: || and we worship thy | name $\cdot$ ever | world $\cdot$ without | end. ||
Part III.
12. Vouehsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day | without | sin. O Lord. have mercy upon us, have | merey | upon | us. Parit II.
13. O Lord, let thy merey be upon us, as our | trust • 'is in thee, \| O Lord, in thee have I trusted, let me | never be con- | founded. $\|$

## Illustrations of Chanting in Metre.

Tue striet propriety of this species of chanting will be doubted by many, because it serves to promote an unfortunate manner of poetie reading; yet, since it is much in use at the present time, it seems right to bestow some attention upon it. The method of arrangement is very simple. The syllables of the peetic lines beins regular, we have only to bar off certain uniform numbers from each stanza of a given metre, and the work is done. The following speeimens of arrangement, suited to any regular chant. may be applied indiffentity to other hymns of en responding metres. They may be sung also in Parts II. or III. of the Triple Chant, at the head of this page. Part I. is not supplied with a final cadence.

## L. M.

Why should we start and fear to die?
What timorous worms we | mortals | are! !
Death is the gate of endless joy,
And yet we | dread to | enter | there.

When musing sorrow weeps the past,
And mourns the | present | pain.||
'Tis sweet to think of peace at last. And | feel that | death is | gain. $\mid$

## S. M.

Blest are the sons of peace,
Whose hearts and | hopes are | one.
Whose kind designs to serve and please, Through | all their | aetions | run.||
L. M, 6 lines.*

The Lord my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a | shepherd's | care,
His presence shall my wants supply,
And guard me with a | watelful |eye: I
My noonday walks he shall attend,
And all my | midnight | hours de- | fend.
L. P. M.

Great God, beneath whose picreing eye,
The world's extended kingdoms lie,
We bow before thy | heavenly | throne; \|
Thy favoring smile upholds them all:
Thine anger smites them. and they fall;
Thy power we $\mid$ see, thy | greatness | own. $\boldsymbol{S}^{\circ}$
C. P. M.
o God, my inmest sonul convert.
And deeply on my thoughtful heart, Eternal | things im- | press: \|
Cause me to feel their solemn weight,
And tremble on the brink of fate,
And | wake to | righteous- | uess.||

$$
7 \mathrm{~s}
$$

Suppliant, lo! thy children bend,
Father, for thy | blessing | now ;
Thou canst teaeh ns, guide, defend;
We are | weak, al- | mighty | thou.
For this metre, repcat the erst strain of the chars

Double Chant. Regular.


Double Chants, like Psalm tuncs that are double, require either an even number of stanzas, or, at the close of a hymn, a repctition of the last two strains.

HYMN 219. L. M.

1. My dear Redeemer and my Lord. I read my duty | in tliy | word; But in thy life the law appears, Drawn out in | living | charac- | ters.
2. Such was thy truth, and such thy zeal, Such deference to thy | Father's | will, Such love, and meekness so divine,
I would trans- | cribe and | make them | mine.
3. Cold mountains, and the midnight air, Witnessed the fervor | of thy | prayer; The desert thy temptations knew, Thy conflict | and thy | victory | too.
4. Be thou my pattern; make me bear More of thy gracious | inage | here; || Then God the Judge shall own my name, Among the | followers | of the | Lamb.\|

## HYMN 417. C. M.

1. When in the light of faith divine We look on | things be- | low, || Honor, and gold, and sensual joy, How | vain and | dangerous | too!
2. Honor's a puff of noisy breath; Yet men ex- | pose their | blood, \|
And venture everlasting death, To | gain that | airy | good. ||
3. While others starve the nobler mind, And feed on | shining | dust, \| They rob the serpent of his food. To in- | dulge a | sordid | lust.||
4. The pleasures that allure our sense, Are dangerous | snares to \| souls; $\boldsymbol{\$}$

- Theres but a drop of flattering sweet, And | dashed with | bitter | bowls.||


## HYMN 405. 8s \& 7s.

1. Gently, Lord, O! gently lead us,

Through this lonely | valc of | tears; |l
Through the changes thou'st decreed us,
Tiil our | last great | change ap- | pears.
When temptation's darts assail us,
When in devious | paths we \| stray,
Let thy goodness neyer fail us,
Lead us | in thy | perfect | way.\|
2. In the hour of pain and anguish,

In the hour when | death draws | near,
Suffer not our hearts to langwish,
Suffer | not our | souls to | fear, \|
And when mortal life is ended,
Bid us in thine | arms to | rest,
Till by angel bands attended,
We a- | wake a- | mong the | blcst.||

## HYMN 265. S. M.

1. Come, Holy Spirit, come ; Let thy bright | beams a- | rise;
Dispel the darkness from our minds, And | open | thou nur | eyes.||
2. Revive our dronping faith; Our doubts and | fears re- | move; And kindle in our breasts the flame Of | never | dying | love.||
3. Convince us of our sin,

Then lead to | Jesus' | blood; ||
And to our wondering view reveal The | gracious | love of | God.||
4. 'Tis thine to cleansc the heart, To sancti- | fy the | soul, \|I
To pour fresh life on every part, And | new cre- \| ate the | whole.!

Chant \& Chorus. W. B. Bradburx. 359
For Opening of Worship, or Missionary Occasions.


1. Comfort ye, comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God.

2. Comfort ye, conffort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God.

## Chont.

D. C.


## Selection XII.

3. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, That her warfare is accomplished, that her in- | iquity is | pardoncd; $\#$ for she hath received of the Lord's hand | double $\cdot$ for | all her | sins.||
4. The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the | way ' of the | Lord.|| make straight in the desert a | highway | for our | God.||

Chorus.-Comfort ye, \&c.
5. Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and | hill shall $\cdots$ be made | low: And the crooked shall be made straight, and the | rough | places | plain.
6. And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall | see it $\cdot$ to $\mid$ gether. $\|$ For the $\mid$ mouth $\cdot$ of the $\mid$ Lord hath | spoken it.|| Chorus.-Comfort ye, \&c.

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APPENDIX






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[^0]:    * The letters $d, h, u$, represent the downward, huther and upward motions of the hand, is in triple time, See Section IV

[^1]:    * This rule is not very closely followed. The flat, sharp, or natural, is often inserted wherever it is in danger of being forgotten.

[^2]:    * Scales, whether major or minor, are obtaned by analyzing the chords of which music is composed. Ser the next section, Artictes 10,11 and 12. The three chords do, mi, sol,-faw, law, do, -and sol, si, re, for example, embrace all the eight notes of the major scale. While the chords, law, do, mi,-re, faw, law,-and me, sol\#, and si embrace the corresponding series of the ascending minor scale.

[^3]:    * The best remedy for false intonation is the practice of scales and harmonic combinations.

[^4]:    * The names of the letters do not always show us their power. $H$, for instance, is heard in the action of puffing; $F$ in that of blowing; $V$ in that of vibrating the under lip. The mutes cannot be spoken at all without a vowel, but they can be distinctly whispered in such a manner as to illustrate their exact power in the formation of words.
    $\dagger \mathrm{H}$, though written after W, in such words as WHO, WHICH, and WHAT, is always to be spoken before it, just as if the words were written HWO, HWITCH, HWAT.
    $\ddagger$ Some respectable teachers are induced on this account to suppress them altogether. This is wrong. It mars the language by perpetial lisping.

[^5]:    4. O wondrous love and grace! Did Jesus die for me? Were all my numerous debts Discharged on Calvary ? Yes, Jesus died; the work is done, He did for all my sins atone.
    
[^6]:    * The Tunas maried with a star, are inserted by permission of the owners of the copyrigns

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