THE

CHRISTIAN HARMONY;

CONTAINING A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

HYMN AND PSALM TUNES, ODES AND ANTHEMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

TOGETHER WITH

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW TUNES, FROM EMINENT COMPOSERS. NEVER BETTER P BLISHED:

Embigacing a Great Dariely of Metres

SUITED TO REARLY ALL THE METRES CONTAINED IN THE VARIOUS HYMN AND PSAUM BOOKS USED BY THE DEVELOPE AND ALL ALLOWS OF ORDER LANS DESIGNED ALSO FOR

THE USE OF SINGING COHOLS, CHOIRS, SOCIAL AND PRIVATE SUCING SPCIETIES.

IN THE SEVEN SYLLABLE SYSTEM OF MUSICAL NOTATION, WITH SEVEN CHARACTERS.

COPIOUS ELUCIDATION OF THE SCIENCE OF VOCAL MUSIC, AND PLAIN RULES FOR BELLEWERS.

BY WILLIAM WALKER.

AUTHOR OF "SOUTHERS HARMOS"," AND "THE SOUDHERN AND WESTERS POCKET HARMONIST.

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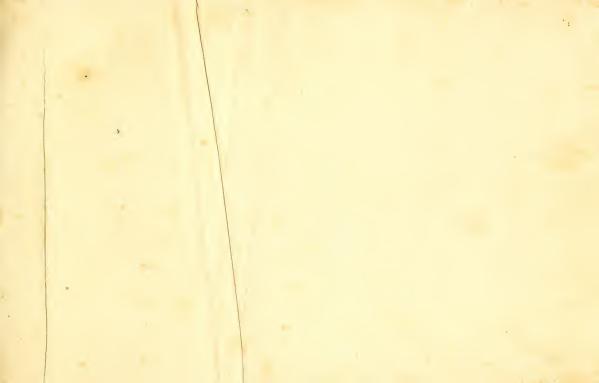
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"And the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads, and they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall fiee away."-ISAIAR xxx. 10.

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PREFACE

Since publishing the Rerised Edition of the Southern Harmony, we have travelled thousands of miles in the Middle, Southern, and Western States, and taught a number of singing schools,—all the time consulting the musical taste of the clergy, music teachers, and thousands of others who love the songs of Zion,—and all the time trying to ascertain the need and wants of the Church, in a musical point of view, and selecting all the good tunes we could find, with a design to publish them at some future period. During our travels, we were often asked and urged to publish a tune-book in the seven-syllable and seven-character note system, containing more music suitable for church use, and a greater variety of metres, than could be found in any of our books. After many years' labor and effort to comply with these urgent requests, we have been enabled, through the blessing of God, to bring out Tim Christians Harmony as the result of our labor. In treating on the rudiments of music, we have taken them as they naturally present themselves,—viz. Modoka, Rhythm, and Dymanics.—leading the learner on gradually from the easier to the more abstruse parts of this delightful science.

The tunes have been selected from about fifteen thousand (15,000) pages of printed music, and a great number of manuscript tunes kindly given to us and sent by manuscript tunes (some of them composed in the days of the Reformation,) which are as necessary in a music book for clurch use as ballast for a ship; together with a large number of splendid pieces of more modern dates,—

some perfect gems; - also some right fresh from the author's pen. We have also inserted a few Odes and Anthons.

We have been careful in trying to get a large variety of metres suitable to the different Hymn and Psalm-Books used by the different denominations of Christians.

Our aim has been to make our work A COMPLETE BOOK OF HARMONY FOR ALL CHRISTIANS.

Where the names of the authors of the tunes were positively known, they have been given; but where several persons claimed the same tune, we have dropped all names, fearing we might not do justice to some of the parties. Many of the tunes appear without any name as author; but we hope no author will think hard of us on this account, for we would have given names with pleasure had they been known. Our own name is placed over several pieces in this work, some of them original; others are melodies too good to be lost, which we set to music and composed the parts.

We have tried, in selecting music for our work, to gratify the taste of all. We have tunes that are used mostly in the country, (that is generally called rural music,) but the most of them are those used everywhere, in the cities, towns, villages, and country, from the scaboard to the mountains — over the whole land, East, West, North, and

South. The aged and youth will find tunes in THE CHRISTIAN HARMONY that they will love to sing in the praise of our God and Redeemer.

Several authors have kindly given us the free use of their works, from which we have selected many valuable tunes for our book; but it is possible we may have indevented in several to make the matter satisfactority, for we do not want

to do any thing that is not high-toned and gentlemanly.

We would here express our sincere thanks and heart-felt gratitude to a generous public and a music-loving people for the very hearty and unparalleled patronage given to the various editions of the Southern Harmony, there having been sold (as we understand from one of the publishers) about six hundred thousand copies. May we not reasonably hope that The Cristian Harmony—a work of mature years and tenfold more experience—will merit and receive a still more extensive patronage from the millions who love to praise God in his sanctuary? We earnestly ask the kind assistance, which has heretofore been given, of ministers of the gospel, brother teachers pupils, and other friends, in the circulation and sale of this work, (maybe the main work of our life,)—in employing teachers* of good moral character, forming large sizeing schools, and improving music generally.

The compiler now commends this work to the public, humbly praying God's blessing upon it, that it may be the means of advancing this important, sacred, and

delightful science, and of cheering the weary pilgrims of Zion on their way to the Celestial City.

"And they sing the song of Moses the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb. And the City was pure gold."-REVELATION.

WILLIAM WALKER.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., October, 1866.

* We accommend young teachers and those who want to teach, and all others, made or formals, who wish to understand the science of music thoroughly, to make Normal Schools of from thirty to one innafered pupils, employ an experience of Perfector of Music, who is master of the science, and have sensions of twenty on farty days in regular suncession, where you can be taught on the Petidosian and Industries system. Meet early in the morning, say 9 o'clock; stay till 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In these schools you not only learn to sing, but how to sing. The author having taught many schools in the last ten or fifteen years, and having brought out more good leaders' than in five times the number of common singing-schools, thinks therefore that cannot commend them too highly.

I WOULD here return my many thanks and kind regards to the numerous brethren and friends who have so kindly aided me in my work, and especially to REV. WILLIAM HAUSER, M. D., whose efforts and zeal have been untiring. DR. HAUSER, together with his son WM. H. HAUSER, have agreed to act as my travelling agents, wholesale and retail, whom I take great pleasure in recommending to the public as high-toned gentlemen.

ON FOUR AND SEVEN-SYLLABLE CHARACTER NOTE SINGING.

To those who are still in favor of four-note singing, and think it is the hest way, we would remark that we were for many years opposed to any other,—delivered several lectures on the subject, and were not convinced of our error, till we taught our first normal school. There we saw clearly that, as we had seven distinct sounds in the scale, we needed and must have, to be consistent, seven names; we tried many names, but finally agreed on the Italian names as the most cuphonious. During the discussion, the question was asked, Would any parents having seven children ever think of calling them by only four names? The question caused a good ical of merriment; there the discussion ceased, all were convinced, all prejudice against seven-note singing was gone; and our opinion from experience is, that a school will learn hearly twice as many more tunes in the same time in the latter way than in the former.

And to those who are partial to the round-note system, and are opposed to character notes, we would say, that most authors and writers on music agree and argue that, while learning to sing the scale, or a tune, we are aided very much in using certain names, - a name for each of the seven sounds. The question is, Will the names of the notes aid the learners in getting the sounds of the letters which the notes represent? Mr. Andrew Adgate says: "In practising lessons for the voice, it is of great service to apply, invariably, particular syllables to the octave, as hy that means we associate with each syllable the idea of its proper sound." Mr. Samuel Dyer says: "In practising musical lessons, it is customary to apply certain syllables to the diatonic interval of the octave; the end proposed is, that the same name invariably applied to the same interval may naturally suggest its true relation and proper sound." Now. with the above writers we fully concur. Mr. Joseph Funk says: "Now, if this fact is settled, it follows, of course, that the quickest way in which this name can be communicated to the mind, is the hest and most certain way to enable the singer to produce this proper sound: and all must admit, that the name is quicker known by seeing a shape than by calculation." Mr. J. B. Aikin remarks: "As seven different syllables or names are used for the purpose of attaining the seven different sounds in the octave with greater facility, so seven different figures, or forms, are used for the purpose of obtaining the names immediately and with perfect certainty. Thus the name, shape, sound, time, and relative pitch of any note are perfectly associated by the figured symbol." And he uses the seven characters in his work as best adapted to increase the number of readers of music.*

We think that, on the principles of philosophy and logic, the Patent-Note System, as it is generally called, is decidedly preferable to the Round-Note System. With round notes, the name of every note in the scale or tune has to be obtained by calculating the numerical distance it stands from the tonic doe or one, in every transposition, which many cannot make rapid enough to give the musics its proper movement. With patent notes, the name is anstantly known by its shape.

We put a high estimate on the opinion of Mr. Aikin, knowing him personally. He is a perfect gentleman
possessing musical talents of a high order, and a practical man.

The philosophy of getting the sound of notes in vocal music is as follows: By practice, the name and sound of the notes become intimately associated; the instant the name of the note is conveyed to the mind, the ear anticipates the sound; anticipation produces desire; desire. will; will, intent; intent, effort; effort brings into action the vocal organs, which, through the voice, produce the sound. In the former way, all this has to be got through calculation; in the latter, by the shape of the note. With a glance of the eye, the shape is seen, and name ascertained; instantly all the other faculties act, and we hear the sound. Is it not then perfectly logical that, if we can, by the use of one organ, sight, convey to the mind that which hrings all the faculties and organs instantly into action which produces sound in vocal music, it is far hetter than that system by which, after seeing, we have to go through the labor of calculation to hring them into action? Every music teacher who has tried it, knows how difficult it is to teach their pupils to sing the round notes. They cannot count the distance to get the names of the notes, and keep the time, all at once; at last, many give up in despair; - hut give them the patent notes, hy which they can know the name of the notes by their shape, and they learn rapidly. Having no trouble to get the names, they give more attention to the time, emphasis, accent, &c., &c.

Our experience has led us to helieve that not more than one in every fourteen can ever make a musician; the natural organization of many lineapacitates them to understand the science; and phrenologists have often told us that not more than that proportion are mathematical and mechanical. If so, our conclusions are correct, for no one can make a musician with those organs deficient. But every person has time and tune, more or less, so all may learn to sing. Writing music in the patent notes is, to our mind, a translation of music, as it were, from the round notes (which is a dead language to many) into plain English,—and who does not know that the readers of the holy Scriptures have been multiplied by millions in consequence of their translation. May we not then reasonably hope that, when this system hecomes generally adopted, the number of singers will be multiplied in the same proportion?

We are pleased to know that, while our work accommodates the masses or the millions by the patent notes, it is none the less suited to the scientific and profound. Those who choose can sing by calculation, regardless of the shapes,—the flats and sharps being used precisely as in the round-note books, so it will equally suit the instrumental performers. We therefore hope that none will reject our work in consequence of the patent notes. In conclusion, we would say, May every effort be made to simplify and make the cultivation of this heavenly science easy, so that all may learn to sing, for sacred music naturally has a tendency to lead the mind heavenward. As nothing so ravishes and transports the soul as the sweet strains of music produced here by human art, what may we not then expect will be its cestaxy when it gets to heaven, where it will be hrought under the influence of the "WHOLE POWER OF HARMONY."

" Hear I, or dream I hear the distant strains,

Sweet to my soul, and tasting strong of Heaven."- Young.

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

CHAPTER I.

MUSIC.

Music is a succession of pleasant sounds so arranged in pitch, or sound and time, as to make a tune, ode, or anthem. In music, we have sounds high and low, slow and quick, loud and soft, from which arise three grand departments,—viz.: Melopics, Ruythmics, and Dynamics.—

- 1. Melodics treating of the pitch of sound, high or low.
- 2. Rhythmics treating of the length of sound, long or short.
- 3. Dynamics treating of the power of sound, loud or soft.

CHAPTER II.

FIRST DEPARTMENT - MELODICS.

- 4. In Music there are seven primary sounds; every eighth being the same kind of sound as the first, making an octave, and perfecting the scale. They are always numbered in regular order, from the lowest sound upwards, viz.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 1, for the eighth sound is the first of another series of the same character, set an eighth of octave higher.
- 5. These seven sounds are also represented by the first seven letters of the alphabet,—A, B, C, D, E, F, G. When more than seven are used, the same letters are repeated in regular order.
- 6. These letters also give names and positive sound to each line and space of the stave, or staff; which will be soon introduced to you, the sound of the letters being the same on all instruments.
- 7. In singing, we use seven monosyllables,—Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See; then Dee again, making the octave; and these syllables are represented by seven characters,—viz.:
 - Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See; Doe,
- 8. In vocal music, we commonly have four parts, sometimes five,—viz.: Bass, Tenor, Counter or Alto, and Treble. If five parts, Second Bass, or Second Treble.

9. The letters are arranged on the staff for these parts in two different ways. represented by two Clefs. The F Clef, , is placed on F, the fourth line of the is placed on G, second line of Tenor Staff. 10. Letters on the -A. Fifth line-G. Fourth space -F, Fourth line-The F Clef. E. Third space -D, Third line-C. Second space -B. Second line-A. First space -G, First line-TENOR STAFF. -F. Fifth line-E, Fourth space -D. Fourth line-C, Third space -B. Third line F. First space -E. First line

11. Notes on the staff.



QUISITIONS.— What is Music! How many kinds of sound are there in music! How many departments arise out of these varieties of sound! What are they! Of what does Mediolist reat? Rhythmics! Dys namics! How many primary sounds are there in music! What is repeated to perfect the scale! How are they numbered! By what are these seven sounds represented! How does proceed when more than even weeld! What money liables are used in singing by note! How many parts are used in vocal music! the need? What money liables are used in singing by note! They many parts are used in vocal music! the leaful of the proceed in the leaful of the staff for those parts! On what then is the F Left placed? The G Cleft.

CHAPTER III.

- 12. An Interval is the difference in the pitch of any two sounds, however near or distant.
- 13. There are in the scale two kinds of Intervals, called Tones and Half Tones, or Semitones, or Steps and Half Steps.
- 14. From 1 to 2, from 2 to 3, from 4 to 5, from 5 to 6, and from 6 to 7 are steps; from 3 to 4 and from 7 to 8, half steps.
- 15. Thus, you see, the half steps occur between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth, of the scale; also between E and F, and B and C, of the letters on the staff; and between Mee and Faw, and See and Doc, of the notes.
- 16. This is called the Natural Diatonic, or Major Scale. C is the natural Sharp key-letter, and Doe, or 1, the Sharp key-note; A is the natural Minor or Flat key-letter, and Law the Flat key-note, and is one of the Minor Key, or Scale, when counted as such.
- Note. This subject will be resumed in another place.
- 17. Each line and space in the staff is called a Degree, five lines and four spaces, making nine degrees; and if more are needed in composing a tune, the spaces above and below the staff are used; also added lines.
- 18. In order to have a great variety of tunes, it becomes necessary to take the different letters of the staff for the key-note, or 1. By that means we keep the music within the compass of the voice. When any change of key is made, we have to use Flats, b, or Sharps, sometimes one and sometimes the other, set on the staff next to the clef, as a signature or sign to the instrumental performer what letters to play flat or sharp, as the case may be, to keep the instrument in unison with the voice; for wo naturally sing any key correctly if pitched right; but not so with an instrument. When a change of key is made, it is by art that the performer plays the tune correctly, hence the name Artificial Key.
- 19. In order to make this plainer, we introduce a table of Flats and Sharps, which every person who attempts to learn how to sing should commit to memory.

And this is called Transposition of the Scale or Key.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXAMPLES.

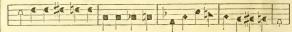




- 21. Remember that the Minor key-note, \square , is always a third below or a sixth above its relative Major key-note, \triangle .
- 22. When F is taken for 1 or Doe, and we sing the notes in regular order, you sing a half step between A and B,—you sing A natural and B flat, as the half step occurs between the third and fourth, which is Mee and Faw. The flat is set on B as a sign to play it flat, for the order of the half steps must be preserved by the instrument, in order to sound in unison with the voice. All the letters flatted must be played so; if sharped, must be played so, for the same general purpose of keeping the instrument in unison with the voice. As before observed, we naturally sing them right, for one key is as natural to the voice as another.
- 23. A Flat, b, set on the left of a note, causes it to be sung or played half a step lower. A Sharp, set on the left of a note, causes it to be sung half a step higher. The Mark of Restoration, to the left of a note previously flatted or sharped, restores it to its former sound.

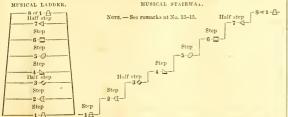
Note. - Flats and Sharps thus used are called Occasionals, or Accidentals.

EXAMPLES.



QUESTIONS.—What is an Interval? How many kinds of intervals are there in the scale? What are they called? Between what numbers and letters do steps and half steps occur? Between what notes? What is this scale called? Which is the natural sharp or Major key-letter and note? Minor? What is each line and space in the staff called? How many degrees are there? What are used when more than nine are needed? What characters are used in making a change of key? Why is it necessary to change the key? What is the natural place of Deo, or 1? If one flat is used, on what letter is Dee? If two? If three? If four? What distance above or below any Major key is its relative Minor? When Fis taken as one, what letter is flatted or sharped? (Notz.—Teachers will ask similar questions in regard to the different transpositions). How does a flat or sharp, set on the left of a note, cause it to be snug? What character restores a note to lis former sound?

24. As it is somewhat difficult for pupils to understand the nature of the tones and semitones, or steps and half steps, we will illustrate them by presenting them to the eye on two diagrams, called the Musical Ladder and Musical Stairway, or Steps,—the rounds and steps arranged on the principle of the inch and half inch measurement,—with the notes set on the rounds of the ladder and steps of the stairway, with the numerals.



Nore.—Every music-teacher should have a blackboard of convenient size, say eighteen or twenty-four inches square, and set it up in front of the class, where all can see, and draw most of the lessons and diagrams on it with chalk; then sing them, count and explain, and keep the class interested, by changing the lessons and diagrams as in their (the teachers') judgment may seem best; and they will find (as I have found by many years' experience) the class progressing much faster than they will without a board. Let those who have never used one, make the experiment; they need not fear the result. The fingers of each hand are often used in showing the location of the letters on each staff, and of the key-notes, steps, and half steps, in the various transpositions, taking the right hand to represent the G Clef or Staff, the left to represent the F Clef or Staff.

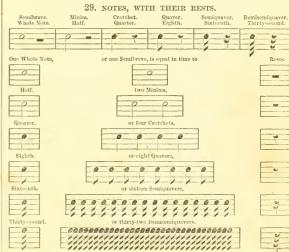
In hearing music sung, or played on an instrument, we notice that some of the sounds are dwelt on much longer than others; some twice as long, some three or four times, &c., which brings us to treat on Rhythmics.

CHAPTER IV.

SECOND DEPARTMENT - RHYTHM, OR RHYTHMICS.

25. RHYTHM.—This term comprehends everything in relation to time in music. It treats of the division of music into measures, subdivision into parts of measures,

and the time of each kind of notes in the measure. 26. There are six kinds of Notes used in music, which differ with each other in time. 27. In their technical names they are called Semibrove, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver, and Demiseniquaver; but properly by their mathematical proportions,—Whole Note, Half Note, Quarter Note, Eighth Note, Sixteenth Note, and Thirty-second Note. 28. There are six characters, called Rests, which represent the different Notes in silence. When any of these occur, the singer must be silent as long as it would take to sing the Note or Notes they represent.



QUESTIONS. — Of what does Rhythm treat? How many kinds of notes are there used in music? What are they called? How many rests are there? What is their use?

30. Notes are sometimes dotted by a period, (*), set immediately on the right, called a Point of Addition, or Mark of Added Time. Notes thus dotted are sung one-third longer, or half as long again. A dotted Whole Note is sung as long as three Half Notes; a dotted Half Note, as long as three Quarter Notes, &c.



Rests are also dotted to add time to them.

31. Staccato. — When a note or several notes are to be sung in a short, pointed, and distinct manner, the Staccato is used. See the example.

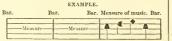


- 32. The Hold, A.* is sometimes placed over or under notes; the sound of the note is then prolonged indefinitely, but, as a general rule, about one-fourth longer.

 33. The figure is sometimes placed over three
- notes, called Triplets. In that case they are sung in the time of two of the same kind without the figure.



- 34. Notes have no positive time, only relative time;
 they are sung sometimes slower and sometimes quicker, according to the several moods
 or movements of time in which music is written; but always have their mathematical proportions to each other.
- 35. Music is divided into equal portions, called Measures, by straight lines drawn across the staff, called Bars.



- 36. Any number of notes written between two of these Bars is a Measure of music, not a Bar of music, as it is sometimes called.
- 37. While we sing, time passes away, which, in vocal music, is marked by motions of the hand, called Beating Time.
- This character is called a Pause when placed over a Bar, showing you may be silent in the same proportion, thus answering the purpose of a Rest.

CHAPTER V.

MOODS OF TIME.

38. In writing music, there are, generally, nine moods or movements of time used, (but I believe, with Mr. J. Aikin, that we could do as well with fewer, by the use of directive terms.) — four of Common, three of Triple, and two of Compound

Note. - In this work all the moods of time are marked with figures.

COMMON TIME.

39. The First Mood of Common Time is marked with the figures 2, having two whole notes, or their equivalent, in a measure, sung in four seconds—four beats. First, down; second, left; third, right; fontth, up. This is called Quadrupe Time.

Note. - This mood is seldom used.

40. The Second Mood, marked 2, has one whole note, or its equivalent, in a measure, sung in three seconds — two beats. One, down; the other up. This is called Double Time.

41. The Third Mood, marked the whole note, or its equivalent, in a measure, sung in two seconds and a half—four beats. Beat in the same manner as the first mood. This is called Quadruple Time.

42. The Fourth Mood, marked 4, has a half note in a measure, sung in one second—two beats. One, down; the other up. This is called Double Time.



EXAMPLE.





QUESTIONS.—How much time does a period, set on the right of a note or rest, add to it? In what manner do we sing notes marked with Staccato? The Hold? The figure 3? What are notes called when marked with the figure 3? Have notes positive or relative time? How is music divided into equal portions of time? What is the music written between two bars called? How is time marked in vocal music? How many kinds of time are generally used in vocal music? What are they? How marked? What figures represent the first mood of common time? The second? The third? The fourth? TRIPLE TIME.

43. The First Mood of Triple Time is marked with the figures 2, has three half notes, or their equivalent, in a measure, sung in three seconds—three beats: first, down; second, left; third, diagonally up.

44. The Second Mood is marked 4, has three quarter notes, or their equivalent, in a measure, sung in two seconds—three beats; same way as the first mood.

45. The Third Mood is marked \$\frac{8}{8}\$, has three eighth notes in a measure, or their equivalent, sung in one second. Beat as the other two.

EXAMPLE.

1 2 3 12 3 12 3 12 3

d l u dl u dl u dl u dl n

EXAMPLES.

1 2 3 12 3 12 3 12 3

d l u dl u dl u dl u dl n

1 2 3 12 3 12 3 12 3

COMPOUND OR SEXTUPLE TIME.
46. The First Mood is marked EXAMPLES.

4, has six quarter notes in a measure, sung in two seconds and a half—two beats: one down, the other up.

47. The Second is marked S, has six eighth notes in a measure, sung in one second and a half—two beats: same way as the first.

48. The figures over the above examples show the number of beats to the measure; the letters, the motions of the hand, —viz.: d, down; l, left; r, right; u, up, —to aid the pupil in learning how to beat time.



49. I introduce some diagrams. You will see by the diagram that the up-beat in Triple Time is diagonal. 50. You always commence the measure with the hand falling, and close with it rising in all moods of time.

Nore. — We resommend teachers not to bother their pupils too soon with four beats, but first teach them well the two beats; then the three and four. In fact, most of the tunes written in Quadruple measure can be performed as well in Double, and it is much easier for the pupil to perform two beats to the measure than four.

51. In Common Time, the accent * is on the first note or part when only two are in a measure. If four, accent on the first and third part. In Triple Time, the accent is on the first note or part when three parts are in a measure; if only two, on the longest. In Compound Time, the accent is on the first and fourth note or part when six parts are in a measure; if less than six, on the longest.

52. Syncopation. — When an unaccented note is connected by a slur with the next accented note on the same letter, they are called Syncopated Notes; name one only, and sound the time of both, whether in the middle of the measure, or passing across the bar from one measure into another. Syncopeed Notes are notes set out of their usual order, yet requiring the accent.





2 , 7 , 4 , 5.

of each beat in the different movements, make a pendulum ball of lead, or some other heavy substance, about an inch in diameter; then a small cord fastened to

it, suspended from a nail. Measuring from the centre of the ball, have the cord for the different beats of the following lengths:

For $\frac{4}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ (second beats), $\frac{\text{Length of Pendulum.}}{39.08 \text{ in.}}$ Time of vibration.

For $\frac{4}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$ (second beats), $\frac{39.08 \text{ in.}}{2}$ — one second.

Quzsnovs.—What figures represent the first mood of triple time? The second? The third? First of compound? The second? How much time is given to the measure in the different moods of time? What notes fill a measure? In what part of the measure does the accent fall in the different moods of time. When are notes called syncopated? How sung? What are syncoped notes?

* The use and design of accent is treated on in another place.

than those accented.

For 2 (two-third second beats), 21-98 in.— three-quarters of a second.

For 4 (two-third second beats), 17-37 in.— two-thirds of a second.

For 4 (half-second beats), 9-77 in.— half second.

For 3 (one-third second beats), 4-34 in.—

87.93 in.— one and one-half second.
119.68 in.— one and three-quarters sec.

156.04 in .-- two seconds.

o4. Then for every vibration of the ball, beat with the hand and count the number of beats to each measure, and you will soon learn to keep time correctly.

55. But we would have you recollect distinctly, that all our time-tables, &c., are only general rules to guide us in time. The movement should be governed mostly by the subject we sing, in order to bring out the true meaning and sense of the same, and produce the effect designed by the composer; for, while we sing the words, we are speaking in tune, which produces the best effect possible; for singing is the highest perfection of expression.

56. We may have the expression in prose, good; in poetry, better; in music, best.

57. But tunes, in the abstract, from the words, are much better sung in their proper movement and kind of time.

58. For instance, take the good old tune Mear, and sing it in two-four time, or six-eight time. In hearing it thus sung, we do not think there is scarcely any one that would think of Mear; if they did, they would exclaim, "Oh, do not distort or nurder that good old tune! Sing it the good old way, in three-two time." * So with Old Hundred, and many others.

59. We have made these remarks to show the importance of the tunes being sung in their proper time.

60. In singing the poetry, if a change from the regular movement is needed, it is generally indicated by directive terms,—viz.: slow, cheerful, grave, &c., &c.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ACCENT AND EMPHASIS IN RELATION TO MUSIC AND POETRY.*

61. ACCENT and emphasis form the very essence of music and versification.
62. It is from this source that they derive their great dignity, variety, and power of expression.

63. In music, accent is a certain stress or power of voice on a certain note or notes in a measure, which is according to the division and subdivision of it. By it we step through the measure and tune, singing the intermediate note or notes softer

64. Emphatic syllables or words, in poetry, are called feet. If the music and poetry be skilfully arranged, the accented notes and emphatic words will come together; if not, the music must yield to the words; but it is by the proper combination of both of these that the highest and deepest emotions of the heart are expressed.

65. Poetry. A certain number of connected syllables form a foot.

66. These syllables, thus connected, are called feet, because it is by their aid the voice, as it were, steps along through the verse, in a measured pace; and it is necessary that the syllables which mark this regular movement of the voice should, in some manner, be distinguished from the others.

67. All feet, in poetry, have either two or three syllables. Consequently, we have poetry divided into two parts,—viz.: equal measured verse, and unequal measured verse. Verse of equal measure have feet of two syllables; and verse of unequal measure have feet of three syllables; and each of these measures is subdivided into two parts,—the first or equal measure into Trochaic and Iambie measures; and the second or unequal, into Daetylic and Anapaestic measures.

68. Verses of Trochaic measure consist of feet of two syllables, having the first syllable of each foot accented, and the last unaccented.

Examples of Trochaic Measure.

Hārk! tho hērald angels sing, "Glory to the new-born King, Peace on earth, and mercy mild, God and sinners reconciled." Lord of heav'n, and earth, and oceau, Hear us from thy bright abode, While our hearts, with deep devotion, Own their great and gracious God.

^{*} The critic will please excuse this departure from the regular rules of rhetoric.

^{*} These remarks are partly from Jamieson's "Rhetorie" and J. Funk's "Genuine Church Musle."

QUESTIONS. — What is accent in music? If important or emphatic words fall on an unaccented part of a measure, how should it be surg?

NOTE. — Teachers can ask such questions about the poetry as they may deem proper.

69. Verses of Iambic measure consist also of fect of two syllables, having the first syllable of each foot unaccented, and the last syllable accented.

Examples of Iambic Measure.

Arise, In all thy glory, Lord, Let power attend thy gracious word; Unveil the beauties of thy face, And show the riches of thy grace. Ye lovely band of blooming youth, Warn'd by the voice of heavenly truth, Now yield to Christ your youthful prime, With all your talents and your time.

70. Verses of Daetylic measure consist of feet of three syllables, having the first syllable of each foot accented, and the last two syllables unaccented.

Examples of Dactylic Measure.

Hail the bless'd morn, when the great Mediator Down from the regions of glory descends; Shepherds go worship the babe in a manger— Lo! for his guard the bright angels attend.

This measure frequently has an additional unaccented syllable at the commencement of each line; thus:

Ye angels, who stand round the throne, And view my Immanuel's face, In rapturous songs make him known— Tune, tune your soft harps to his praise, How damp were the vapors that fell on his head! How hard was his pillow, how humble his bed! The angels, astonish'd, grew sad at the sight, And follow'd their Master with solenn delicht.

71. Verses of Anapaestic measure consist also of feet of three syllables, having the first two syllables unaccented, and the last accented.

Examples of Anapaestic Measure.

Oh! how happy are they
Who their Saviour obey,
And have laid up their treasure above;

Oh! what tongue can express
The sweet comfort and peace
Of a soul in its earliest love!

May I govern my passions with absolute sway.

And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

72. The preceding are the principal feet and measures, of which all species of English verse wholly or chiefly consist. These measures, however, are capable of many variations, by their intermixture with each other, and by the admission of recondary feet. From this intermixture it is, that we have such a variety of metres.

CHAPTER VII.

THIRD DEPARTMENT - DYNAMICS.

- 73. Organ Tone. A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an Organ Tone (_______).
- 74. Crescendo. A sound commencing soft and gradually increasing to loud is called Crescendo (cres., or _____).
- 75. Diminuendo. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft is called Diminuendo (dim., or > -).
- 76. Swell. A union of Creseendo and Diminuendo produces the Swell Tone, or Swell ().
- 77. Pressure Tone. A very sudden crescendo or swell is called a Pressure Tone (<, or <>); as, "O John! don't!"
- 78. Explosive Tone. A sound which is struck suddenly with force, and instantly diminished, is called an Explosive Tone (>); as, "Hah! hah! hah!"

Note .- Aspirate the first h in the syllable with great force.

- 79. Medium Tone. A sound or tone produced by the ordinary action of the vocal organs of the voice is called a medium sound, marked (m).
- 80. Piano. A tone produced by the organ a little restrained is called Piano, marked (p).
- 81. Pianissimo. A tone produced by a very slight exertion of the organs, yet so as to be distinctly audible, is called Pianissimo, marked (pp).
- 82. Forte. A loud sound produced by a strong and full exertion of the vocal organs is called Forte, marked (f).
- 83. Fortissimo. A very loud sound made by the vocal organs exerted to their fullest extent (not a scream) is called Fortissimo, marked (f).

CHAPTER VIII.

OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN MUSIC.

84. A SLUB. (—). Any number of notes under a slnr are sung to one syllable or word, gliding softly from one sound to another. The stems of the notes are often joined together, answering the purpose of a slur.

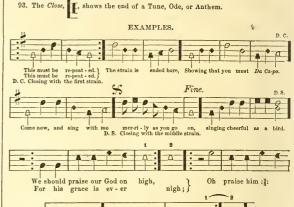
QUESTIONS.—What is an organ tone? Crescendo? Diminuendo? A swell? Pressure tone? Explosive tone? Medium tone? Piano? Pianos? Forte? Fortissimo? How are notes included by a slur sung?

85. Grace Notes, p, precede or succeed the regular notes, to guide the voice smoothly and gracefully into the sound of the principal notes. When they precede a principal note, they are called Approgratura; when they succeed the note, they are called ofter-notes. They are not counted in the measure. In using them, we have to borrow time from the principal notes.

86. The Trill or Shake, tr. Notes over which it is placed should be warbled softly, using about two sounds of the scale.



- 87. The Double Bar, shows the end of a strain or line of poetry. It sometimes shows when to repeat.
- 88. Repeat, ____, four dots in the spaces across the stave. Any quantity of music written between ____ two rows of these dots is sung twice.
- 89. Da Capo, marked D.C., at the end of the stave, shows that you close the tune with the first strain, or strains, as the case may be.
- 90. Direct, , and D. S., show that the tune closes with a middle strain. Sing from the Direct and close at the word Fine.
- 91. Double Ending, or figures 1, 2. You sing the note under 1 at the end of a strain or tune before you repeat; and the note under 2 after you repeat, omitting the note under 1; but if a slur is drawn over the two notes, sing both the second time.
 - 92. A Prisma, : ||:, shows the repetition of preceding words



94. The Brace, shows how many parts of a tune are sung together. Two, three, four, and sometimes more, are arranged in the Brace,—viz.: the lowest part, Bass; second part, Air, Leading Melody, or Tenor; third part, Counter (now called Alto); fourth part, Treble. If more, Second Treble, or Second Bass. In this work the Alto is often written on the Bass staff.

love and grace a - dore.

His

QUESTIONS.—What are grace notes? When they precede the note, what are they called? When they succeed, what called? How should notes under a trill or shake be sung? What does a double bar show? A repeat? Direct? Da capo? Double ending? A prisma? The close? The brace? What is the order of the parts included by a brace?

Teachers should ask such questions as they think proper, to make the class understand the subject from paragraphs 97 to 104, inclusive.

95. These names for the different parts of music have come down to us from our fathers.

96. They arranged the lowest, or heaviest, male voices on the Bass, (as we do now;) the medium female and highest male voices, (and sometimes boys,) on the Tenor, leading air, or Melody, which is the principal part; hence the name Tenor,—as we say, "The tenor of the sermon was on the redemption of man;"—(in singing schools in the country, most of the small girls and boys sing this part;)—the third part, Counter, (or Alto, meaning high.) to the highest female voices, and to boys whose voices were very acute; and the fourth part, Treble, to medium female voices, and sometimes a few of the highest male voices. With this arrangement, the music is very good: the female voice being by nature an octave higher, or more acute, than the male voice, they harmonize very well.

97. This arrangement of the voices is still retained in most of the rural districts of our country, except that the Alto is written and sung an octave lower, and assigned to females and boys who have the gravest voices.

98. But most modern authors class the voices differently, and call some of the

99. They assign the lowest male voices to the Bass, (as did the Fathers:) the highest male voices, to the fourth part, (Treble,) and call it Tenor; the highest female voices, to the second part, (Tenor,) and call it Soprano or Treble; the lowest female voices, to Alto, and call it Second Soprano or Alto; — boys also on Alto till the change in their voices, at which time their voices are depressed or sink an octave.

100. Human voices are naturally divided into these four general classes.

Note.— There are other distinctions besides the above; as, Baritone, between the Bass and Tenor; and the Mezzo-Soprano, between Alto and Treble.

101. We recommend singers not to confine themselves entirely to the part that suits their voices best, but practise frequently on the other parts, by which the voice may be improved very much, giving it more flexibility, volume, and compass,

102. We give an example, showing what is considered the common compass of the vioces assigned to the different parts. Many voices can run or sing several degrees more than is laid down for them in the Example, or General Scale.

103. In singing the notes on the Bass staff, when you come to C, or Doe, you sound in unison with C, or Doe, on the first added line below the Tenor staff; then run in unison to C on first added line above the Bass, and C in third space of the Tenor, showing the fact that the same letters on the different staffs are always in unison with each other or an octave apart.

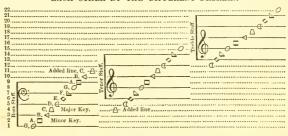
104. The notes on the G Clef or staff are pitched or sounded a sixth nigher than on the F Clef or staff,—E, first line in Tenor, being in unison with E, third space of Bass; count down to first line of Bass, six, or count up from G,—viz.: G, one; A, two: B, three; C, four; D, five: E, six.

105. In counting degrees in music, always count inclusive, that is, the letter counted from and the letter counted to.

106. The two clefs are a second apart, one being on F, fourth line of the Bass staff, in unison with first space of the Tenor staff; the other on G, second line of Tenor staff, in unison with fourth space of Bass,—thus standing next to each other, with their respective staffs locked into each other. They divide the degrees of the two equally, being the same number of degrees from the F Clef down to G, as from the G Clef up to F; then, by putting a note on the space above the Tenor staff, we have the two octaves, which is as much as most persons can sing with ease.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL SCALE, SHOWING HOW THE PARTS CONNECT WITH
EACH OTHER BY THE DIFFERENT DEGREES.



QUISTIONS.—On what lines or spaces on the F and G clefs are the sounds in unison? Are the same letters on the different clefs always in unison? What is the difference in the pitch of perison corresponding lines and spaces on the F and G clefs? How are the degrees of music counted? What is the distance from F to the G clef? Explain the General Scale.

108. The General Scale comprises three octaves, or twenty-two degrees of sound, which is more than any common voice can sing. The F Clef is on the seventh degree, and the G Clef on the cighth; also on the fifteenth, when the Treble is sung by females; for the third staff is only added to present to the eye the female voice as being an octave higher, or more acute than the male voice. If all the parts were sung by males, the scale would have but fifteen degrees, - two octaves. The two key-notes are on the second and fourth degrees, and their octaves on the ninth and eleventh, sixteenth and eighteenth; for when we refer to an organ, piano, or melodeon, when these degrees are all struck at one time, we find them correspond with each other exactly, and harmonize beautifully, - the ninth and eleventh, &c., being the same kind of sounds as the second and fourth, pitched an eighth or octave higher; and so, on the same principle, to the extent of the great or grand scale of nine octaves, which embraces all the sounds in nature appreciated by the human ear,running three octaves below C, second space of Bass, and five octaves above C, third space of Tenor staff, requiring a pipe thirty-two feet long to make the lowest sound; and the sixteenth of a foot to produce the highest.*

109. From the above facts, we very plainly see the origin of the name Natural Key of C, or one (1) of our scale, (in singing called Doc.) It corresponds precisely, by its descending octaves, with one (1), the first or lowest sound in nature distinguished by the human car then ascending the sounds of nature in the human voice, as God has made them, are, from 1 to 2 a step, or tone; from 2 to 3 a step; from 3 to 4 a half step, or semitone; from 4 to 5 a step; from 5 to 6 a step; from 6 to 7 a step; and from 7 to 8, or 1 again, a half step; from which sound another series of steps and half steps arises, in the same order, the eighth sound of every series being the first of another of the same character, thus showing clearly that there are, in nature, but seven primary sounds; and, from the different arrangements and combinations of these sounds, we have the almost endless variety of tunes.

Note.— Many years ago there was but one staff used, (the G-Clef staff,) and but few tunes, embracing but little over an octave in compass. They placed A in the second space to represent the key or tone, sound or note, called the Pillar of the pathetic sounding tunes, (now called Minor key tunes,) and C in the third space, to represent the tone note-key, or Pillar of the tunes that sounded cheerful and animating, (now called Major key tunes,) thus dividing the staff equal, with their key-notes, it being the same distance from A down

to E as from C up to F; they put B on the third line, and called it the leading letter or sound, (our See,) it always leading to the key either above α rebow. Afterwards, when they composed basses to their tunes, they invented the Buss staff 'and the Cleft, placed it under the other staff, sounding the notes a sixth lower than on the corresponding lines and spaces of the upper staff, to save making so many added lines below to write the low notes upon, (as we do now,) and called it the Bottom part; hence the name Base, as we say, "The base of a mountain," &c. They placed the clefs and notes on the staffs as we have them now (See General Scale.)

Nors. — I have done my best to give this little historical sketch correctly: some of it I derived from old books, and some has been handed down for many years by tradition.

CHAPTER X.

SCALE OF KEYS.

C, 3d,	△ 8th or 1	st, C
B, 2d. <	7th,	В
A, 8th or 1st.	C 6th,	Λ
G, 7th O	O 5th,	G
F, 6th.	□ 4th,	F
E, 5th. 💠	♦ 3d,	E
D, 4th. (D
C, 3d.	△ 1st,	С
B, 2d. <	√ 7th,	В
A. 1st.	□ 6th.	A

110. The left-hand column of figures and notes shows the degrees of the Minor key; the right-hand column, those of the Major key.

111. This scale shows that See, \(\mid \), on \(\mathbb{B} \), is between the two key-notes,—the Major key the first above it, the Minor key the first below it. See is always on the letter between the two keys, no matter what letter they are transposed to; hence it has for ages been called the leading note, always leading to the key either above or below it.

112. Every flat set at the beginning of a tune takes the place of See, (said to drive it,)* and

sinks the notes on its letter a half step,—that is, causes them to be sung or played a semitone lower, and removes See and the key to the fourth above, or fifth below.

113. Every sharp set at the beginning of a tune takes the place or letter to be occupied by See, (said to lead it,*) and raises all the notes on that letter a half step,

* Which give rise to the following stanzas:

"By flats the See is driven round, Till forced on B to stand its ground; By sharps the See's lead through the keys, Till brought to B, its native place."

QUESTIONS.— What does the left-hand column of the scale of keys represent? The right? Where does this scale show See to be? Why is See called the leading note? What note does a flat take the place of when set at the beginning of a tune? Does it sink or clovate the note?

[•] The lowest sound I ever heard sung or made by the liminan voice, was by Rev. J. M. C. Bresler, who made a full round tone on B. space below second added line below the Bass staff. We transpect the scale by five sharps, put Doe on B. and run down four letters or degrees below the general scale. The highest sound I ever heard sung by the human voice, was by two young ladies, one from Inlay, the other my oldest daughter; they made a clear, round, distinct sound ou A, first added line above the general scale, one letter or decree whove the scale.

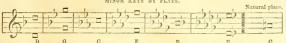
that is, causes them to be sung or played a semitone higher, and removes See and the key to the fifth above or a fourth below.

EXAMPLES SHOWING THE TRANSPOSITION OF BOTH KEYS BY









Norm.—The flats and sharps set on the right of the notes in the examples, are only put there to make it read better. For instance, if B and E are flat, Doe is on B flat; if F, C, G, D, A, and E are sharp, Doe is on F sharp, &c.

114. When the keys are transposed by sharps, they take the place of their former dominant,—a fifth above, or a fourth below. When by flats, they take the place of their former subdominant,—a fourth above, or a fifth below.

115. The degrees of the octave have distinct names, arising from their importance and situation in the scale.

- 1st. The Tonie, from its being the principal tone note, key, pillar, or foundation of the tune.
- 2d. Supertonic, from its being the first note above the Tonic.
- 3d. Mediant,—from its being in the middle, or midway between the Tonie and Dominant.
- 4th. Subdominant,—from its being the fifth below the Tonic, as the Dominant is the fifth above.
- 5th. Dominant,— from its being a principal note in the seale, and the most perfect chord, except the octave.
- 6th. Submediant,- from its being midway between the Tonic and its fifth below.
- 7th. Leading,- from its always leading to the keys.
- 8th, or 1 again. Tonic,—from its being the octave of the Tonic below, and 1, or Tonic of the next scale above.



116. INTERVALS OF THE SCALE PRESENTED TO THE EYE, WITH THEIR NAMES.



* Concinnous means pleasant sound.

† Minor, minus a semitone; one semitone less than a Major interval of the same denomination.

Questions.—What place does a sharp take? Does it elevate or sink the notes on that letter? When the key is transposed by sharps, what place does it take? By flut, what place? Why is the first degree of scale called tonic? The second, supertonic? The third, actiant? The fourth, subbominant? The fifth, dominant? The sixth, submediant? The seventh, leading? What is the difference in a major and nabor interval?

CHAPTER XI.

OF HARMONY AND COMPOSITION.

- 117. HARMONY.— When two or more notes of different degrees, sounded at one time, are pleasant to the ear, and produce agreeable sensations in the mind, it is called Harmony.
- 118. The notes which make harmony are called Concords, and their intervals consonant intervals. The notes which sound disagreeable to the ear are called Discords, and their intervals dissonant intervals. The common chord is the Unison,—third, fifth, and sixth, and their octaves. The unison and fifth are called perfect chords. The third and sixth are called imperfect chords,—not being so full and agreeable to the ear as the perfect; but in composing four parts, the sixth is often used instead of the fifth.
- fourth is often used, especially the Major fourth, it being the same in ratio (sound) as the Minor fifth. Although the second, fourth, and seventh are discords, yet composers use them sometimes to advantage in bringing out the force or true meaning of the words, but are always followed (or should be) with a full chord of all the parts.

119. The Discords are the second, fourth, and seventh, and their octaves. The

Note.— For further remarks on this subject, or Thorough Bass, see "Marks' Musical Composition," "Gardner's Music of Nature," and "Collectt's Musical Grammar."

120. The following example will show the several Concords and Discords, and their octaves.

EXAMPLE.

		CONCORDS.			DISCORDS.		
Single Chords	1	3	5	6	2	4	7
8	8	10	1 2	13	9	1 1	1 4
Their Octaves	1 5	17	1 9	2.0	16	18	2 1
(2 2	2 4	26	27	23	2 5	28

CHAPTER XII.

RULE FOR COUNTING INTERVALS IN MUSIC, AND GETTING THE PROPER PITCH OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS.

121. Is counting intervals in music, always count including the note (or letter) counted from and to. For instance, take "Kedron," L. M.: in counting the distance between Bass and Tenor, E is one, F two, G three,—a third; then count from Tenor to Treble, G one, A two, B three,—a third; then count from Bass to Treble, E one, F two, G three, A four, B five,—a fifth,—the two thirds making a fifth,—that is, twice three are but five in music. To get the pitch, first get the proper sound of E, Law; then sing the notes in their regular order, Law, See, Doe,—three,—and you have the pitch of the Air; then sing Doe, Ray, Mee,—three,—the pitch of the Treble, using but five notes or letters. Then let us take "Lovely Vine," S. M.: get the proper sound of C, Doe, then sing Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole,—five,—and you have the pitch of the Alto; then Sole, Law, See, Doe,—four,—the pitch of the Tenor, (now called Treble;) then Doe, Ray, Mee,—three,—the Treble, (now called Tenor); yet it is only an eighth, or octave, from Bass to Tenor, and a tenth from Bass to Treble. How is it, answer, you take the last note of the first interval as the first of the second, &c.?

122. The rule is, twice three are five, five and four are eight, eight and three are ten, and twice eight are fifteen,—there always being one less in music than the numerical relation of the same numbers in arithmetic.

Note. — We recommend to all teachers or leaders, when they cannot have an instrument in their schools or choirs, to get a Tuning-Fork, (the Chromatic Fork is the best,) to give them the proper sound of the letters; when that cannot be had, pitch the tune so that the highest and lowest notes can be sung with equal case.

GENERAL REMARKS.

123. Each pupil should sing so soft as not to drown the teacher's voice, and each part so soft that the other parts can be distinctly heard;—the Bass bold, full, and majestic; Tenor, firm, clear, and distinct; Alto, full, open, and plain; Treble, (now called Tenor,) soft, round, and mild. The Minor key tunes softer and slower than Major key tunes, with a lighter Bass. The high notes and quick notes should be sung softer than the low notes and slow notes.

QUESTIONS.—What is harmony? What are the notes and intervals which produce harmony called? What are disagreeable sounds called? Which are the common chords? Which are discords?

124. In singing fugued tunes, be careful to sing the solo soft and lively, increasing the sound in volume as the other parts are coming in; and, when closing a tune on a long note, swell the voice to the middle, then decrease softly like an echo, or die away like the sound of a good bell.

125. Singers should not join in concert until each division of the class can sing their part correctly; and not continue singing too long at a lesson, as it injures the voice, hurts the lungs, and produces dulness and languor.

126. All persons should learn to sing the tunes well by note before they try to sing the words, then they can give better attention to the sentiment contained in the poetry or sentence sung. It is in this that vocal music is so superior to instrumental; the latter only pleases the ear, while the former not only pleases the ear, but reaches the soul and informs the understanding.

127. While learning to sing, we should endeavor to cultivate the voice so as to make it full, round, soft, smooth, and elastic,—moulding the voices together in each part, so that, when numbers are singing together in concert, there should appear in each part to be but one uniform voice.

128. The most important things in singing are, good order and strict decorum, with our hearts deeply impressed with the great truths we utter while singing the words; and the nearest perfection we ever arrive at in singing is, when we enter fully into the sentiment and sound, and make them our own; for, if we could be as much captivated with the sentiment of the words and the sounds of the music as the author of the tune is while composing it, we would pronounce, accent, emphasize, swell the voice, sing soft or loud, slow or quick, where the words required it, make suitable gestures, and add every necessary grace.

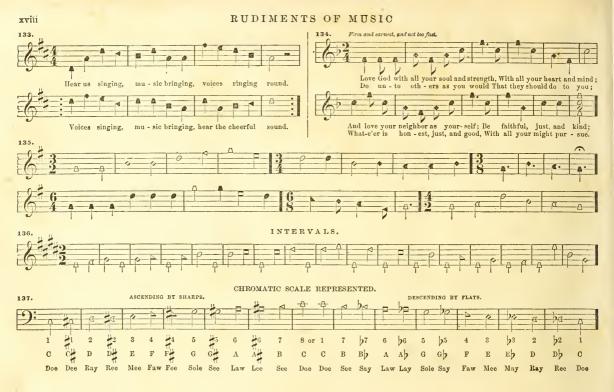
129. The Great Eternal God, who has been pleased to bless us with the noble faculty of music, and talents to be improved in that sacred and heavenly science, is jealous of how we use them, lest it should be done in such a way as not to glorify his name. We should therefore feel it our duty to improve the talents thus given us, and learn how to sing, and try to sing with the spirit and with the understanding, making melody in our hearts to the Lord.

Note. — We believe every person is born with some talents for music, more or less,—some one, some two, five, six. cight, or ten,—and that all could learn to sing if they were to commence while little children; the vocal organs are then pliant, and the ear rery quick to perceive sound; and we all know how early the infant notices a noise, and tries to lmitate sounds. Among the hundreds of children whom I have taught in singing-schools, none have failed to learn to sing; and with the many thousands of adults, there have been but three that did not succeed in learning to sing,— they could not control their voice, could follow in several notes of the scale, then fall back to some sound below; which shows clearly.

to my mind, that, had they been instructed while young children, when all their vocal organs could have been easily controlled, they would have learned to sing. We hope, therefore, that parents will encourage their children, in early years, to sing the praises of God, believing that they will surely succeed. And to aid them, we think of publishing, at an early day, a small music book in patent notes, for children, to be used in the common literary schools for children, in the cities, towns, and country.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.





Note.— Teachers should be careful to have their pupils understand that C sharp is not C raised or elevated, and D fint is not D lowered or depressed, but the tone C sharp or D flat is an independent tone, being in pitch between C and D. Absolute or positive pitch is of course unafterable. If for convenience's ake, we say B flat or F sharp, &c., we do not mean that the letters are ever sung flat or sharp, but only the note on the letter. To the eye they are the same; to the ear, different.



Safely thro' another week God has brought us on our way; Let us now a blessing seek, Waiting in his courts to-day; Day of all the week the best, Emblem of eternal rest.

In singing these pieces, divide the class so as to have one division for each part. Let the First Division commence at 1, and sing to 2. When they commence the Second Part, the Second Division commences the First Part, &c. Those who sing the Air, generally form the first division; second, Bass; third, Alto; ourth, Treble. Sing the piece over throw or four times,—all singing together on the last part like a full chorus or each division divinging the after the close, and cluding like a south celo, as the nature of the words may require.

A DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A; an Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, &c. | Con Justo; with chaste exactness. Accelerando; aceelerating the time, gradually faster Con Moto; with emotion. Adagio, or Adasio; slow. Adagio Assai, or Molto; very slow. AD LIBITUM; at pleasure. Affections; tender and affecting. Agitato; with Da Capo; from the beginning. ALLA CAPELLA: in church style. ALLEGRETTO; less quick than Allegro. ALLEGRO; quick. ALLEGRO ASSAI; very quick. ALLEGRO, MA NON TROPPO; quick, but not too quick. AMABILE; in a gentle and tender style. AMATEUR; a lover, but not a professor of music. AMOROSO, or CON AMORE; affectionately, tenderly. Andante; gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Doloroso; in a plaintive, mournful style. E; and. Andantino; somewhat quicker than Andante. [pression. Elegante; elegance. ANIMATO, OF CON ANIMA; with fervent, animated ex- Energico, or Con Energia: with energy. ANIMO, or Con Animo; with spirit, courage, and bold-Espressivo; expressive, ANTIPHONE; music sung in alternate parts. Arioso; in a light, airy, singing manner. A TEMPO; in time. A TEMPO GIUSTO: in strict and exact time. neous embellishment at the close of song. CADENZA; same as the second use of Cadence. See GRAVE; a slow and solemn movement. CALANDO; softer and slower. [Cadence. IMPRESARIO; the conductor of a concert. CANTABILE; graceful singing-style; a pleasing flowing LACRIMANDO, or LACRIMOSO; mournful and pathetic. CANTO: the treble part in a chorus. CHOIR: a company or band of singers; also that part LARGHISSIMO; extremely slow. of a church appropriated to the singers. Col, or Con; with. Coll'Arco; with the bow. Comodo, or Commodo; in an easy and unrestrained Lento, or Lentamente; slow. Ma; but. CON EFFETTO; with expression. CON DOLCEZZA; with delicacy. CONDUCTOR: one who superintends a musical perform- Messa di Voce; moderate swell. ance; same as Music Director. CON ENERGIA: with energy. CON ESPRESSIONE; with expression. Con Fuoco; with ardor, fire. CON GRAZIA; with grace and elegance. CON IMPETO: with force, energy.

ORGANO: the organ. ORCHESTRA; a company or band of instrumental per-[and faster. Con Spirito; with spirit, animation. Coro; chorus. PASTORALE; applied to graceful movements in sextuple DA; for, from, of. DUETT; for two voices or instruments. Più; more. Più Mosso; with more motion, faster. [time. DIMINUENDO: gradually diminishing the sound. PIZZICATO; snapping the violin-string with the fingers. Poco; a little. Poco Adagio; a little slow. [agitation. Declamando; in the style of declamation. Poco A Poco; by degrees, gradually. Decrescendo; diminishing, decreasing. PORTAMENTO; the manner of sustaining and conducting DEVOZIONE: devotional. of music. the voice from one sound to another, DILETTANTE; a lover of the arts in general, or a lover PRECENTOR; conductor, leader of a choir. Di Molto; much or very. Divoto; devotedly, devoutly, Presto; quick. Prestissimo; very quick. Dolce; soft, sweet, tender, delicate. RALLENTANDO, ALLENTANDO, OF SLENTANDO; slower and DOLENTE, OF DOLOROSA; mournful. softer by degrees. RECITANDO; a speaking manner of performance. RECITANTE; in the style of recitative. RECITATIVE; musical declamation. RINFORZANDO, RINF., or RINFORZO; suddenly increasness. Fine, Fin, or Finale; the end. RITARDANDO; slaekening the time. FORZANDO, FORZA, or Fz.; sudden increase of power. Semplice: chaste, simple. Fuge, or Fuga; a composition which repeats or sus-Sempre; throughout, always; as, Sempre forte, loud tains, in its several parts, throughout, the subject with Senza; without; as, Senza Organo, without the Organ. BEN MARCATO; in a pointed and well marked manner. which it commences, and which is often led off by Sforzando, or Sforzand; with strong force or empha-BIS; twice. BRILLANTE; brilliant, gay, shining, sparkling. FUGATO; in the fugue style. [some one of its parts.] sis, rapidly diminishing. CADENCE; closing strain; also a fanciful extempora-Fuguerto; a short fugue. Giusto; in just and steady Siciliana; a movement of light, graceful character. GRAZIOSO; smoothly, gracefully. [time, SMORENDO, SMORZANDO; dving away. SOAVE, SOAVEMENT; sweet, sweetly. See Dolce. Solfeggio; a vocal exercise. Solo; for a single voice or instrument. melody. LAMENTEVOLE, LAMENTANDO, or LAMENTABILE; mourn-Sostenuto; sustained. [fully, Sotto; under, below. Sotto Voce; with subdued voice LARGHETTO; slow, but not so slow as Largo. SPIRITOSO, CON SPIRITO; with spirit and animation. CHORIST, OF CHORISTER; a member of a choir of singers. LARGO; slow. LEGATO; close, gliding, connected style. STACCATO; short, detached, distinct. SUBITO; quick. TACE, OF TACET; silent, or be silent. TARDO; slow. LENTANDO; gradually slower and softer. TASTO SOLO: without chords. [manner. Maestoso; majestic, majestically. TEMPO; time. TEMPO A PIACERE; time at pleasure. MAESTRO DI CAPPELLA; chapel-master, or conductor of Tempo Giusto; in exact time. CON DOLORE, Or CON DUOLO; with mournful expression. MARCATO; strong and marked style. [church music. Ten, Tenuto; hold on. See Sostenuto. [erate time. Tutti; the whole, full chorus. Moderato, or Moderatamente; moderately, in mod-Un; a; as, Un Poco, a little. Molto; much or very. Molto Voce; with a full voice. VA; go on; as, VA CRESCENDO, continue to increase VERSE; same as Solo. VIGOROSO; bold, energetic. Morendo; gradually dying away. MORDENTE; a beat or transient shake. Mosso; emotion. VIVACE; quick and cheerful. Moto; motion. Andante con Moto; quicker than An-VIRTUOSO; a proficient in art. Voce Sola; voice alone. dante. Volti Subito; turn over quickly. Non; not. Non Troppo; not too much

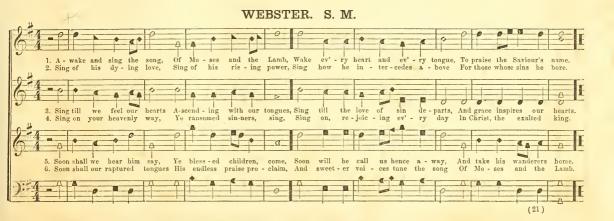
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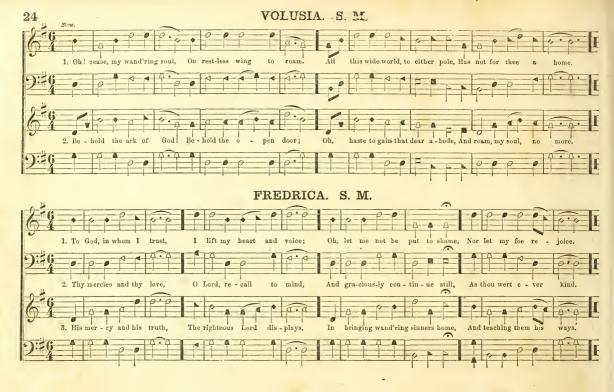
THE

EHRISTIAN HARMONY.

















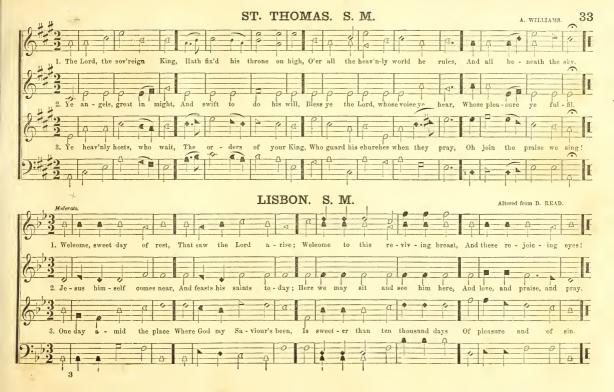










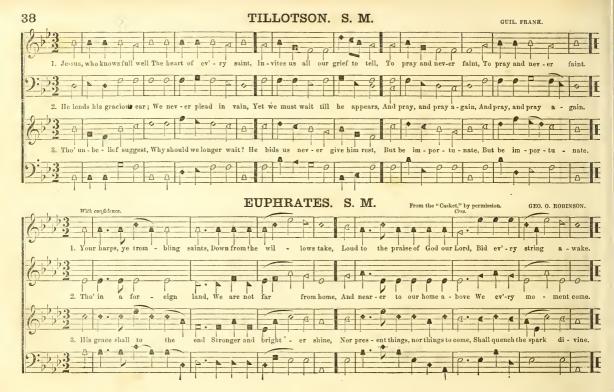




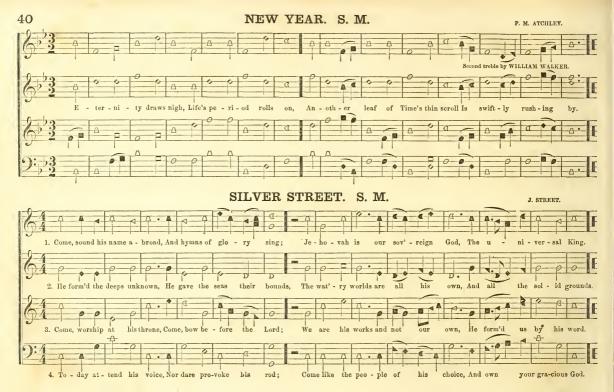






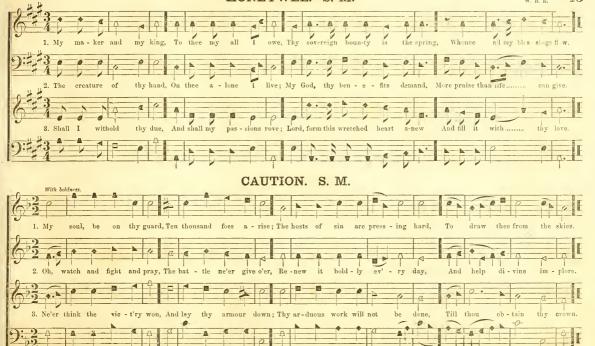




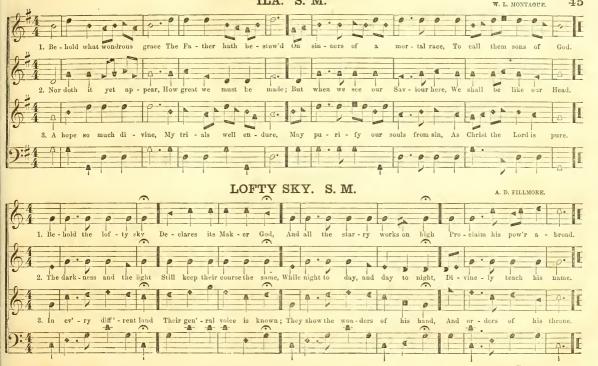


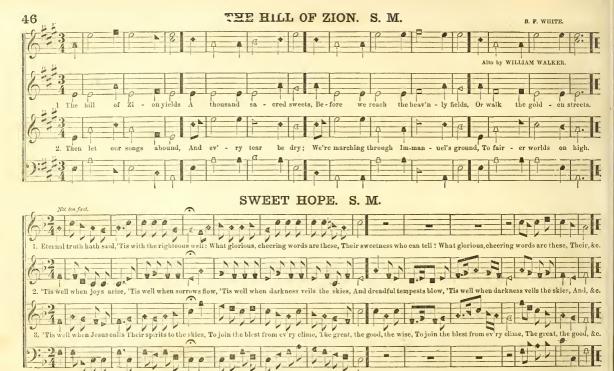














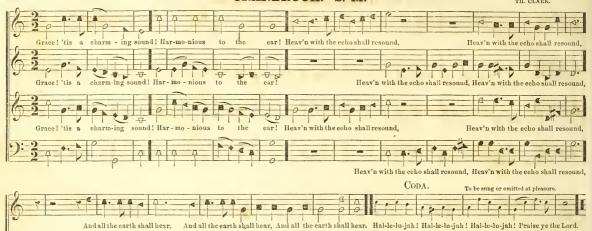




- 4 How blessed are our eyes
 That see the heav'nly light;
 Prophets and kings desir'd it long,
 But died without the sight.
- 5 The watchmen join their voice, And tuneful notes employ; Jerusalem rings forth in songs, And deserts learn the joy.
- 6 The Lord makes bare his arm Through all the earth abroad; Let ev'ry nation now behold Their Saviour and their God.

FOREVER WITH THE LORD. S. M. 8 lines.













2 He built those worlds above,
And fix'd their wondrous frame;
By his command they stand or move,
And ever speak his name.
Ye vapors, when ye rise,
Or fall in showers or snow,
The thunders murm'ring round the skies,
His power and glory show.

8 Wind, hail, and flashing fire, Agree to praise the Lord, When ye in dreadful storms conspire To execute his word. By all his works above His honors be exprest; But saints that taste his saving love Should sing his praises best.

PAUSE I.

4 Let earth and ocean know
They owe their Maker praise;
Praise him, ye wat'ry worlds below,
And monsters of the seas.

From mountains near the sky
Let his high praise resound,
From humble shrubs and cedars high,
And vales and fields around.

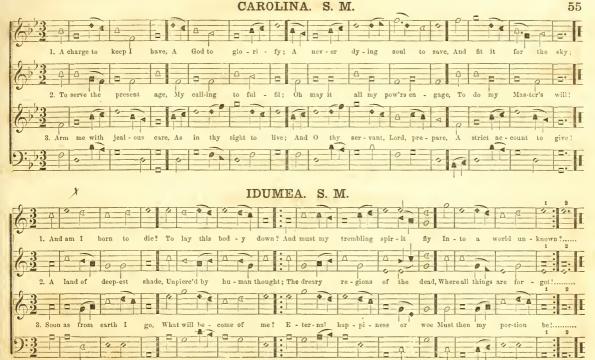
5 Ye lions of the wood, And tamer beasts that graze, Ye live upon his daily food, And he expects your praise. Ye birds of lofty wing, On high his praises bear; Or sit on flowery boughs, and sing Your Maker's glory there.

6 Ye creeping ants and worms,
His various wisdom show;
And flies, in all your shining swarms,
Praise him that dress'd you so.
By all the earth-born race
His honors be exprest:
But saints that know his heav'nly grace
Should learn to praise him best.

PAUSE IL.

7 Monarchs of wide command,
Praise ye th' eternal King;
Judges, adore that sov'reign hand
Whence all your honors spring.
Let vigorous youth engage
To sound his praises high;
While growing babes, and withering age,
Their feebler voices try.

8 United zeal be shown
His wondrous fame to raise;
God is the Lord: his name alone
Deserves our endless praise.
Let nature join with art,
And all pronounce him blest;
But saints that dwell so near his heart
Should sing his praises best.

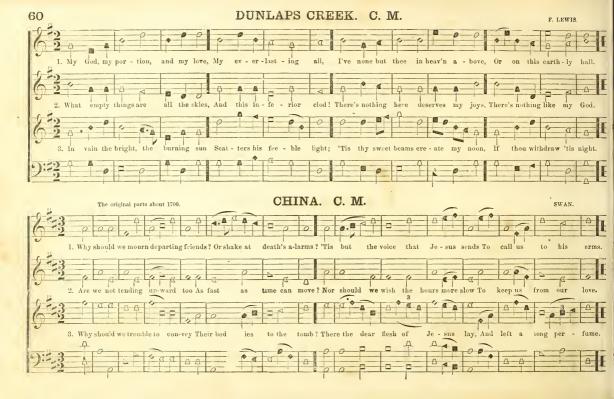


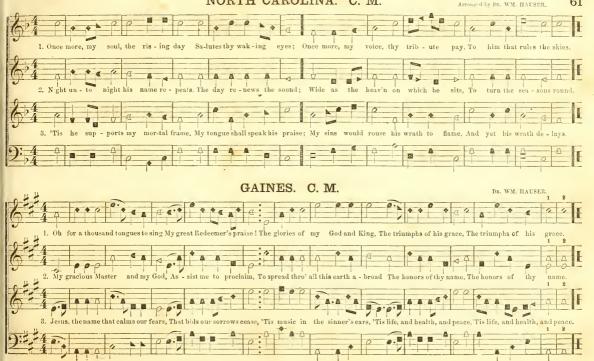


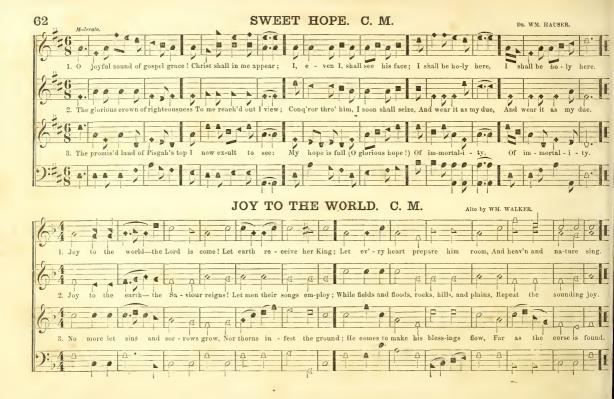










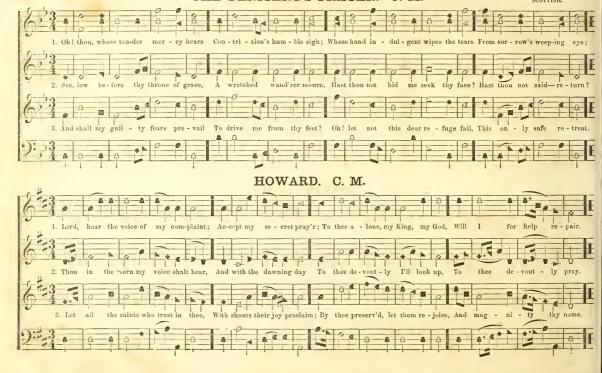




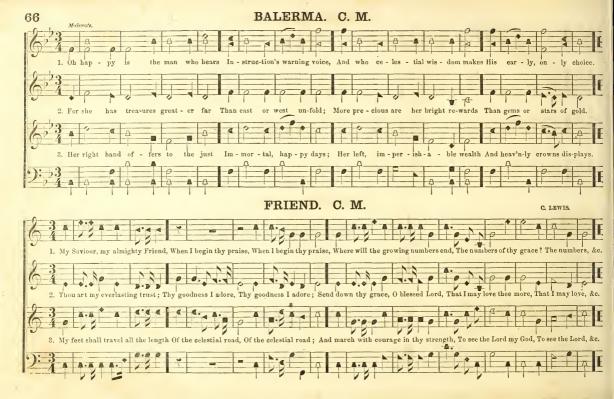


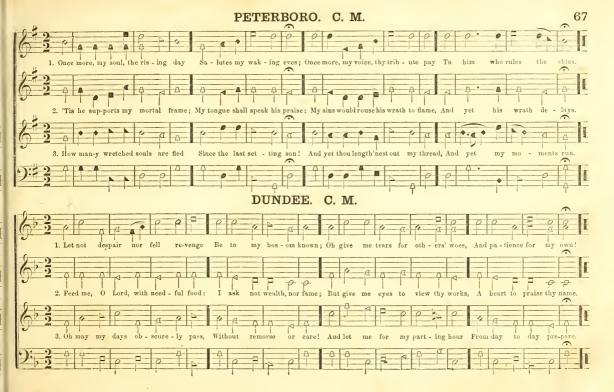
THE PENITENT'S PRAYER. C. M.

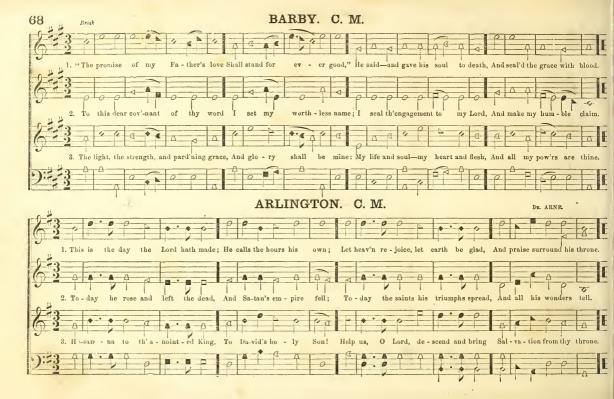
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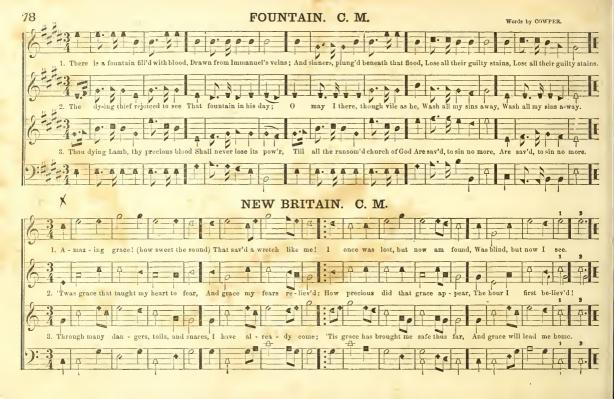








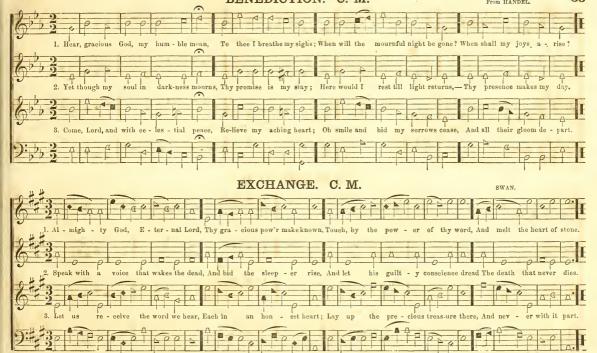






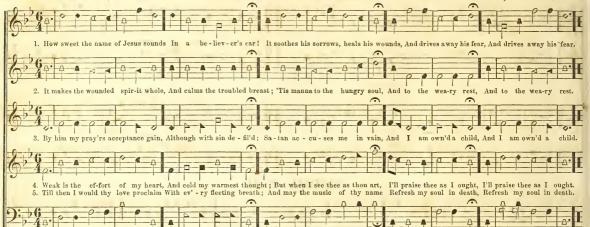












- 1 Do not I love thee, O my Lord?
 Behold my heart, and see:
 And turn each cursed idol out,
 That dares to rival thee.
- 2 Do not I love thee from my soul?

 Then let me nothing love;

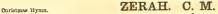
 Dead be my heart to ev'ry joy,

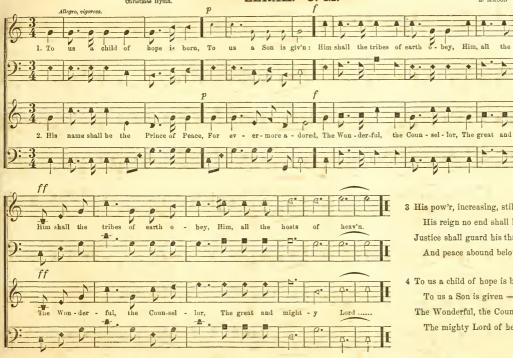
 When Jesus cannot move.

- 3 Is not thy name melodious still To mine attentive ear? Doth not each pulse with pleasure bound, My Saviour's voice to hear?
- 4 Hast thou a lamb in all thy flock
 I would disdain to feed?
 Hast thou a foe before whose face
 I fear thy cause to plead?

- 5 Would not my ardent spirit vie With angels round thy throne, To execute thy sacred will, And make thy glory known?
- 6 Would not my heart pour forth its blood
 In honor of thy name,
 And challenge the cold hand of death
 To damp th' immortal flame?



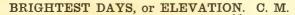




- 3 His pow'r, increasing, still shall spread; His reign no end shall know; Justice shall guard his throne above, And peace abound below.
- 4 To us a child of hope is born, To us a Son is given -The Wonderful, the Counsellor, The mighty Lord of heav'n.









And thou my ris - ing sun, And thou my ris - ing sun.

And thou my ris - ing sun,

5 Fearless of hell and ghastly death, I'd break through ev'ry foe; The wings of love and arms of faith Would bear me conqu'ror through.





- 3 All my capacious pow'rs can wish, In thee doth richly meet; Nor to mine eyes is light so dear, Nor friendship half so sweet.
- 4 Thy grace still dwells upon my heart,
 And sheds its fragrance there;
 The noblest balm of all its wounds,
 The cordial of its care.
- 5 I'll speak the honors of thy name With my last lab'ring breath; Then speechless clasp thee in mine arms, The antidote of death





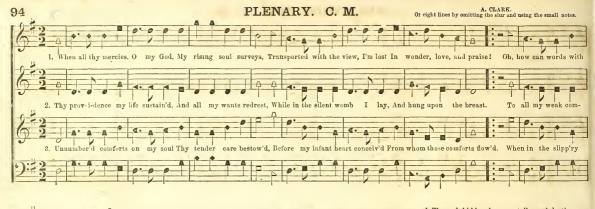


- 4 One army of the living God,
 To his command we bow;
 Part of his host have cross'd the flood,
 And part are crossing now.
- 5 Ten thousand to their endless home, This solemn moment fly; And we are to the margin come— And we expect to die.
- 6 His militant, embodied host,
 With wishful looks we stand,
 And long to see that happy coast,
 And reach the heav'nly land.
- 7 Our old companions in distress, We haste again to see; And eager long for our release And full felicity.





SOMETHING NEW C. M.



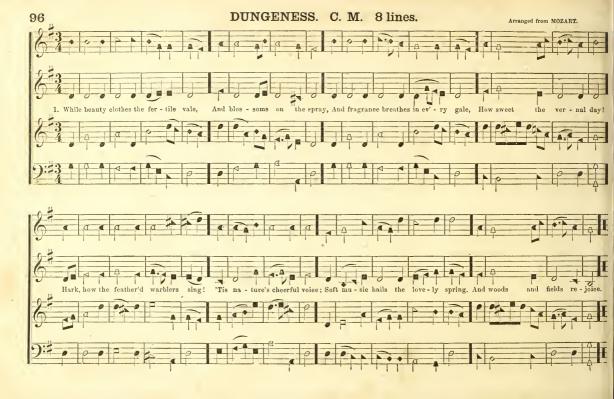


- 4 Through hidden dangers, toils, and deaths,
 It gently clear'd my way;
 And through the pleasing snares of vice,—
 More to be fear'd than they.
 When worn with sickness, oft hast thou
 - When worn with sickness, oft hast thou
 With health renew'd my face;
 And when in sins and sorrows sunk,
 Revived my soul with grace.
- 5 Thy bounteous hand with worldly bliss Has made my cup run o'er; And in a kind and faithful friend Hast doubled all my store. Ten thousand thousand precious gifts My daily thanks employ: Nor is the least a cheerful heart, That tastes those gifts with joy

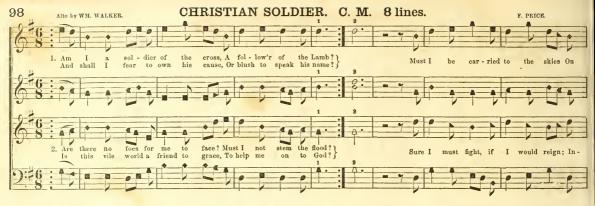




- All arm'd and dress'd in uniform
 They look like men of war:
 They follow their great General,
 The great Eternal Lamb,
 His garments stain'd with his own blood,
 King Jesus is his name.
- 4 The trumpet sounds, the armies shout,
 And drive the hosts of hell;.
 How dreadful is our God in arms!
 The great Immanuel!—
 Sinners, enlist with Jesus Christ,
 Th' eternal Son of God,
 And march with us to Canaan's land,
 Beyond the swelling flood.

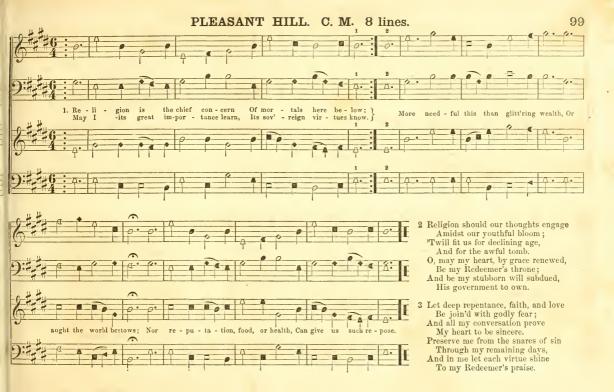








3 Thy saints in all this glorious war
Shall conquer though they die;
They see the triumph from afar,
And seize it with their eye.
When that illustrious day shall rise,
And all thy armies shine
In roles of vict'ry through the skies,
The glory shall be thine.

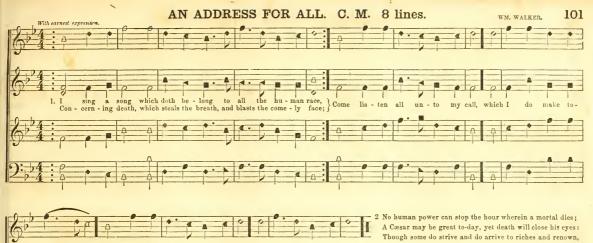


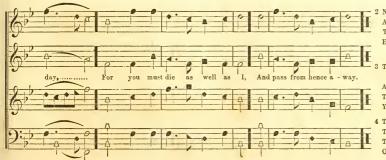




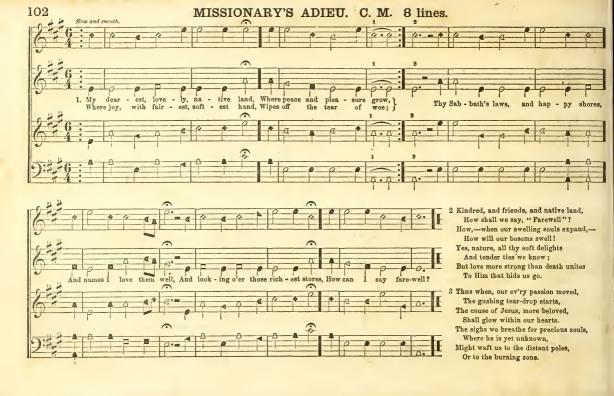
- 3 He saw his son returning back, He look'd, he ran, he smiled,
- And threw his arms around the neck Of his rebellious child.
- "Father, I've sinn'd, but O forgive!"
 And thus the father said:
 - "Rejoice, my house! my son's alive, For whom I mourn'd as dead.
- 4 "Now let the fatted calf be slain; Go spread the news around:
 - My son was dead, but lives again, Was lost, but now is found."
 - 'Tis thus the Lord himself reveals, To eall poor sinners home;
 - More than the father's love he feels,

And bids the sinner come.





- Enjoying health and swim in wealth, yet death will bring them down.
- 3 Though beauty grace your comely face, with roses white and red.
 - A dying fall will spoil it all, for Absalom is dead: Though you acquire the best attire, appearing fine and fair, Yet death will come into the room, and strip you naked there.
- 4 The princes high and beggars die, and mingle with the dust, The rich, the brave, the negro slave, the wicked and the just: Therefore prepare to meet thy God, before it be too late, Or else you'll weep, lament and cry, lost in a ruin'd state





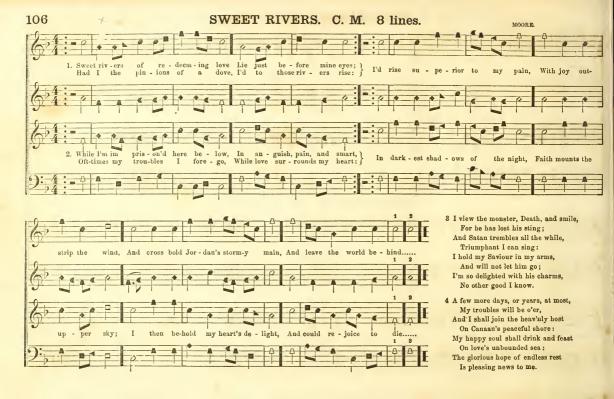


- 2 He comes, the pris'ners to release, In Satan's bondage held; The gates of brass before him burst, The iron fetters yield. He comes, from thickest films of vice To clear the mental ray.
 - And on the eyes oppress'd with night
 To pour celestial day.
- 3 He comes, the broken heart to bind, The bleeding soul to cure,
 - And with the treasures of his grace
 T' enrich the humble poor.
 Our glad hosannas, Prince of peace,
 - Thy welcome shall proclaim,
 And heav'n's eternal arches ring

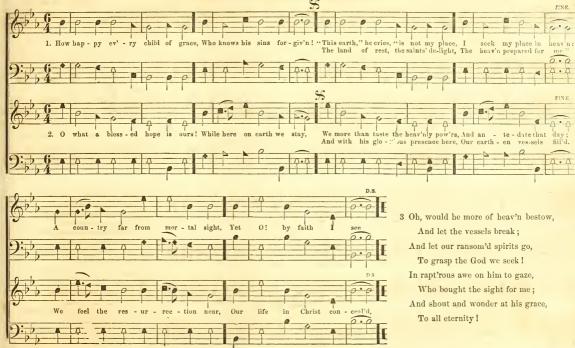
With thy beloved name.





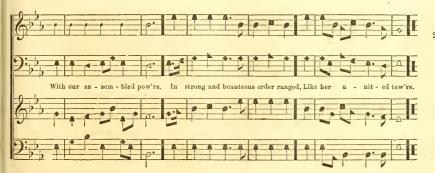






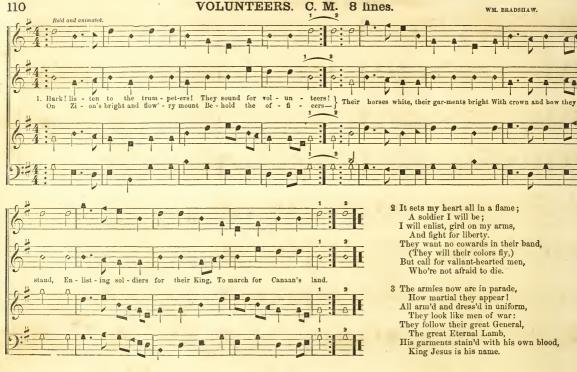




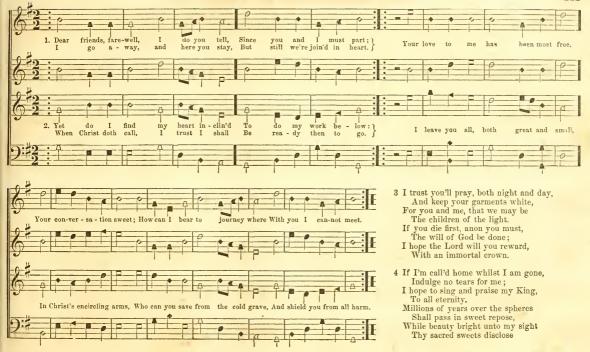


2 Oh pray we then for Salem's peace, For they shall prosp'rous be, Thou holy city of our God, Who bear true love to thee. May peace within thy sacred walls, A constant guest be found; With plenty and prosperity Thy palaces be crown'd.





- 2 It sets my heart all in a flame; A soldier I will be: I will enlist, gird on my arms, And fight for liberty. They want no cowards in their band, (They will their colors fly,) But call for valiant-hearted men, Who're not afraid to die.
- 3 The armies now are in parade, How martial they appear! All arm'd and dress'd in uniform, They look like men of war: They follow their great General, The great Eternal Lamb, His garments stain'd with his own blood, King Jesus is his name.





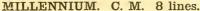


sing, And Zi - on shout for

death de - stroy,.....

The morn-ing stars will t'gether

- Their great Redeemer 's strong; He is their shield and hiding-place, A covert from the wind ; A stream of life from Christ, the rock, Runs through this weary land. * The melody as I learned it from my dear mother when I wa
 - only five years old. W. W.







- 3 This holy, bright, musician band,
 Who hold the harps of God,
 On Zion's holy mountain stand,
 In garments tinged with blood;
 Descending, with most melting strains,
 Jehovah they'll adore;
 Such shouts thro' earth's extensive plains
 Were never heard before.
- 4 Let Satan rage, and boast no more,
 Nor think his reign is long;
 Though saints are feeble, weak, and poor,
 Their great Redeemer 's strong;
 He is their shield and hiding-place,
 A covert from the wind;
 A stream of life from Christ, the rock,
 Runs through this weary land.

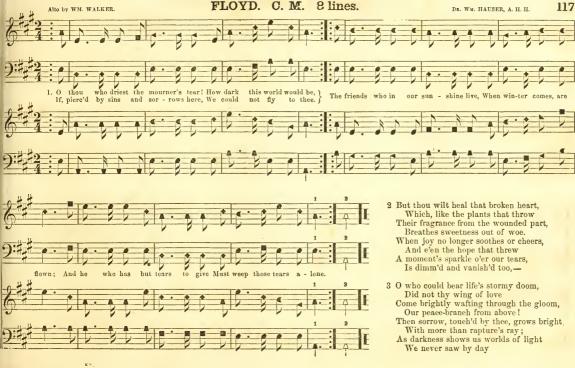




Nor half its beauties show : Nor could the world and Satan's pow'r Confine it here below. On Canaan's banks supremely fair,

- This flower of wonder blooms, Transplanted to its native air, And all the shores perfumes.
- Take root within the human mind, And scent the church below. Love is the swectest bud that blows, Its beauty never dies; On earth among the saints it grows, And ripens in the skies

The seeds which from it blow

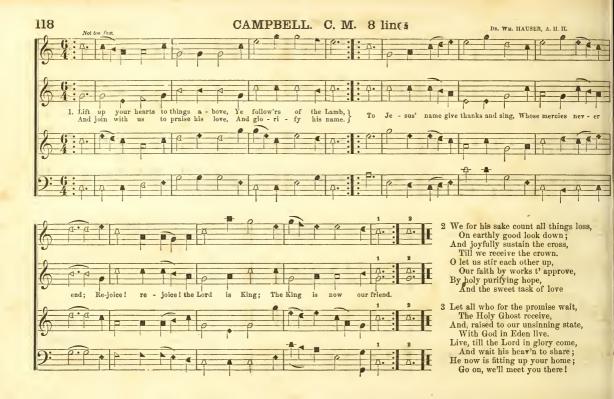


2 But thou wilt heal that broken heart. Which, like the plants that throw Their fragrance from the wounded part. Breathes sweetness out of woe. When joy no longer soothes or cheers, And e'en the hope that threw A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,

Is dimm'd and vanish'd too,-

3 O who could bear life's stormy doom, Did not thy wing of love Come brightly wafting through the gloom, Our peace-branch from above! Then sorrow, touch'd by thee, grows bright With more than rapture's ray;

As darkness shows us worlds of light We never saw by day





Sweet spring is coming on; A few more beating winds and rains, And winter will be gone.

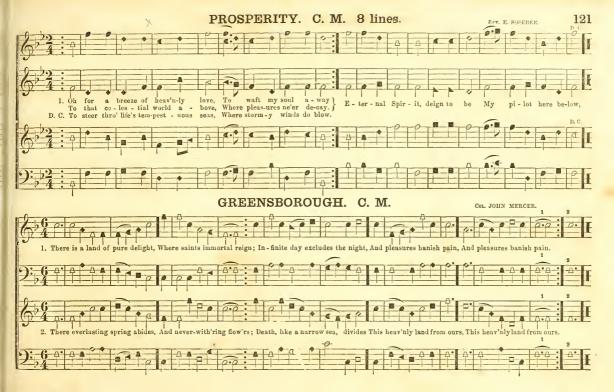


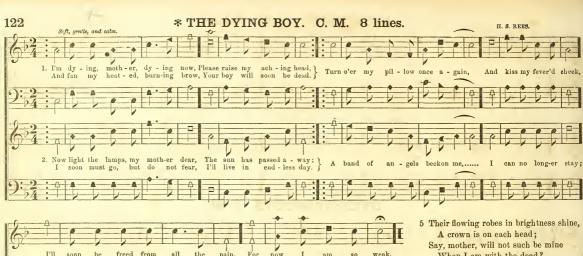
^{*} This tune, Lonesome Dove and Redeeming Love, seem to have sprung from the same theme; but I have no doubt that the latter, by William Caldwell, of Tennessee, is the original tune. — W. W





- 1 Ye weary, heavy-laden souls,
 Who are oppressed sore;
 Ye trav'llers through this wilderness,
 To Canaan's peaceful shore;
 Through chilling winds and beating rains,
 And waters deep and cold,
 And enemies surrounding you,
 Take courage and be bold.
- 2 Though storms and hurricanes arise,
 The desert all around,
 And fiery serpents oft appear
 In this enchanted ground;
 Dark nights and clouds, and gloomy fears,
 And dragons often roar;
 Yet, in the great Redeemer's strength,
 We'll press to Canaan's shore.







- When I am with the dead?
- 6 I'm sinking fast, my mother dear, I can no longer dwell ; Yet I'll be with you - do not fear,-But now, oh now, farewell!
- 7 Yet do not weep, sweet mother, now, 'T would break this body's spell; Those burning tears fall on my brow; Farewell, O fare thee well!
 - * First published in the "Organ," Hamilton, Ga.



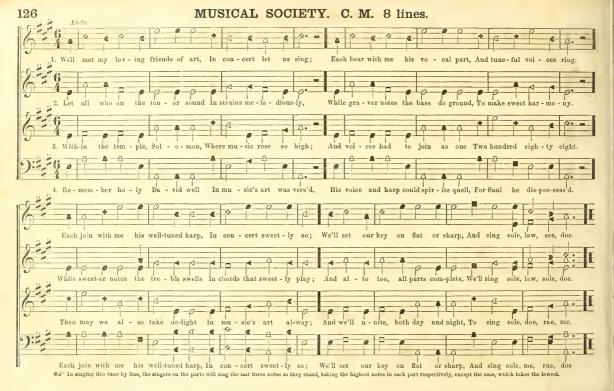


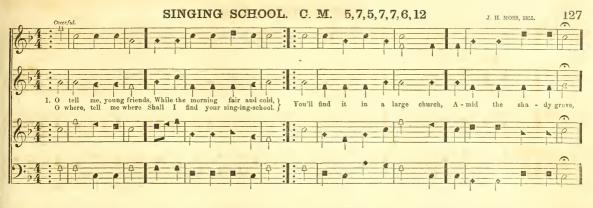
- 1 With songs and honors sounding loud, Address the Lord on high;
 - O'er all the heav'ns he spreads his cloud, And waters veil the sky.
 - He sends his showers of blessings down, To cheer the plains below;
 - He makes the grass the mountains crown, And corn in valleys grow.
- 2 His steady counsels change the face Of each declining year; He bids the sun cut short his race, And wintry days appear.
 - On us his providence has shone With gentle, smiling rays;
 - O, may our lips and lives make known His goodness and his praise.



Thus will I lift my hands to pray And tune my lips and sing.









- 2 O, yes, I have found them; How glad I am to see So many young people A-singing with such glee. And while they sing so sweetly, O, yes, I think I see, Some hearts are a-swelling, O Lord, with praise to thee.
 - All meet in heavin above,
 To join with the angels,
 To praise the God of love.
 O God, we humbly pray thee,
 We all may faithful prove,
 And all meet in heaven
 To praise thee, God of love.

3 O may these young people



man-sions in the skies,

I bid fare - well



read my ti - tle clear To

1. When I

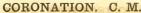
* When using the small notes, sing the third line of each stanza twice in all the parts.

2 Should earth against my soul engage, And fiery darts be hurl'd, Then I can smile at Satan's rage, And face a frowning world.

bid

fare - well to

- 3 Let cares like a wild deluge come, Let storms of sorrow fall, So I but safely reach my home, My God, my heav'n, my all.
- 4 There I shall bathe my weary soul
 In seas of heav'nly rest,
 And not a wave of trouble roll
 Across my peaceful breast







- 4 Ye Gentile sinners, ne'er forget
 The wormwood and the gall;
 Go spread your trophies at his feet,
 And crown him Lord of all,
 Go spread your trophies at his feet,
 And crown him Lord of all.
- 5 Let cv'ry kindred, ev'ry tribe
 On this terrestrial ball,
 To him all majesty ascribe,
 And crown him Lord of all,
 To him all majesty ascribe,
 And crown him Lord of all.
- 6 Oh that with yonder sacred throng
 We at his feet may fall;
 We'll join the everlasting song,
 And crown him Lord of all,
 We'll join the everlasting song,
 And crown him Lord of all.





- 4 Seek ye the Lord, his saving strength
 Devoutly still implore;
 And where he's ever present, seek
 His face for evermore,
 His face for evermore.
- 5 The wonders that his hands have wrought, Keep thankfully in mind; The righteous statutes of his mouth, And laws to us assign'd, And laws to us assign'd.







- 3 Our num'rous griefs are here redress'd,
 And all our wants supplied:
 Naught we can ask to make us bless'd
 Is in this book denied.
- 4 For these inestimable gains,

 That so enrich the mind,

 Oh may we search with eager pains,

 Assur'd that we shall find!



gau - dy toys, And gold is sor - did dust, And gold is sor - did dust.

- Nor to my eyes is light so dear, Nor friendship half so sweet. 4 Thy grace shall dwell upon my heart,
- And shed its fragrance there .-The noblest balm of all its wounds, The cordial of its care.
- 5 I'll speak the honors of thy name With my last, lab'ring breath, And, dying, clasp thee in my arms, The antidote of death.









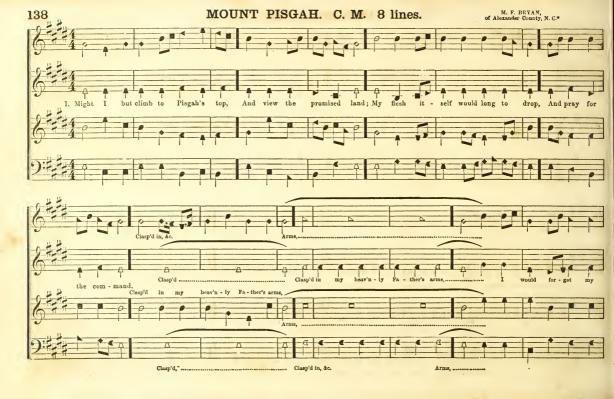
sing, And heav'n, And heav'n and na-ture sing.

heav'n and na-ture

And heav'n and nature

And heav'n and nature sing, And heav'n and nature sing, And heav'n and nature sing.

4 He rules the world with truth and grace,
And makes the nations prove
The glories of his righteousness
And wonders of his love





*This beautiful tune, with others, was sent me by Rev. Dr. Wm. Havess, author of Harperian Harp. In a note he says: "Mr. Brayant is one of the best composers that ever lived in the South, but, like many others of great worth, has never been appreciated. His tunes are all of a truly devotional character."





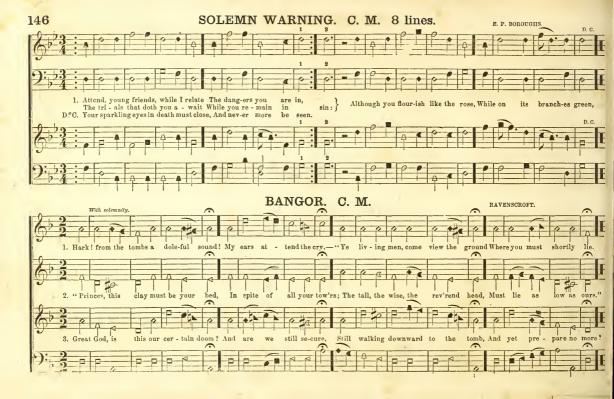






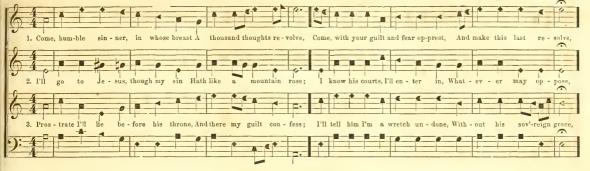








FAIRFIELD, C. M.





- 4 I'll to the gracious King approach,
 Whose sceptre pardon gives;
 Perhaps he will command my touch,
 And then the suppliant lives.
- 5 Perhaps he will admit my plea, Perhaps will hear my pray'r; But if I perish, I will pray, And perish only there.
- 6 I can but perish, if I go;
 I am resolved to try;
 For if I stay away, I know
 I must forever die











- 2 Prostrate I'll lie before his throne, And there my guilt confess; I'll tell him I'm a wretch undone, Without his sov'reign grace: I'll to the gracious King approach, Whose sceptre pardon gives; Perhaps he may command my touch, And then the suppliant lives.
- 3 Perhaps he may admit my plea, Perhaps will hear my pray'r; But if I perish, I will pray, And perish only there. I can but perish if I go; I am resolved to try; For if I stay away, I know I must forever die





Where is the soul - re - fresh - ing view Of Je - sus and his word?

PART PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

3 The dearest idol I have known,
Whate'er that idol be,
Help me to tear it from thy throne,
And worship only thee.
So shall my walk be close with God,
Calm and serene my frame;

And drove thee from my breast.

So purer light shall mark the road
That leads me to the Lamb.









3 While here we sit and sing his love In rapture so divine,

WM. WALKER.

With patience more like those above, While in these songs we join; Our hearts are fill'd with holy zeal,

We long to see the King; We long to reach those heav'nly fields

Where saints and angels sing.

4 Sinners, come try, you that stand by, You may be happy too; Christ died for all who on him call -

Sinners, he died for you;

If I could know which of you'd go, I'd take you by the hand,

And lead you on the way Christ's gone, Toward the heav'nly land.



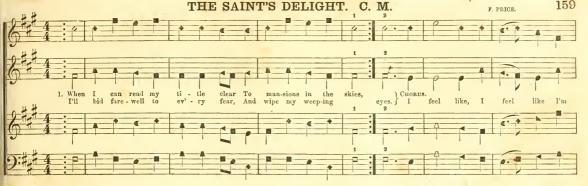














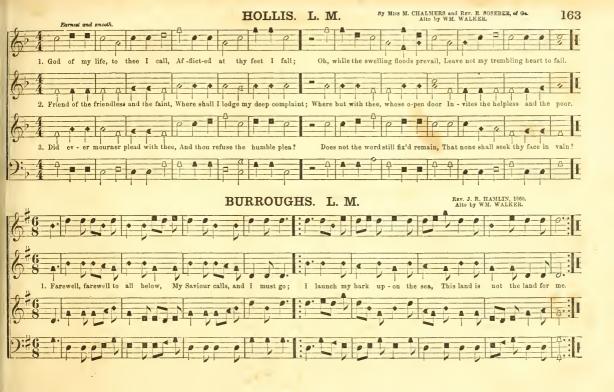
- 2 Should earth against my soul engage, And fiery darts be hurl'd, Then I can smile at Satan's rage, And face a frowning world. I feel like, &c.
- 3 Let cares like a wild deluge come, Let storms of sorrow fall, So I but safely reach my home, My God, my heav'n, my all. I fcel like, &c.
- 4 There I shall bathe my weary soul In seas of heav'nly rest; And not a wave of trouble roll Across my peaceful breast. I feel like, &c.



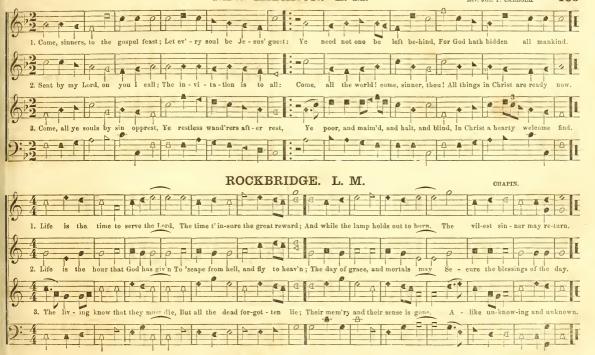


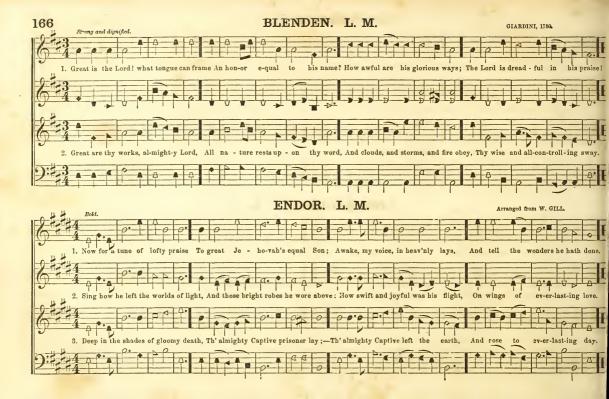
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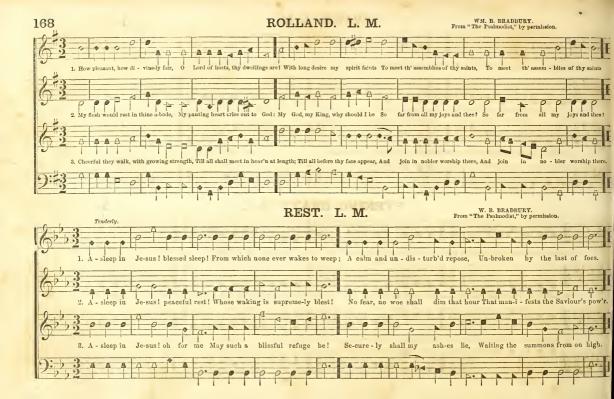


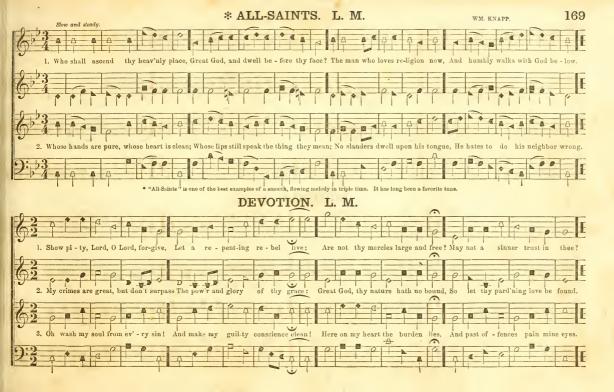


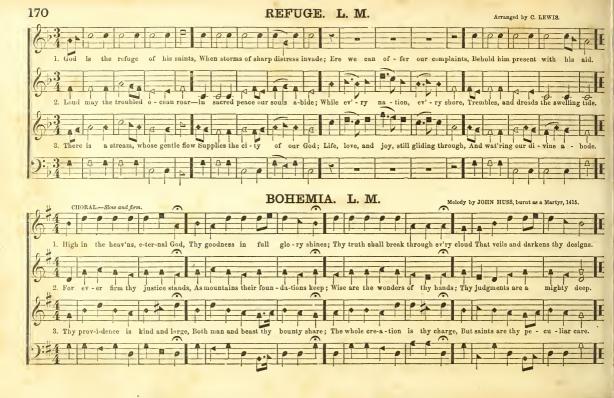


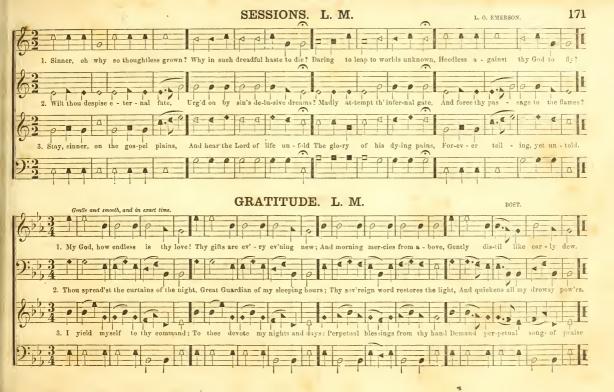


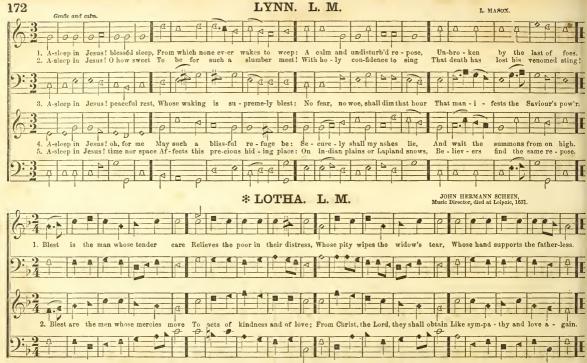




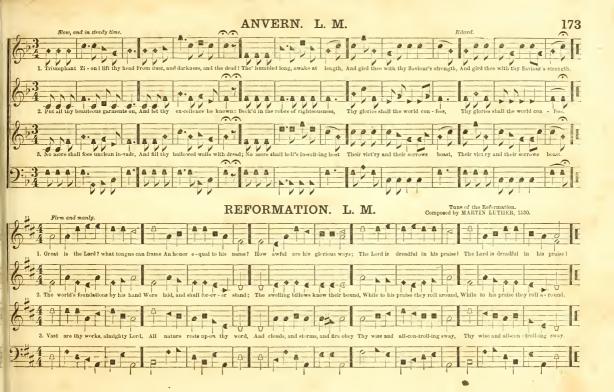








^{*} This is an excellent congregational tune, and those who have travelled in Germany say it is very popular there, and universally sung in the churches



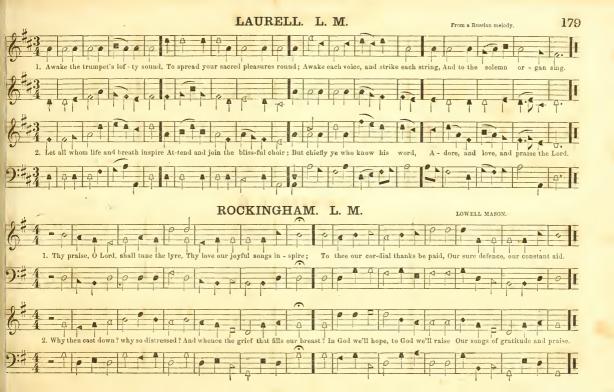




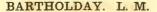












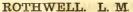


3 Scatter'd the shades of death and night, And spread around his heav'nly light; By him what wondrous grace is shown

Arranged from MENDELSSOHN.

4 He shows beyond these mortal shores. A bright inheritance, as ours, Where saints in light our coming wait, To share their holy, happy state.

To souls impov'rished and undone!







- 2 Awake the trumpet's lofty sound, To spread your sacred pleasures round; Awake each voice, and strike each string, And to the solemn organ sing.
- 3 Let all, whom life and breath inspire, Attend, and join the blissful choir; But chiefly ye, who know his word, Adore, and love, and praise the Lord.

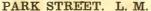


- 2 Return, my wand'ring soul, return, And seek a Father's melting heart; His pitying eyes thy grief discern, His heav'nly balm shall heal thy smart.
- 3 Return, my wand'ring soul, return, Thy dying Saviour bids thee live; Go, view his bleeding side, and learn How freely Jesus can forgive.
- 4 Return, my wand'ring soul, return, And wipe away the falling tear; 'Tis God who says, "No longer mourn;" 'Tis mercy's voice invites thee near.





- 2 The Lord sits sov'reign on the flood, O'er earth he reigns for ever King; But makes his church his blest abode, Where we his awful glories sing.
- 3 In gentler language, there the LordThe counsel of his grace imparts:Amid the raging storm, his wordSpeaks peace and comfort to our hearts.





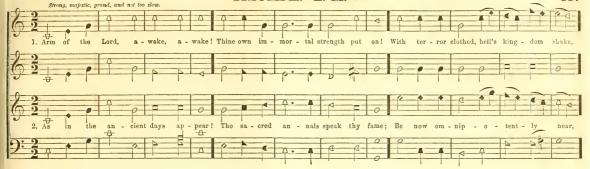


- 2 Hark! what sweet music, what a song, Sounds from the bright celestial throng? Sweet song, whose melting sounds impart Joy to each raptured, listening heart.
- 3 Come, join the angels in the sky, Glory to God, who reigns on high; Let peace and love on earth abound, While time revolves and years roll round.





- 2 Repentant sorrow fills my heart, But mingling joy allays the smart; Oh! may my future life declare The sorrow and the joy sincere.
- 3 Be all my heart, and all my days Devoted to my Saviour's praise; And let my glad obedience prove How much I owe, how much I love.





- 3 By death and hell pursued in vain,
 To thee the ransom'd seed shall come;
 Shouting, their heav'nly Sion gain,
 And pass through death triumphant home
- 4 The pain of life shall then be o'er,
 The anguish and distracting care;
 There sighing grief shall weep no more,
 And sin shall never enter there.
- 5 Where pure, essential joy is found, The Lord's redeem'd their heads shall raise, With everlasting gladness crown'd, And fill'd with love, and lost in praise





- 3 Oh might I once mount up and see The glories of th' eternal skies; What little things these worlds would be, How despicable to my eyes!
- 4 Had I a glance of thee, my God, Kingdoms and men would vanish soon; Vanish as though I saw them not,— As a dim candle dies at noon.
- 5 Then they might fight, and rage, and rave, I should perceive the noise no more Than we can hear a shaking leaf, While rattling thunders round us roar.
- 6 Great ALL IN ALL, Eternal King, Let me but view thy lovely face; And all my pow'rs shall bow, and sing Thine endless grandeur and thy grace.





- 4 With grateful hearts the past we own; The future, all to us unknown, We to thy guardian care commit, And peaceful leave before thy feet.
- 5 In scenes exalted or deprest,
 Be thou our joy, and thou our rest;
 Thy goodness all our hopes shall raise,
 Adored through all our changing days.
- 6 When death shall close our earthly songs, And seal in silence mortal tongues, Our helper, God, in whom we trust, In brighter worlds our souls shall boast.









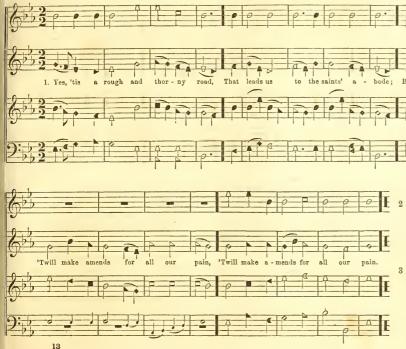


- 2 The light of truth to us display, And make us know and choose thy way; Plant holy fear in ev'ry heart, That we from God may not depart.
- 3 Lead us to holiness,—the road That we must take to dwell with God; Lead us to Christ, the living way, Nor let us from his precepts stray.
- 4 Lead us to God, our final rest, In his enjoyment to be blest; Lead us to heav'n, the seat of bliss, Where pleasure in perfection is.





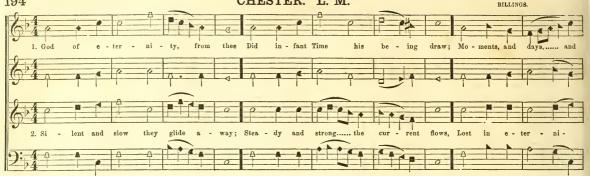
- 2 To each the soul of each how dear! What tender love, what holy fear! How doth the generous flame within Refine from earth, and cleanse from sin
- 3 Nor shall the glowing flame expire, When dimly burns frail nature's fire; Then shall they meet in realms above, A heaven of joy, a heaven of love.



- 2 And what is all we suffer now, Or all we can endure below, To that bright day when Christ shall come, And take his weary pilgrims home?
- 3 Then let us walk without complaint,
 The thorny road, and never faint:
 Though now by weariness opprest,
 The end is_everlasting rest.



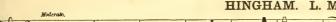
CHESTER, L. M.





- 3 With it the thoughtless sons of men Upon the rapid streams are borne Swift on to their eternal home. Whence not one soul can e'er return.
- 4 Yet, while the shore, on either side, Presents a gaudy, flattering show, We gaze, in fond amazement lost, Nor think to what a world we go.
- 5 Great Source of wisdom, teach my heart To know the price of ev'ry hour. That time may bear me on to joys Beyond its measure and its pow'r.





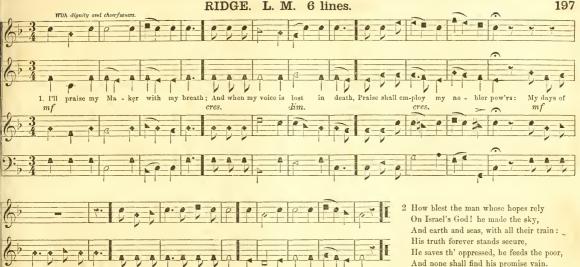




- 3 My heart shall triumph in the Lord, And bless his works, and bless his word: His works of grace, how bright they shine! How deep his counsels, how divine!
- 4 And I shall share a glorious part, When grace hath well refined my heart, And fresh supplies of joy are shed, Like holy oil, to cheer my head.
- 5 Then shall I see, and hear, and know, All I desired or wished below, And ev'ry pow'r find sweet employ In that eternal world of joy.







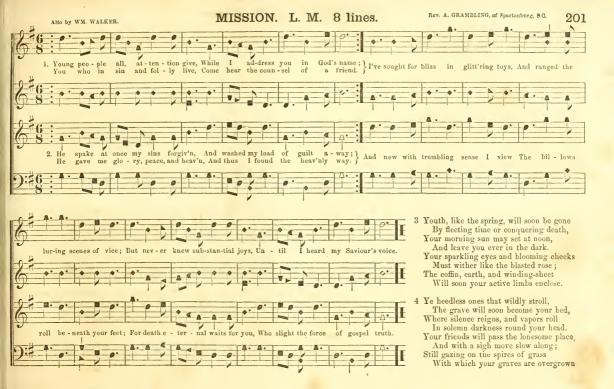
praise shall ne'er be past, While life, and thought, and being last, Or im-mor - tal - i - ty

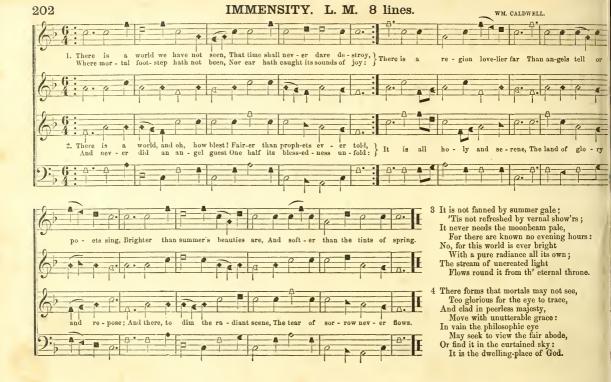
3 I'll praise him while he lends me breath; And when my voice is lost in death, Praise shall employ my nobler pow'rs: My days of praise shall ne'er be past, While life, and thought, and being last, Or immortality endures.















found

And wait for thee, sweet hour of pray'r!

3 Sweet hour of pray'r, sweet hour of pray'r!

May I thy consolation share,

Till from Mount Pisgah's lofty height

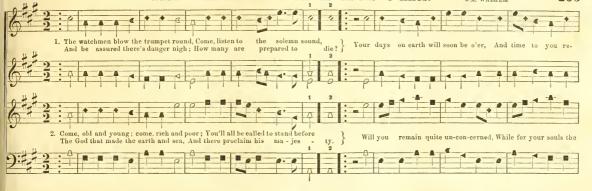
I view my home and take my flight;

This robe of flesh I'll drop, and rise

To seize the everlasting prize,

And shout, while passing through the air,

Farewell, farewell! sweet hour of pray'r!



ATCHMAN'S CALL. L. M. 8 lines.



- 3 O mortals! view the dream of life,
 And see how thousands end the strife,
 Who, though convinced, do still delay
 Till death ensues and drags away:
 Will you, for fancied earthly toys,
 Deprive yourselves of heav'nly joys?
 And will the calls you have to-day
 Be slighted still and pass away?
- 4 The trying scene will shortly come,
 When you must hear your certain doom;
 And if you then go unprepared,
 You'll bear in mind the truths you've heard;
 Your sparkling eyes will then roll round,
 While death will bring you to the ground;
 The coffin, grave, and winding-sheet
 Will hold your lifeless frame complete.







THE LORD'S SUPPER. L. M. (Or, Tender Thought.)

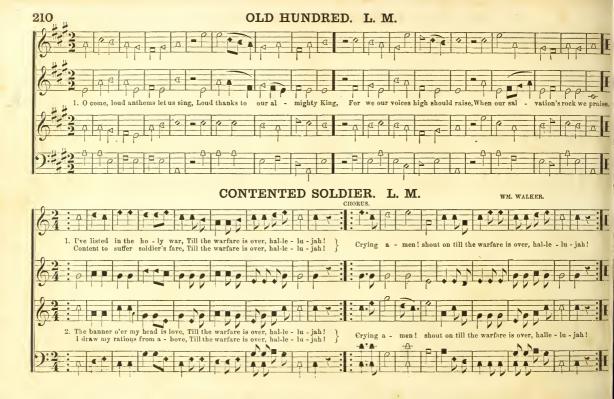




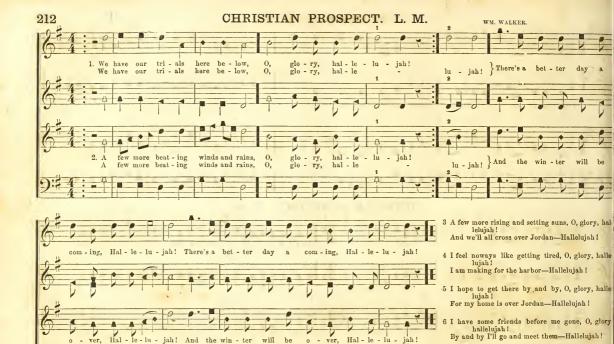




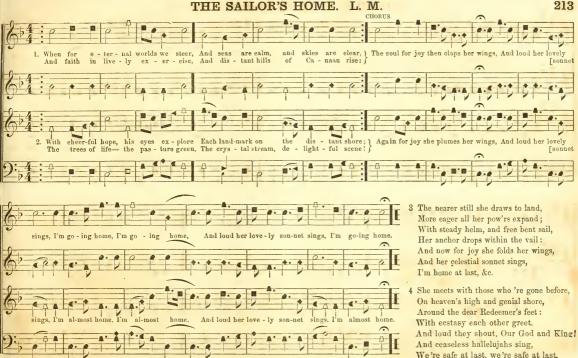
- 4 [For us his flesh with nails was torn; He bore the scourge, he felt the thorn; And justice poured upon his head Its heavy vengeance in our stead,
- 5 For us his vital blood was spilt, To buy the pardon of our guilt, When, for black crimes of biggest size, He gave his soul a sacrifice.]
- 6 "Do this," he cried, "till time shall end, In mem'ry of your dying Friend; Meet at my table, and record The love of your departed Lord."
- 7 [Jesus, thy feast we celebrate, We show thy death, we sing thy name, Till thou return, and we shall eat The marriage supper of the Lamb.]

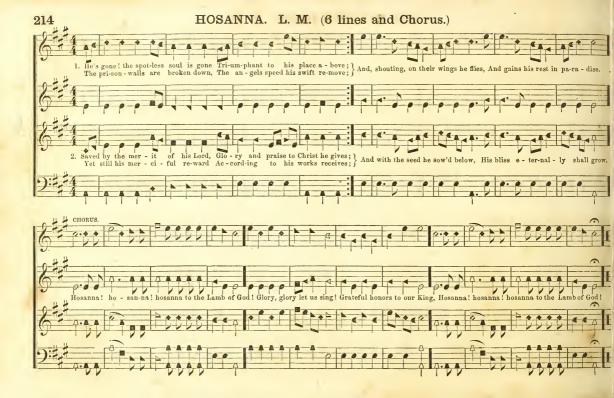






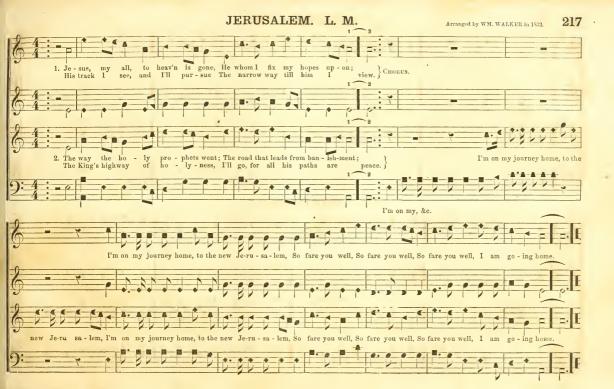
7 I'll meet them round our Father's throne, O, glory hallelujah! And we'll live with God forever—Hallelujah!







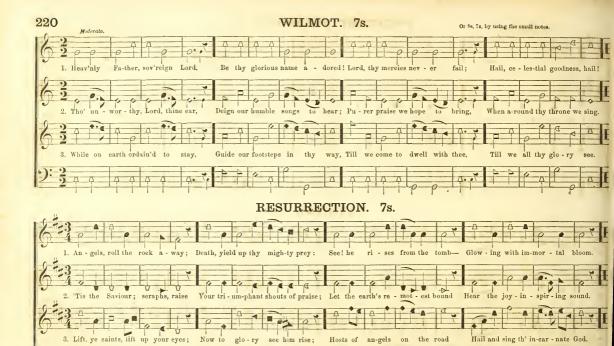




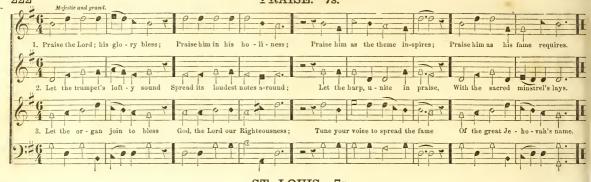




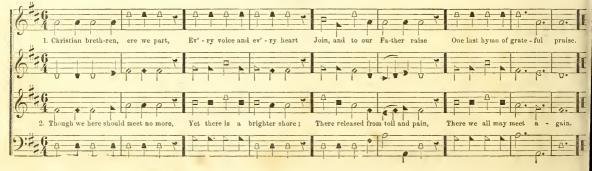








ST. LOUIS. 7s.







- 2 When I faint with summer's heat, Thou shalt guide my weary feet To the streams that, still and slow, Through the verdant meadows flow.
- 3 Constant, to my latest end, Thou my footsteps shalt attend; And shalt bid thy hallow'd dome Yield me an eternal home.
- 4 Safe the dreary vale I tread,
 By the shades of death o'erspread;
 With thy rod and staff supplied,
 This my guard, and that my guide.

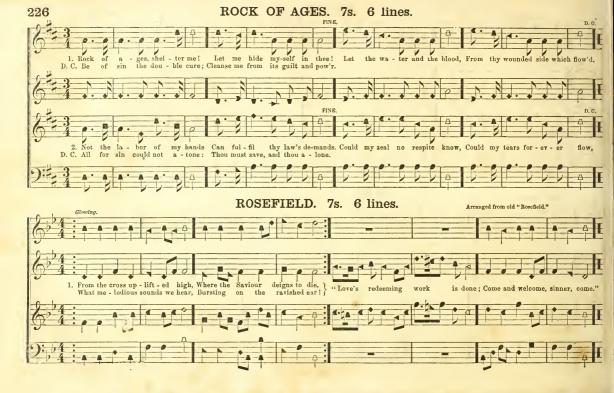
HASTEN, SINNER. 7s.





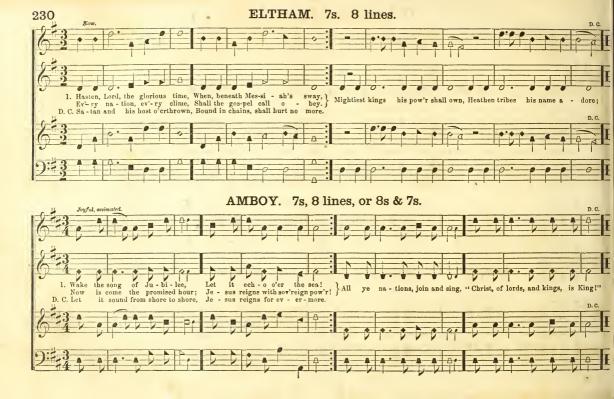
- 3 Hasten, sinner, to return; Stay not, stay not for the morrow's sun; Lest thy lamp should cease to burn, Ere salvation's work is done.
- 4 Hasten, sinner, to be bless'd;
 Stay not, stay not for the morrow's sun,
 Lest perdition thee arrest,
 Ere the morrow is begun.
- 5 Lord, do thou the sinner turn;
 Rouse him, rouse him from his senseless state;
 Let him not thy counsel spurn,
 And lament his choice too late.

















- 2 Draw nigh to us, blest Jesus, In our social meeting; O may we find thy favor, Thou ever-blessed Saviour, In this social meeting.
- 3 Draw nigh to us, blest Spirit,
 In our social meeting;
 Convince and renovate us,
 Anew in Christ create us,
 In this social meeting.



To procure thy pardon. See him stretch'd upon the wood, Bleeding, grieving, crying! Suffering all the wrath of God. Groaning, gasping, dying l S. 4 This by faith I sometimes view. And those views relieve me: But my sins return anew, These are they that grieve me. O, I 'm leprous, filthy, foul, Quite thronghout infected l Have not I, if any soul, Cause to be dejected? B. 5 Think how loud thy dying Lord. Cried out "it is finish'd!" Treasure up that sacred word, Whole and undiminish'd. Doubt not, he will carry on, To its full perfection,

Rest - less as

In the gloomy garden:

Sweating blood at every pore,

is this

That good work he has begun: Why then this dejection? S. 6 Faith, when void of works, is dead: This the Scriptures witness: And what works have I to plead. Who am all unfitness? All my powers are deprav'd. Blind, perverse and filthy; If from death I'm fully say'd.

Why am I not healthy?

B. 7 Pore not on thyself too long. Lest it sink thee lower: Look to Jesus, kind as strong, Mercy join'd with power. Every work that thou must do Will thy gracions Savlour For thee work, and in thee too. Of his special favour.

that casts you down? Who are those that grieve you?

the trou - bled seas, Fee - ble, faint, and fear - ful;

S. 8 Jesus' precious blood once spilt, I depend on solely, To release and hear my guilt:

But I would be holy. B. He that hought you on the cross Can control thy nature; Fully purge away thy dross: Make thee a new creature.

S. 9 That he can, I nothing doubt, Be it but his pleasure; Though it he not done throughout.

May it not in measure? S. When that measure, far from great,

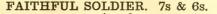
Still shall seem decreasing -B. Faint not, then, but pray and wait, Never, never ceasing.

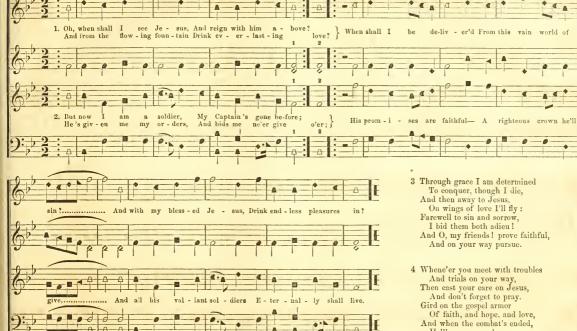
S. 10 What I when prayer meets no regar J? Still repeat it often. But I feel myself so hard-Jesus will thee soften. But my enemies make head --Let them closer drive thee. But I 'm cold, I 'm dark, I 'm dead -Jesus will revive thee.





- 3 It can bring with it nothing,
 But he will bear us through;
 Who gives the lilies clothing
 Will clothe his people too;
 Beneath the spreading heavens,
 No creature but is fed;
 And he who feeds the ravens
 Will give his children bread.
- 4 Though vine nor fig-tree neither,
 Its wonted fruit should bear;
 Though all the fields should wither,
 Nor flocks nor herds be there;
 Yet God, the same abiding,
 His praise shall tune my voice;
 For while in him confiding,
 I cannot but rejoice.



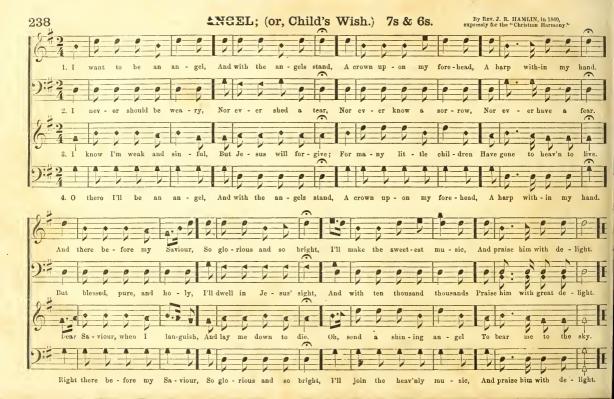


And O, my friends! prove faithful,

Then east your eare on Jesus, Of faith, and hope, and love, And when the combat's ended, He'll earry you above.

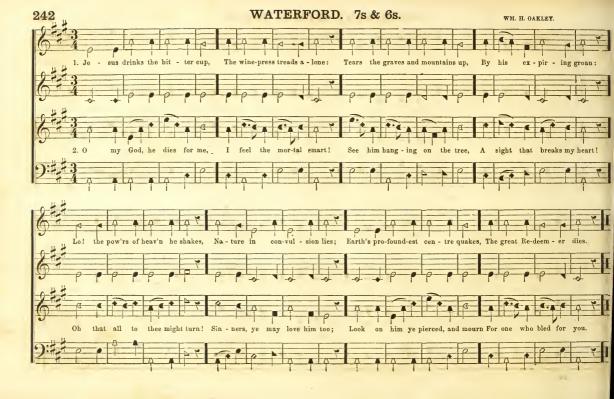




















"Wide, ye heavenly gates, unfold,
Closed no more by death and sin;
Lo! the conquering Lord behold;
Let the King of glory in."
Hark! th' angelic host inquire,
"Who is he, th' almighty King?"
Hark again! the answering choir
Thus in strains of triumph sing:—

"He whose powerful arm, alone,
On his foes destruction hurled;
He who hath the victory won;
He who saved a ruined world;
He who God's pure law fulfilled;
Jesus, the incarnate Word;
He whose truth with blood was sealed;
He is heaven's all-glorious Lord."









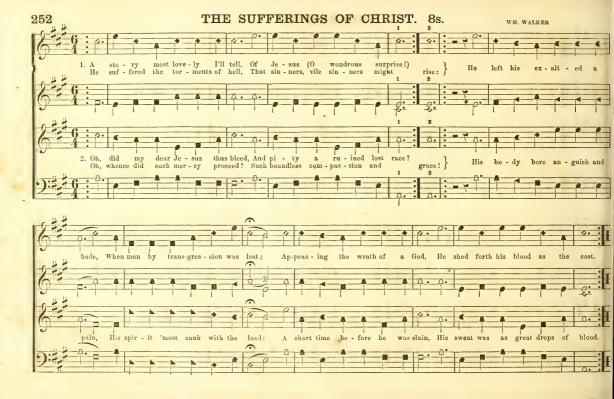




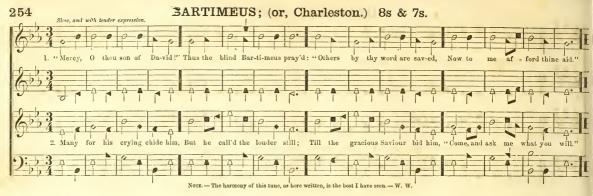
- 2 We speak of its freedom from sin, From sorrow, temptation, and care, From trials without and within, But what must it be to be there.
- 3 We speak of its service of love, The robes which the glorified wear, The church of the first-born above, But what must it be to be there.

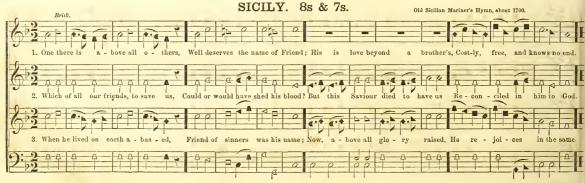


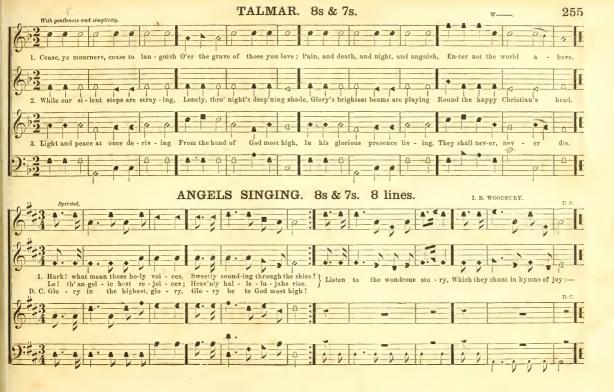


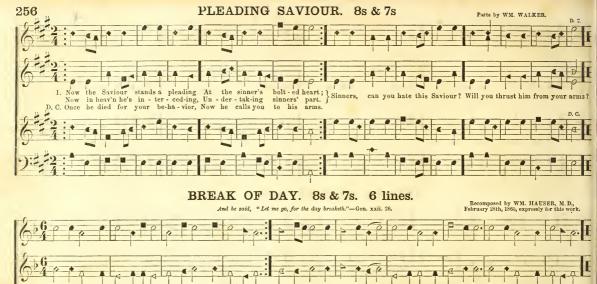








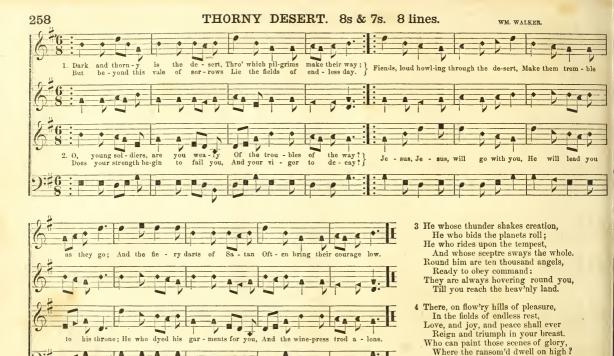




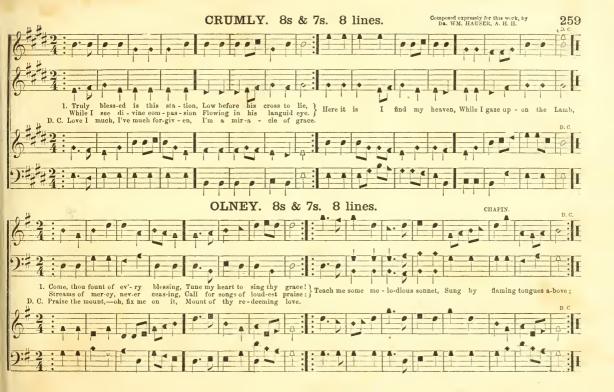


JUBILEE. 8s & 7s. 6 lines.





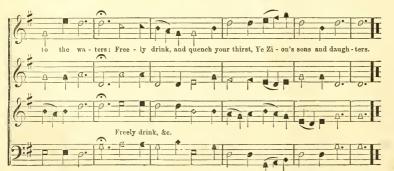
Where the golden harps for ever Sound redemption through the sky?











- 3 O seek his sanctifying grace!

 Be wise—do not refuse it!

 For if you seek your life to save,

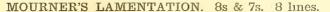
 You will be sure to lose it.—Cho.
- 4 The cross of Christ you have to bear, Fearless of persecution, Or groan you will when time shall cease, In darkness and confusion.—*Cho.*
- Come all ye humble, weeping souls,
 Who long to be forgiven,
 We bring glad tidings unto you,
 From the good Lord of heaven.—Cho.





- King of glory, reign for ever,
 Thine an everlasting crown;
 Nothing from thy love shall sever
 Those whom thou hast made thine own;
 Happy objects of thy grace,
 Destined to behold thy face.
 Hallelujah, &c.
- 4 Saviour, hasten thine appearing;
 Bring, oh bring the glorious day
 When, the awful summons hearing,
 Heaven and earth shall pass away:
 Then with golden harps we'll sing,
 "Glory, glory to our King."
 Hallelujah, &c.

Note.-If this tune is used as an 8s & 7s, the small notes in the fourth measure from the close are to be sung.







nigher; His pre-cious name lights up the flame that sets our souls on fi

5 But as we fly, we'll always cry to God for their salvation:
O! God of love, send from above, and save the wicked nation!
Thy Spirit send, their hearts to bend; arrest them by thy thunder;
Let sweetest songs employ their tongues, while fill'd with joy and wonder







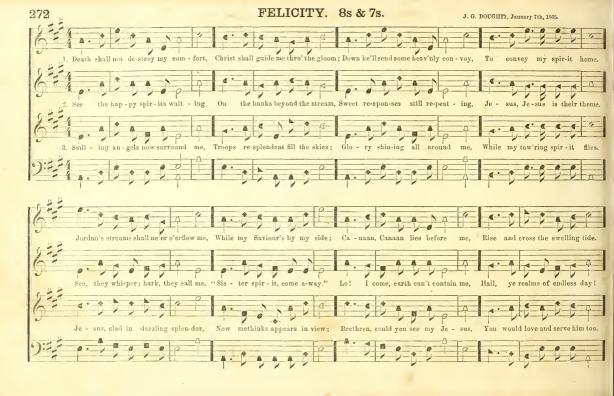


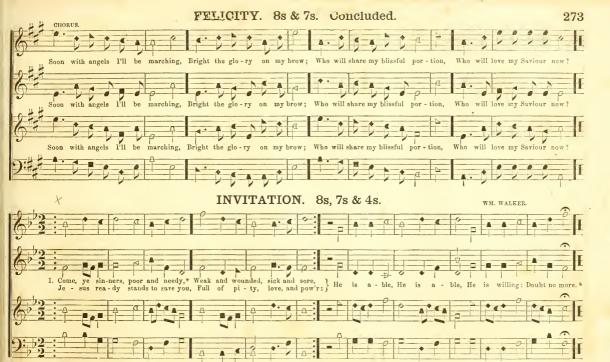




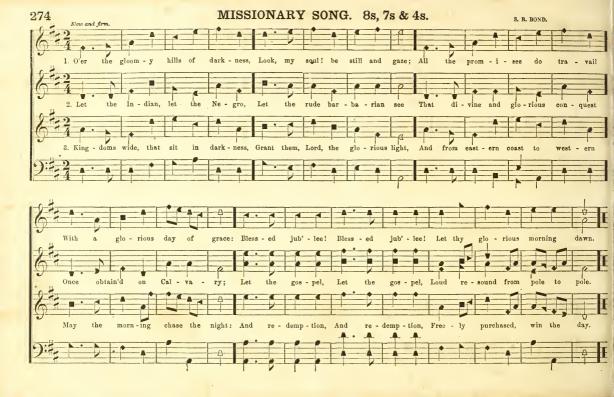
THE MOULDERING VINE. 8s & 7s. 8 lines.

- 2 See! in vonder forest standing. Lofty eedars, how they nod! Scenes of nature how surprising. Read in nature nature's God. Whilst the annual frosts are cropping Leaves and tendrils from the trees, So our friends are early drooping, We are like to one of these.
 - Noisy waters round me rise: Whilst I sit, my fate deploring, Tears fast streaming from may eves; What to me is autumn's treasure, Since I know no earthly joy? Long I 've lost all youthful pleasure, Time must youth and health destroy.

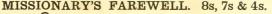


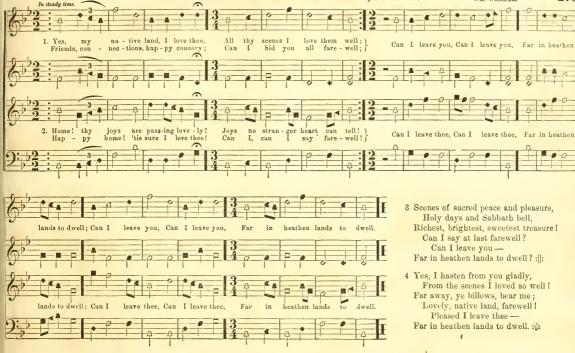


18









- 3 Scenes of sacred peace and pleasure, Holy days and Sabbath bell, Richest, brightest, sweetest treasure! Can I say at last farewell? Can I leave you -Far in heathen lands to dwell? : !!:
- 4 Yes, I hasten from you gladly, From the scenes I loved so well! Far away, ye billows, bear me; Lovely, native land, farewell! Pleased I leave thee -Far in heathen lands to dwell, :il:





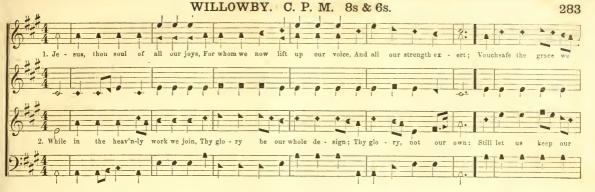












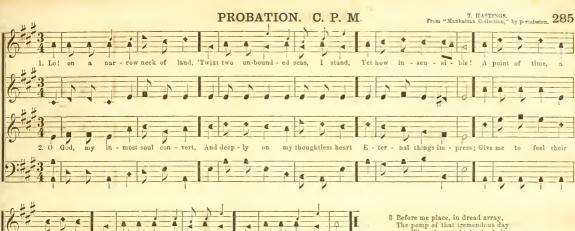


- 3 The secret pride, the subtle sin,
 Oh let it never more steal in,
 T' offend thy glorious eyes!
 To desecrate our hallow'd strain,
 And make our solemn service vain,
 And mar our sacrifice.
- 4 To magnify thy awful name,
 To spread the honors of the Lamb,
 Let us our voices raise;
 Our souls' and bodies' powers unite,
 Regardless of our own delight,
 And dead to human praise.



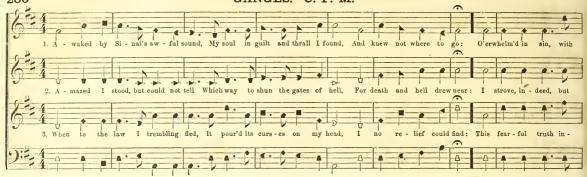


- 3 Ye deeps, with roaring billows rise
 To join the thunders of the skies,
 Praise him who bids you roll;
 His praise in softer notes declare,
 Each whisp'ring breeze of yielding air,
 And breathe it to the soul.
- 4 Wake, all ye soaring throng, and sing, Ye feathered warblers of the spring — Harmonious anthems raise To him who shaped your finer mould, Who tipped your glitt'ring wings with gold And tuned your voice to praise.
- 5 Let man, by nobler passions swayed, Let man, in God's own image made, His breath in praise employ; Spread wide his Maker's name around, Till heav'n shall echo back the sound In songs of holy joy.





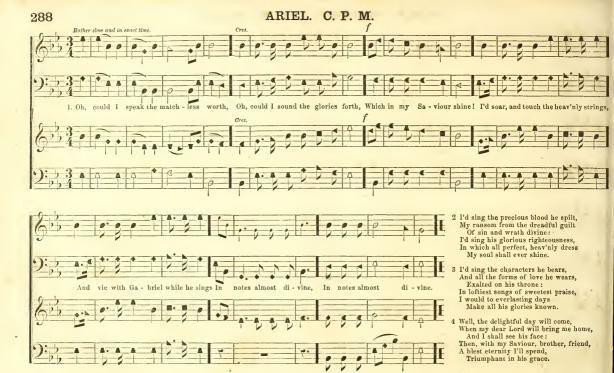
- 3 Before me place, in dread array,
 The pomp of that tremendous day
 When thou with clouds shalt come
 To judge the nations at thy bar;
 And tell me, Lord, shall I be there,
 To meet a joyful doom?
- 4 Be this my one great business here— With holy trembling, holy fear, To make my calling sure; Thy utmost counsel to fulfil, And suffer all thy righteous will, And to the end endure.
- 5 Then, Saviour, then my soul receive, Transported from this vale, to live And reign with thee above; Where faith is sweetly lost in sight, And hope in full, supreme delight, And everlasting love.

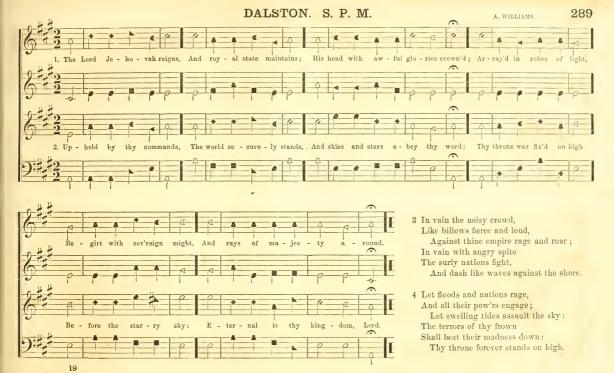


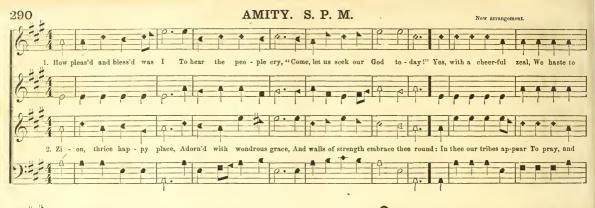


- 4 Again did Sinai's thunders roll, And guilt lay heavy on my soul, A vast, oppressive load: Alas, I read, and saw it plain, "The sinner must be born again," Or feel the wrath of God.
- 5 The saints I heard with rapture tell How Jesus conquer'd death and hell, And broke the fowler's snare; But when I found this truth remain, "The sinner must be born again," I sank in deep despair.
- 6 But while I thus in anguish lay, Jesus of Naz'reth pass'd that way, And felt his pity move: The sinner, by his justice slain, Now by his grace is born again, And sings redeeming love.



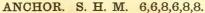








- 3 Here David's greater Son Has fix'd his royal throne; He sits for grace and judgment here He bids the saints be glad, He makes the sinners sad, And humble souls rejoice with fear.
- 4 May peace attend thy gate,
 And joy within thee wait
 To bless the soul of ev'ry guest!
 The man who seeks thy peace,
 And wishes thine increase,
 A thousand blessings on him rest.
- 5 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.

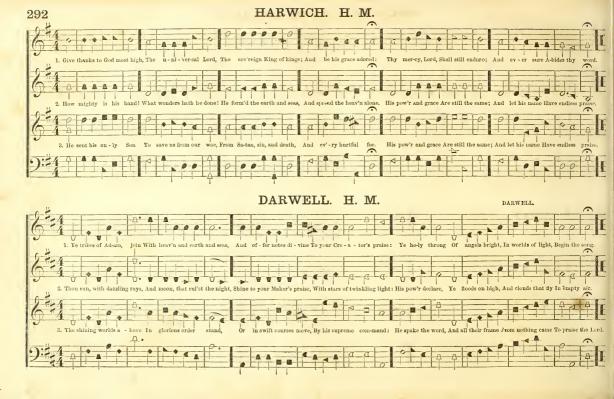






- 3 Faith'is the rainbow's form

 Hung on the brow of heaven,
 The glory of the passing storm,
 The pledge of mercy given;
 It is the bright, triumphal arch,
 Through which the saints to glory march
- 4 The faith that works by love,
 And purifies the heart,
 A foretaste of the joys above
 To mortals can impart;
 It bears us through this earthly strife,
 And triumphs in immortal life.

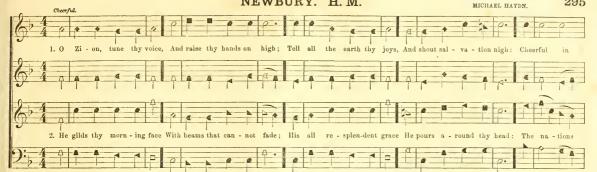








- Are to our Jesus giv'n; Lift up your hearts, lift up your voice, Rejoice, again I say, rejoice.
- 4 He sits at God's right hand Till all his foes submit. And bow to his command, And fall beneath his feet; Lift up your hearts, lift up your voice, Rejoice, again I say, rejoice.
- 5 He all his foes shall quell, Shall all our sins destroy: And ev'ry bosom swell With pure seraphic joy; Lift up your hearts, lift up your voice, Rejoice, again I say, rejoice.





- 3 In honor to his name Reflect that sacred light. And loud that grace proclaim Which makes thy darkness bright: Pursue his praise, Till sov'reign love. In worlds above. The glory raise.
- 4 There, on his holy hill, A brighter Sun shall rise, And with his radiance fill Those fairer, purer skies; While round his throne Ten thousand stars In nobler spheres His influence own





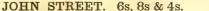








- 3 Thy power I pant to prove,
 Rooted and fix'd in love;
 Strengthen'd by thy Spirit's might,
 Wise to fathom things divine;
 What the length, and breadth, and height,
 What the depth of love like thine!
- 4 Ah! give me this to know,
 With all thy saints below;
 Swells my soul to compass thee:
 Pants in thee to live and move;
 Fill'd with all the Deity,
 All immersed and lost in love!

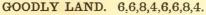




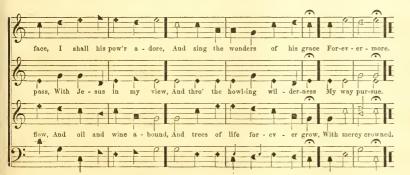


- 4 He keeps his own secure,
 He guards them by his side,
 Arrays in garments white and pure
 His spotless bride:
 With streams of sacred bliss,
 With groves of living joys,
 With all the fruits of paradise,
 He still supplies.
- 5 Before the great Three-One
 They all exulting stand,
 And tell the wonders he hath done
 Through all their land:
 The list'ning spheres attend,
 And swell the growing fame,
 And sing, in songs which never end,
 The wondrous name.









4 There dwells the Lord our King,
The Lord our Righteousness,
Triumphant o'er the world and sin;
The Prince of Peace,
On Zion's sacred height,
His kingdom still maintains,
And, glorious with his saints in light,
Forever reigns.

5 He keeps his own secure; He guards them by his side; Arrays in garments white and pure His spotless bride; With streams of sacred bliss, With groves of living joys, With all the fruits of Paradise, He still supplies.



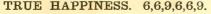


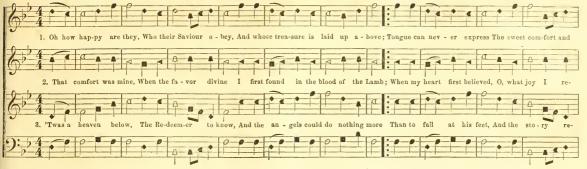




- 2 We have laid up our love And our treasure above, Though our bodies continue below,
- The redeem'd of the Lord Will remember his word, And with singing to paradise go.
- 3 Now with singing and praise, Let ns spend all the days, By our heavenly Father bestow'd, While his grace we receive From his bonnty, and live To the honor and glory of God.
- 4 For the glory we were First created to share,
 Both the nature and kingdom divine!
 Now created again That our souls may remain,
 Throughout time and eternity thine.

- 5 We with thanks do approve The design of that love Which hath join'd ns to Jesns's name;
- So nnited in heart, Let us never more part, Till we meet at the feast of the Lamb.
- 6 There, O1 there at his feet, We shall all likewise meet, And be parted in body no more; We shall sing to our lyres, With the heavenly choirs,
 - And our Saviour in glory adorc.
- 7 Hallelujah we sing, To onr Father and King,
 And his rapturous praises repeat;
 To the Lamb that was slain, Hallelujah again.
- To the Lamb that was slain, Hallelujah again, Sing, all heaven, and fall at his feet.







- Jesus, all the day long, Was my joy and my song; Oh, that all his salvation might see! He hath loved me, I cried, He bath suffer'd and died. To redeem such a rebel as me.
- 5 On the wings of his love. I was carried above All sin, and temptation, and pain: I could not believe That I ever should grieve. That I ever should suffer again.
- 6 I rode on the sky, Freely justified I. Nor envied Elijah his seat; My soul mounted higher. In a chariot of fire, And the world was put under my feet.

Of that holy delight Which I felt in the life-giving blood, Of my Saviour possess'd, I was perfectly bless'd. Overwhelm'd with the fulness of God What a mercy is this!

On the rapturous height

- What a heaven of bliss! How unspeakably favor'd am I! Gather'd into the fold, With believers enroll'd, With believers to live and to die!
- Now my remnant of days Would I spend to his praise, Who hath died my poor soul to redeem: Whether many or few, All my years are his due; May they all be devoted to him.





- 3 Unwilling kings obey'd,
 And sheathed the battle-blade,
 And call'd their bloody legions from the field.
 In silent awe they wait,
 And close the warrior's gate,
 Nor know to whom their homage thus they yield.
- 4 The peaceful conqu'ror goes,
 And triumphs o'er his foes,
 His weapons drawn from armories above.
 Behold the vanquish'd sit
 Submissive at his feet,
 And strife and hate are changed to peace and love.

And strile and hate are changed to peace and love.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th stanzas added by H. G. O. Dwight, Missionary in

Constantinople.





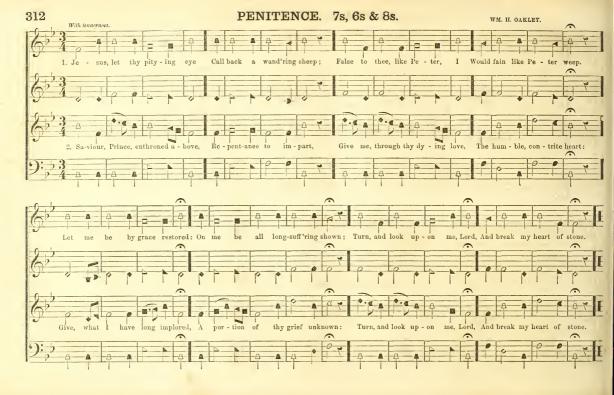


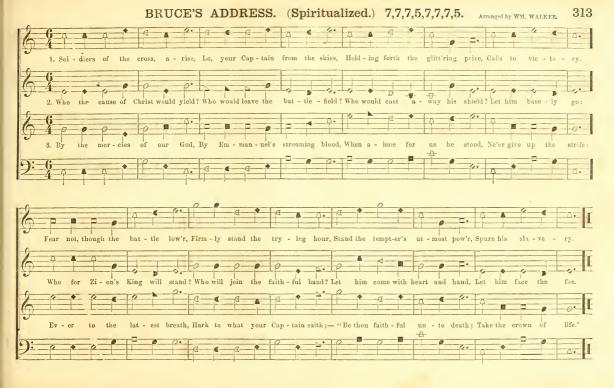
- 3 We shall all with Christ appear, by-and-by, when he comes, We shall all with Christ appear, when he comes.

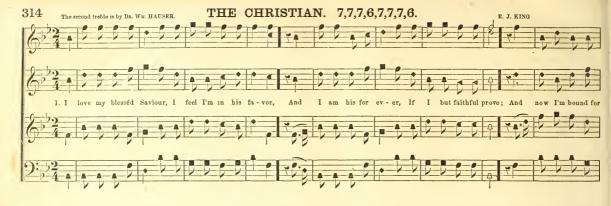
 Ride on, &c.
- 4 We shall have a mighty shout, by-and-by, when he comes, We shall have a mighty shout, when he comes. Ride on, &c.
- 5 Then the earth shall all be cleansed, by-and-by, when he comes.
 Then the earth shall all be cleansed, when he comes.
 Ride on, &c.
- 6 We shall shout above the fire, by-and-by, when he comes,
 We shall shout above the fire, when he comes.
 Ride on, &c.



- skies, Sun of righteous-ness, a rise, Ope the gates of par-a disc.
- From their princely station: Shout his glorious victories, Sing the great salvation; Cast their crowns before his throne, Cry in reverential tone, Glory give to God alone; "Holy, holy, holy One!"
- 4 Hark! the thrilling symphonies
 Seem, methinks, to seize us;
 Join we too their holy lays,
 Jesus, Jesus!
 Sweetest sound in seraphs' song—
 Sweetest notes on mortal tongue,
 Sweetest carol ever sung—
 Jesus, Jesus, roll along!

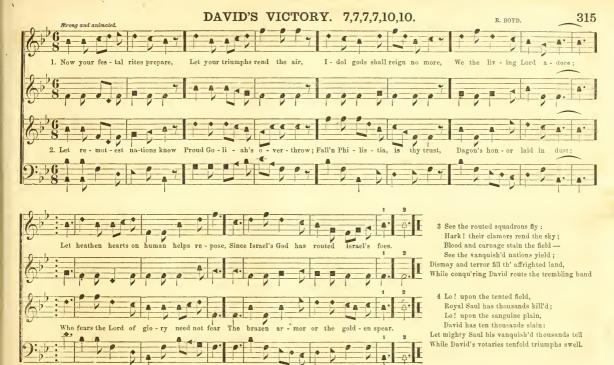








- 2 Poor sinners may deride me,
 And unbelievers chide me,
 But nothing shall divide me
 From Jesus, my best friend.
 Supported by his power,
 I long to see the hour
 That bids my spirit tower,
 And all my troubles end.
- 3 The pleasing time is hast'ning, My tott'ring frame is wasting While I'm engaged in praising, Impelled by his love. When yonder shining orders, Who sing on Canaan's borders, Shall bear me to the Lord there To praise his name above.







par - don free-ly scal - ed.

-

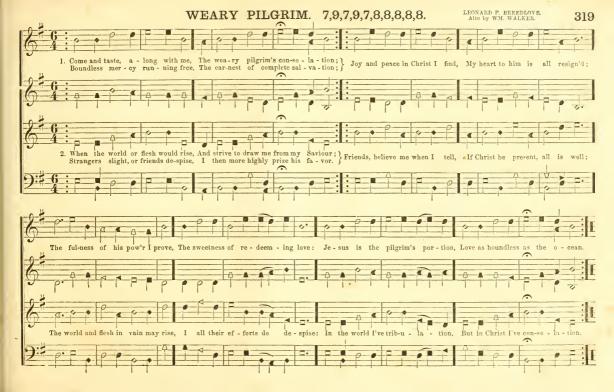
Out-law'd reb - els

too may elaim, And find a

How by faith we gain'd the crown, And fought our way to life and glory.

5 The battle, brethren, is begnn,

Behold the armies now in motion l Some, by faith, behold the crown, And almost grasp their future portion. Hark! the victory 's sounding loud! Emmanuel's chariot-wheels are rumbling: Mourners weeping through the crowd, And Satan's kingdom down is tumbling.









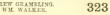


the strength that spurned de - cay, The step that rolled so, light and

3 Our birth is but a starting-place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal:
There all those glitt'ring toys are brought;
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

gay, The heart's blithe tone? The strength is

4 Oh, let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses, and awake
To see how soon
Life, like its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.









- I There is an hour of peaceful rest. To mourning wand'rers given: There is a joy for souls distress'd, A balm for ev'ry wounded breast -'T is found above - in heaven.
- 2 There is a soft, a downy bed, 'T is soft as breath of even; A couch for weary mortals spread, Where they may rest the aching head, And find repose - in heaven.
- 3 There is a home for weary souls, By sin and sorrow driven; Now toss'd on life's tempestuous shoals,

- Where storms arise, and ocean rolls, And all is drear - but heaven.
- 4 There, faith lifts up her cheerful eve, To brighter prospects given; And views the tempest passing by, The evening shadows quickly fly, And all serene - in heaven.
- 5 There, fragrant flow'rs immortal bloom, And joys supreme are given: There, joys divine disperse the gloom -Beyond the confines of the tomb Appears the dawn of heaven. Christian Lyre.



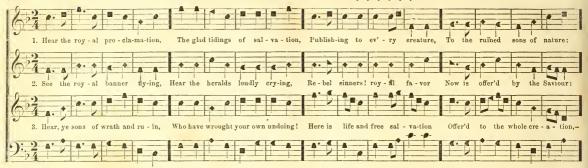


- On that bissuit shore we it greet them,
 And our Joys—it will complete them,
 To meet no more to roam;
 Olet time be onward driven,
 Let all earthly lies be riven,
 And by praise to be the one,
 For we are heat uning home.

 4 Sinners! hear the invitation!
- 4 Sinners! hear the invitation!
 Tis proclaimed to evry nation:
 Here is free and full salvation
 For all the fallen race;
 Come I—with all your guilt's oppression,
 Come to Christ, and make contession,
 Turn—believe—and gain possession
 *Of his redeeming grace.
- 5 And let Christians, ne'er backshiding, Still in Jesus all-confiding. And in hope and love abiding, Seek to obtain the prize: And when life below is ending— If still on the cross depending, With angelic bands ascending, We shall rejoicing rise.



ROYAL PROCLAMATION. 8,8,8,8,8,8,3.

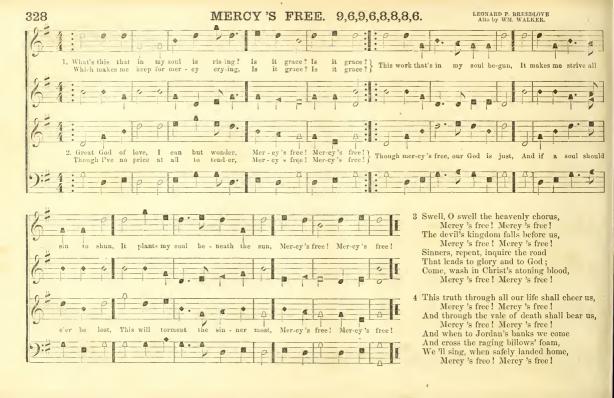




- 4 Turn nnto the Lord most holy, Shun the paths of vice and folly; Turn, or you are lost for ever, O now turn to God your Saviour! Lo! he reigns. &c.
- 5 Here is wine, and milk, and honey, Come and purchase without money— Mercy, like a flowing fountain, Streaming from the holy mountain. Jesus reigns, &c.
- 6 For this love let rocks and mountains, Purling streams and crystal fountains, Roering thunders, lightning blazes, Shout the great Messiah's praises. Lo! he reigns, &c.
- 7 Shout, ye tongues of ev'ry nation, To the bounds of the creation, Shout the praise of Judah's Lion, The Almighty King of Zion. Jesus reigns, &c.
- 8 Now our souls have caught new fire, Brethren, raise your voices higher, Shont with joyful acclamation, To the Prince of our salvation. Jesus reigns, &c.
- 9 Shout, ye saints, make joyful mention, Christ has purchased our redemption, Angels, shout the pleasing story, Thro' the brighter worlds of glory. Jesus reigns, &c.







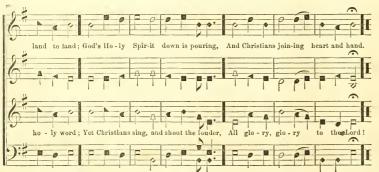


But Je - sus' love removed my blind-ness, And he his pard ning grace re-veal'd.

And fain would be with Carist above.

4 That blesséd day is fast approaching,
When Christ in glorious clouds will come,
With sounding trumps and shouts of angels,
To call each faithful spirit home.
There's Abraham, Isaac, holy prophets,
And all the saints at God's right hand,
There hosts of angels join in concert,
Shout as they reach the promised land.

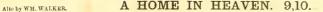




- Oh sinners, hear our invitation,
 You are but feeble, dying worms;
 Oh fly to Jesus for salvation,
 Or you must meet God's awful frown.
 We warn you in the name of Jesus,
 The awful Judge of quick and dead,
 But if you still refuse to hear us,
 Your blood shall be upon your head.
- 4 Now God is calling ev'ry nation, The bond, the free, the rich, the poor; These are the days of visitation, Sweet gospel grace will soon be o'er; The Lord shall come, all clothed in thunder, And lightning streaming from his eye, Oh, then he 'll cut his foes asunder, And cast them where the damnéd lie.

^{*} This beautiful old tune was set to music by E.J. King, junior anthor of the "Sacred Harp," who died in a few weeks after its publication, in 1844, much lamented by his Christian brethren and musical friends.

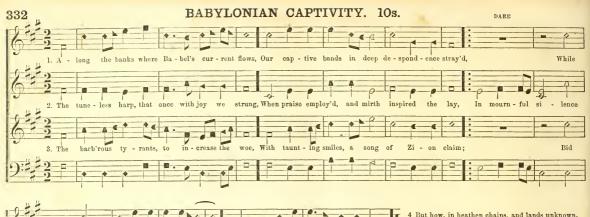








- 3 A home in Heaven! When our pleasures fade, And our wealth and fame in the dust are laid, And strength decays, and our health is riven, We are happy still with our home in Heaven.
 - In Heaven From the blessed thought of our home in Heaven.
- 4 A home in Heaven! When the faint heart bleeds By the Spirit stroke, for its evil deeds, Oh! then what bliss in that heart forgiven, Does the hope inspire of its home in Heaven. In Heaven - From the blessed thought of its home in Heaven.
- 5 A home in Heaven! When our friends are fled To the eneerless gloom of the mouldering dead, We wait in hope on the promise given, That we'll meet up there in our home in Heaven. In Heaven! That we'll meet up there in our home in Heaven.





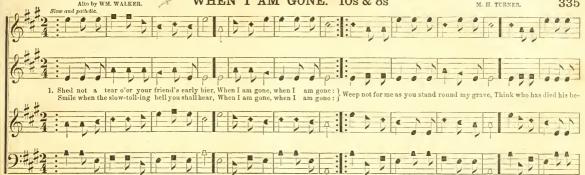
- 4 But how, in heathen chains, and lands unknown,
 Shall Israel's sons a song of Zion raise?
 O hapless Salem. God's terrestrial throne.
- O hapless Salem, God's terrestrial throne, Thou land of glory, sacred mount of praise!
- 5 If e'er my mem'ry lose thy lovely name, If my cold heart neglect thy kindred race, Let dire destruction seize this guilty frame; My hand shall perish, and my voice shall cease
- 6 Yet shall the Lord, who hears when Zion calls, O'ertake her foes with terror and dismay; His arm avenge her desolated walls, And raise his children to eternal day.





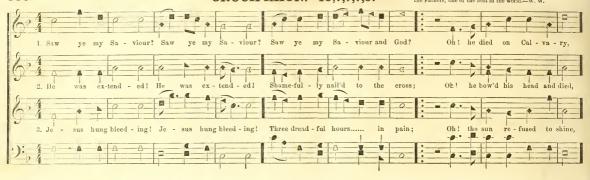
- 3 See barb'rous nations at thy gates attend, Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend; See thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate kings,
 - While ev'ry land its joyous tribute brings.
- 4 The seas shall waste, the skies to smoke decay, Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away; But, fix'd his word, his saving pow'r remains; Thy realm shall last, thy own Messiah reigns.







- 2 Shed not a tear as you all kneel in prayer, When I am gone, when I am gone: Sing a sweet song when my grave you shall see, When I am gone, when I am gone. Sing to the Lamb who on earth once was slain, Sing to the Lamb who in heaven doth reign, Sing till the earth shall be fill'd with his name. When I am gone, I am gone.
- 3 Plant you a rose that shall bloom o'er my grave, When I am gone, when I am gone: Sing a sweet song, such as angels may have, When I am gone, when I am gone, Praise ye the Lord that I'm freed from all care, Pray ye the Lord that my joys you shall share, Look up on high and believe that I'm there, When I am gone, I am gone.





- 4 Darkness prevailed! darkness prevailed!

 Darkness prevail'd o'er the land —

 Oh! the solid rocks were rent,

 Through creation's vast extent,

 When the Jews crucified the God-man!
- 6 When it was finish'd, when it was finish'd, And the atonement was made; He was taken by the great, Wrapp'd in linen elean and sweet, And was in a new sepulchre laid.
- 6 Hail! mighty Saviour! hail! mighty Saviour! Prince, and the author of peace! Oh! he burst the bands of death, And in triumph left the earth — He ascended to mansions of bliss.
- 7 Now interceding, now interceding,
 Pleading that sinners may live:
 Crying, "Father, I have died,
 (O behold my hands and side!)
 To redeem them, I pray thee, forgive!"



3 Great spoils I shall win, from death, hell, and sin; 'Midst outward affliction shall feel Christ within; And still, which is best, I in his dear breast, As at the beginning, find pardon and rest.

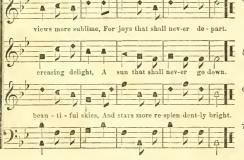
WM. WALKER.

- 4 When I am to die, receive me, I'll cry, For Jesus has loved me, I cannot tell why; But this I do find, we two are so joined He'll not live in glory and leave me behind.
- 5 This blessing is mine, through favor divine, And O, my dear Jesus, the praise shall be thine; In heaven we'll meet in harmony sweet, And, glory to Jesus! we'll then be complete.









- More permanent regions where righteousness
 - Present their bright hills to my view.
- 5 My loved habitation, and gardens, adieu, No longer my footsteps ve greet. A mansion celestial stands full in my view. And paradisc welcomes my feet.
- 6 My weeping relations, my brethren and friends. Whose souls are entwined with my own, Adieu for the present, my spirit ascends Where pleasure immortal is known.
- 7 My cares and my labors, my sickness and pain. And sorrow are now at an end; The summit of bliss I shall speedily gain, The height of perfection ascend.

- There, there, its bright summit appears.
- 9 No lurking temptation, defilement or fear, Again shall disquiet my breast,
 - In Jesus' fair image I soon shall appear. Forever ineffably bless'd.
- 10 My Sabbaths below that have been my delight, And thou the bless'd volume divine,
 - Ye guided my footsteps like stars during night. Adieu, my conductors benign.
- 11 The sun, that illumines the regions of light. Now shines on my eyes from above, But O how transcendently glorious the sight, My soul is all wonder and love!

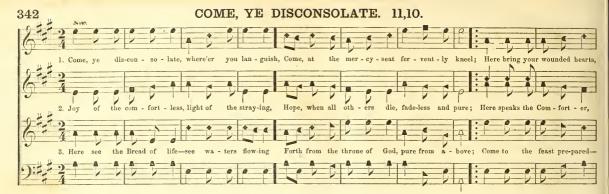




LONE PILGRIM.



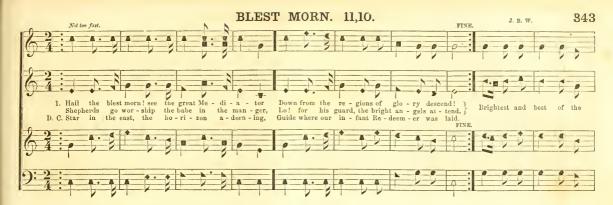
- 3 The cause of my Master compell'd me from home, I bade my companions farewell;
 - I blest my dear children, who now for me mourn -In far distant regions they dwell.
- 4 I wander'd an exile and stranger from home, No kindred or relative nigh;
 - I met the contagion, and sank to the tomb, My soul flew to mansions on high.
- 5 Oh tell my companion and children most dear. To weep not for me now I'm gone : The same hand that led me through seenes most severe, Has kindly assisted me home.
- * 6 And there is a crown that doth glitter and shine, That I shall for evermore wear:
 - Then turn to the Saviour, his love 's all divine, All you that would dwell with me there.
 - * The sixth verse was composed by J. J. Hicks, of North Carolina.





- 4 Oh, to the Saviour come! He will receive you, For He hath felt more than sinners can feel; List how He intercedes—He will relieve you— Earth has no sorrow His blood cannot heal.
- 5 Angels, with sympathy, look down from heaven— They would entreat you his love to secure; None ever sought in vain—all are forgiven— Earth has no sorrow that Heav'n cannot cure.
- 6 Come, ere the lamp of life ceases its burning, Ere death's cold waters shall over you steal; Come, while poor penitents gladly are turning— Earth has no sorrow his blood cannot heal.

The last three stanzas are by Dr E. M. Pendleton, of Sparta, Ga.





- 2 Cold on his cradle, the dew-drops are shining; Low lies his bed, with the beasts of the stall; Angels adore him, in slumbers reclining, Wise men and shepherds before him do fall.
- 3 Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odors of Eden, and off'rings divine, Gems from the mountains, and pearls from the ocean, Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine?
- 4 Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
 Vainly with gold we his favor secure;
 Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
 Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.





- 3 I sigh not for beauty, nor languish for wealth, But grant me, kind Providence, virtue and health; Then richer than kings, and far happier than they, My days shall pass swiftly and sweetly away.
- 4 For when age steals on me, and youth is no more, And the moralist Time shakes his glass at my door, What pleasure in beauty or wealth can I find? My beauty, my wealth, is a sweet peace of mind.
- 5 That peace! I'll preserve it as pure as 'twas given, Shall last in my bosom an earnest of heaven; For virtue and wisdom can warm the cold scene, And sixty can flourish as gay as sixteen.
- 6 And when I the burden of life shall have borne, And death with his sickle shall cut the ripe corn, Reascend to my God without murmur or sigh, I'll bless the kind summons, and lie down and die.



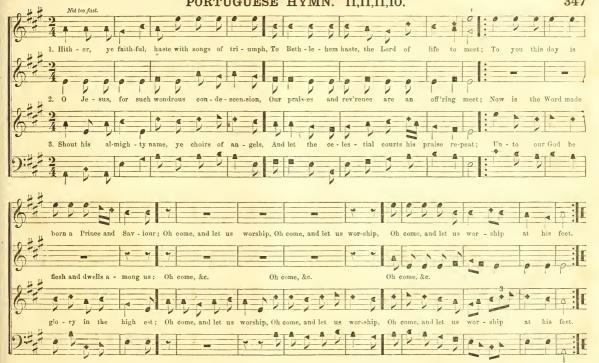


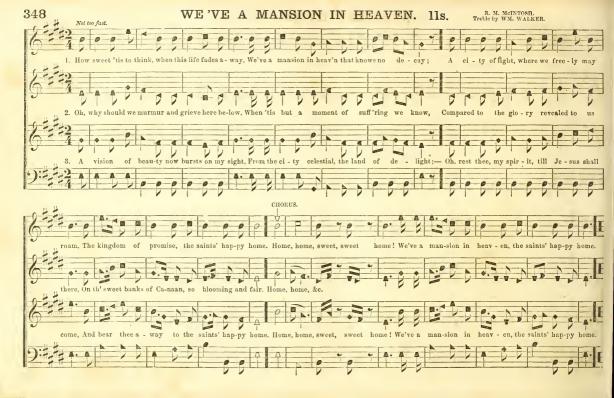
- 4 Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
 Vainly with gold we his favor secure;
 Richer by far is the heart's adoration;
 Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.
- 5 Low at his feet we in humble prostration, Lose all our sorrow and trouble and strife; There we receive his divine consolation, Flowing afresh from the fountain of life.
- 6 He is our friend in the midst of temptation, Faithful supporter, whose love cannot fail; Rock of our refuge, and hope of salvation, Light to direct us through death's gloomy vale.
- 7 Star of the morning, thy brightness, declining, Shortly must fade when the sun doth arise: Beaming refulgent, his glory eternal Shines on the children of love in the skies.

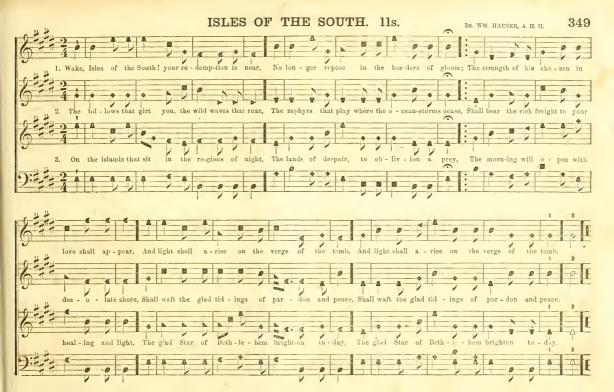


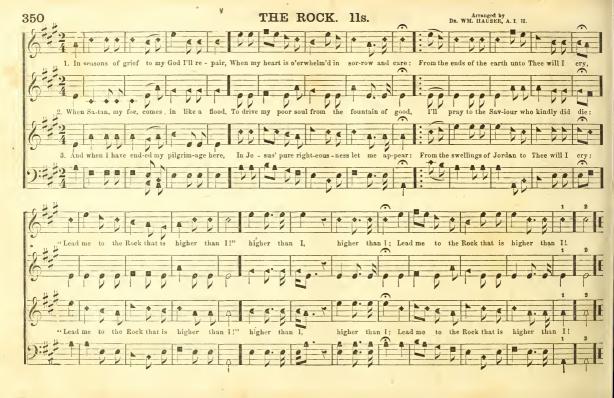


PORTUGUESE HYMN. 11.11.11.10.



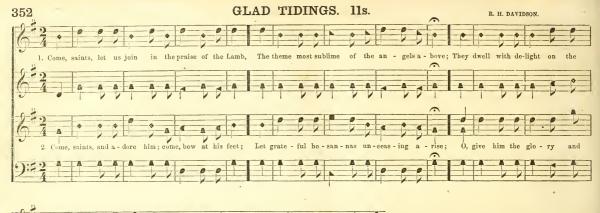






SWEET HOME. 11s.







- 3 Behold to what honors the Saviour is raised;
 He sits on the throne, and he rules over all;
 By man once rejected, by scraphs now praised,
 While pow'rs and dominions, him worshipping, fall.
- 4 They worship the Lamb who for sinners was slain;
 But their loftiest songs never equal his love:
 The claims of his mercy will ever remain,
 Transeending the anthems in glory above.
- 5 Yet even our service he will not despise, When we join in his worship and tell of his name; Then let us unite in the song of the skies, And, trusting his mercy, sing, "Worthy the Lamb."





OF PRAYER, 11s.



- 4 How sweet were the zephyrs perfumed by the pine. The ivy, the balsam, and wild eglantine; But sweeter, ah! sweeter, superlative were The joys I have tasted ||: in answer to pray'r.:||
- 5 For Jesus, my Saviour, oft deign'd there to meet, And bless'd with his presence my humble retreat, Oft fill'd me with rapture and blessedness there, Inditing, in heaven's ||: own language, my pray'r.:|
- 6 Dear bow'r, I must leave you and bid you adieu, And pay my devotions in parts that are new, For Jesus, my Saviour, resides ev'rywhere, And can, in all places | give answer to pray'r. : |





- 2 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:
- 4 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.

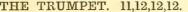




- 4 In vain I attempt to describe what I feel, The language of mortals or angels would fail; My Jesus is precious, my soul's in a flame, I'm raised to a rapture while praising his name.
- 5 I find him in singing, I find him in pray'r, In sweet meditation he always is near; My constant companion, oh may we ne'er part! All glory to Jesus, he dwells in my heart.
- 6 I love thee, my Saviour, &c.
- 7 My Jesus is precious—I cannot forbear, Though sinners despise me, his love to declare; His love overwhelms me; had I wings, I'd fly To praise him in mansions prepared in the sky.









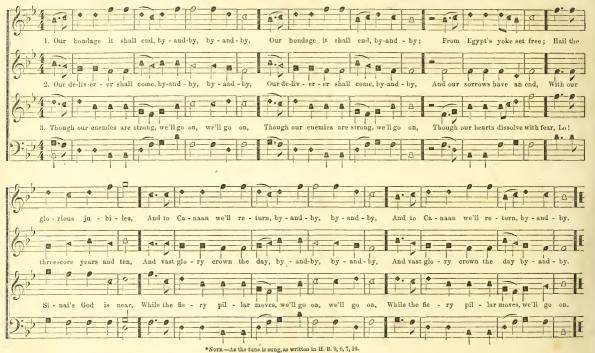


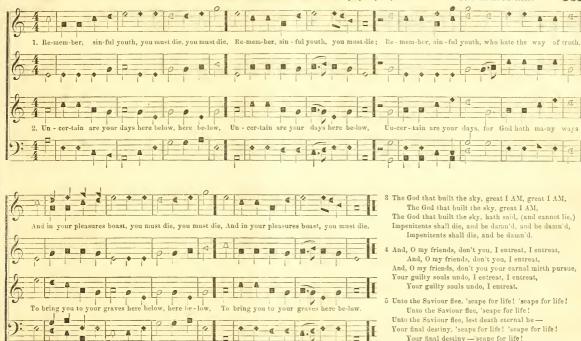
- 3 The trumpet! the trumpet! the dead have all heard, Lo! the depths of the stone-cover'd charnel are stirr'd; From the sea, from the earth, from the south, from the north.
- And the vast generations of man are come forth.
- The judgment! the judgment! the thrones are all set, Where the Lamb and the white-vested elders are met: There all flesh is at once in the sight of the Lord. And the doom of eternity hangs on his word.
- 5 O merey! O merey! look down from above, Great Creator, on us, thy sad children, with love : When beneath to their darkness the wicked are driv'n. May our justified souls find a welcome in heav'n.





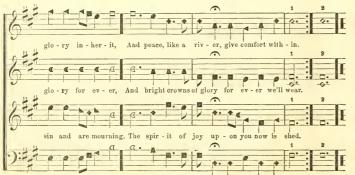
- Christ laid a side his crown for my soul, for my soul, Christ laid a side his crown for my soul. Fill vast e - ter - ni - ty with the news, with the news, Fill vast e - ter - ni - ty with the news.
 - And strike each tuneful string, in his praise, &c. And strike each tuneful string, in his praise.
 - 5 To God, and to the Lamb, I will sing, &c. To God, and to the Lamb, I will sing: To God, and to the Lamb, Jehovah, great I AM, While millions join the theme, I will sing, &c. While millions join the theme, I will sing.
 - 6 And when from death I'm free, I'll sing on, &c. And when from death I'm free, I'll sing on: And when from death I'm free, I'll sing, and joyful be, And through eternity I'll sing on, &c. And through eternity I'll sing on.



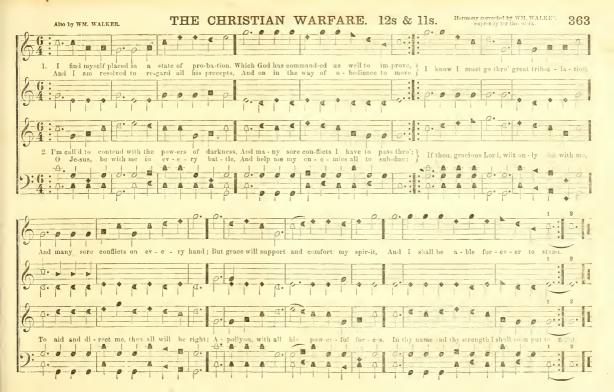


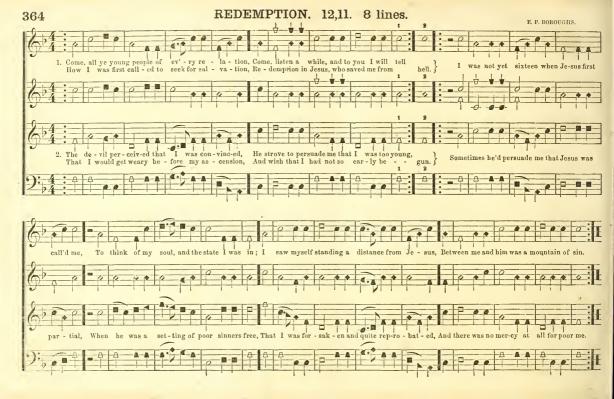
* This is a very dear old tune and song to me. I learned it from the sweet voice of my dear mother (who now sings in Heaven) when I was only three years old, —the first tune I over learned.—W. W.





- Live near to our Captain, and always obey him, This world, fiesh, and Satan must all be denied; Both care and diligence, and prayer without ceasing, Will safe land young converts to riches on high.
- 5 O mourners, God bless you, don't faint in the spirit, Believe, and the Spirit our pardon he'll give; He's now interceding and pleading his merit, Give up, and your souls he will quickly receive.
- 6 If truly a mourner, he's promised you comfort, His good promises stand in his sacred word; O hearken and hear them, all glory, all glory, The mourners are filled with the presence of God.
- 7 O sinners, my bowels do move with desire; Why stand you gazing on the works of the Lord? O fly from the flames of self-devouring fire, And wash your pollution in Jesus' own blood.
- 8 O brethren, in sweet gales now we are all breezing, My soul feels the mighty, the heavenly flame; I'm now on my journey, my faith is increasing, All glory and praise to our God and the Lamb.





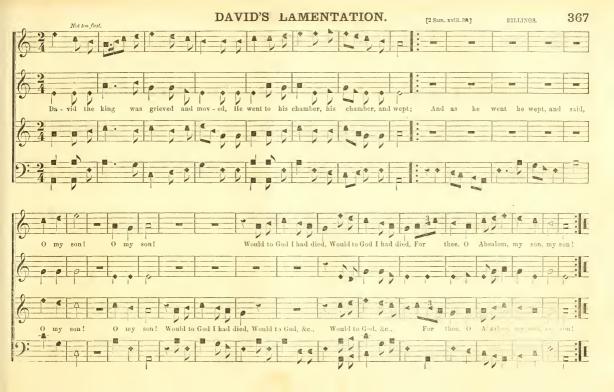


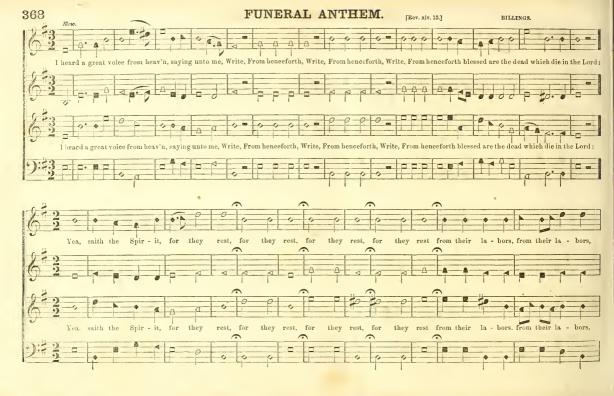
unavoidable circumstances.

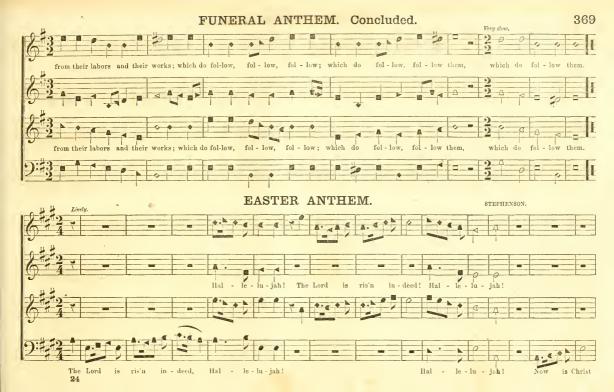




- 4 What beauty will the churches then put on in his sight, Being governed by Jesus, who always does right; No spots on her countenance, in that glorious day, Unnecessary ceremonies vanished away.
- 5 The watchmen will then lift up their voices as one, Bast, west, north, and south, to and fro they will run; In the Spirit's pure testimony, preach up the cross; The mysteries of Babylon will suffer the loss.
- 6 But oh! what a storm of persecution will rage, For the cause of old Babylon too many engage; For, beholding their losses, and beginning to sink, They hope to obstruct the light from shining, I think.
- 7 But truth cuts its way, and love melts down all foes, The pure word of God will conquer all who oppose; The church stands in purity, in peace and in love, In sight of her enemies she rises above.
- 8 Let all who would wish to see Millennium begin, Come out, and be separate from sinners and sin; As soon as the churches are redeemed from sin, The day of Millennium will surely begin.

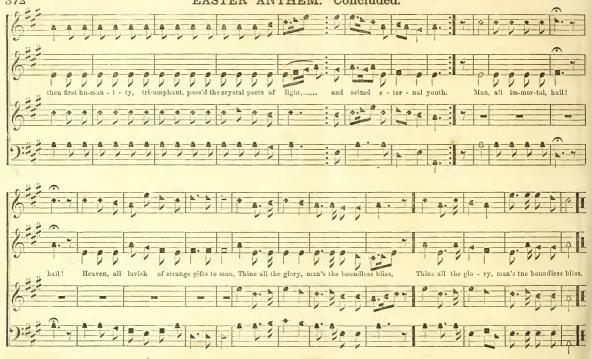












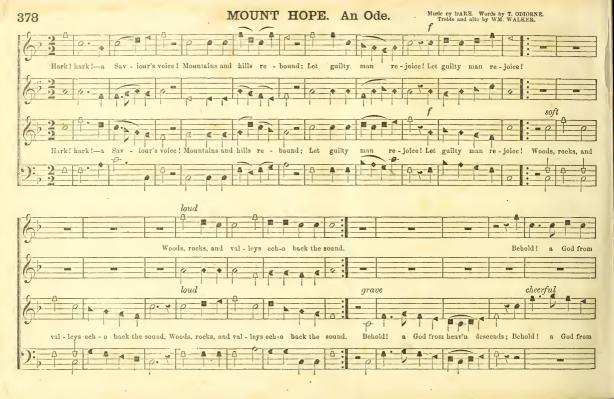






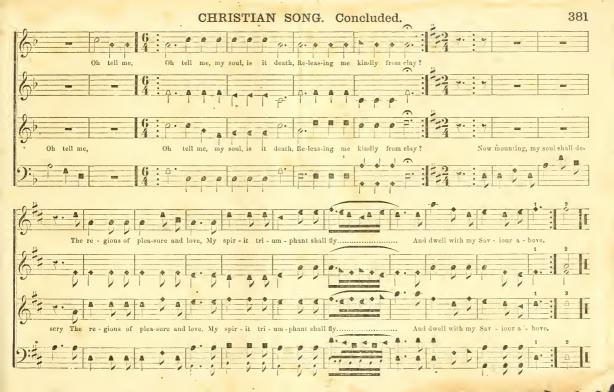












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