# THE <br> SOUTHERN HARMONY 

by<br>William Walker

Edited by Glenn C. Wilcox

First line index by Charles L. Atkins

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xiii Minor Key illustration, G clef, next to last note: read G sharp for $E$
xiii Triple time, Major key, G clef, m 4: read last note as fa
xiv St 2 m 7 : read first four notes with same rhythm as second four
xix Br 2 st 3 m 11 : read first note as half note
xxii Second line of words: read dotting for datting
xxiv Column 1, last paragraph: Perfect fourth, Sharp fourth, Flat fifth are omitted in the list of intervals, although shown in the following illustrations
xxvi Br 3 st 1 m 4: read A sharp for A natural
xxxii Definition of diminuendo as "becoming louder" apparently an editorial oversight, as the first part of the definition is correct
Br 1 st 3 m 8: read first note as C
23 Br 1 st 4 m 5: read whole note
26 Br 2 2nd line of words read: Supported by his power
28 Br 1 st 2 m 8: read last note as half note
$28 \quad \mathrm{Br} 2$ st 4 m 1 : read $F$ clef for $G$ clef
32 St 1 m 2 : read first note as B
32 St l, last note: read as half note
$34 \quad \mathrm{Br} 1$ st 3 m ll: read second note on $B$
36 Br 2 st 1 m last: read whole note
39 Br 2 st 2 m 1 : read first note as E
39 Br 2 st 2 2nd ending: read as E
$42 \quad \mathrm{Br} 1$ st 3 m 3: read shape of second note as $l a$
$43 \quad \mathrm{Br} 2$ st 2 m 3 : read slur on beats 4 and 5
44 Br 1 st 3 m 9: read octaves (lst note) as quarter notes
44 Br 2 st 3 m 2 (first ending) : read octaves as quarter notes
50 Br 1 st 3 m 6: read last note as D
53 Br 2 st 3 m 10: read slur over first two beats only
54. $\operatorname{Br} 2$ st 3 m 10 : read tie on first two notes only

66 Stanza 4, first 2 lines, read: 0 , may my heart, by grace renew'd Be my Redeemer's throne
71 Br 1 st 1 m 4 : read last note on B
73 Br 2 m 2 all parts: read first note as dotted quarter and rest as quarter rest
$\begin{array}{lll}54 & 80 & \text { Br } 2 \text { st 3 lst and 2nd ending: read B flat for D } \\ & 84 & \text { Source illegible, as only one letter showing; if an E, it may }\end{array}$
84 Source illegible, as only one letter showing; if an $E$, it may
refer to E. Jones, the probable author; if a $B$, it may

## Errata

## $\mathbf{m}=$ measure

begin a reference to Baptist Selection (1787), its apparent first printing
86 Br 2 st 3 m l : read last note on E (probably)
88 Br 1 st 2 m 7 : read first note as quarter note
$88 \operatorname{Br} 2$ st 1 and 2 m 2 : read first note as sixteenth, read second note as dotted eighth
88 Br 2 st 2 m 3 : read first note as quarter note
$90 \quad \mathrm{Br} 2$ st 1 m 6: read slur over beats 4 and 5
91 Br 2 st 2 m 4: read half note
92 Br 1 st 4 m 7 : read first note as half note
95 Brl st $3 \mathrm{ml}: \mathrm{F}$ sharp and G sharp reversed in key signature
96 Br 1 st 2 m 4: read last note on D
96 Br 1 st 3 m 12 : read first note (choosing notes) as quarter note
98 Br 2 st 4 m 1 : read second note as E
100 Br 2 st 1 m 3 : read slur over beats 1 and 2
104 Br 2 st 2 m 1 r read last note on E
106 Br 2 st 3 m 10 : read first note on A
107 Read second line of hymn: And let it faint and die;
108 Br 2 st 3 lst ending: read repeat sign one space lower
108 Br 2 st 3 2nd ending: read as G
112 Br 1 st $1 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{4:} \mathrm{read} \mathrm{last} \mathrm{note} \mathrm{as} \mathrm{E}$ (4th space)
112 Br l st $3 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{1:} \mathrm{read} \mathrm{last} \mathrm{note} \mathrm{as} \mathrm{B} \mathrm{(2nd} \mathrm{line)}$
112 Br 2 st 1 m 2 : read first note as B (3rd line)
$112 \mathrm{Br} 2 \mathrm{st} 3 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{2:} \mathrm{read} \mathrm{last} \mathrm{note} \mathrm{as} \mathrm{B} \mathrm{(2nd} \mathrm{line)}$
114 Br 2 st 4 m last: read whole note
123 Br 1 st 3 m 4 : read last note as quarter note
123 Br 2 st 1 m 4: read last note as quarter note
130 Br 1 st 3 m last: read second note on D
130 Br 2 st 2 2nd ending: read shape as $f a$
135 Br 2 st 3 m 5 : read B
135 Br 2 st 3 m 9 : read the two sixteenth notes as eighth notes
136 Br 2 st 2 m 7: read last note as $B$
138 Br 2 st 1 m last: read last note (lower choosing note) as G
139 Br 2 m last, all parts: read either as whole or half notes
145 Br 2 st 1 m 12: read natural sign on 3rd line
147 Br 2 st 1 2nd ending: read B
148 Br 1 st 3 m 7 : read last note as quarter note
$149 \operatorname{Br} 2$ st 1 m 5 : read slur over 3rd and 4th notes

149 Br 2 st 2 m l: read first note as F sharp
157 Br 1 st 2 m last: read natural on 3rd line
158 Br 1 last note all parts: read whole note
158
note all parts: read whole note
61 Br 1 st 4 m 6: read last note as eighth note
161 Rhythm in opening and closing measures, all parts, should agree; in other sources, this is whole note in both measures; also, lst ending omitted here but found in other sources
167 Br 1 st 1 ml : read last note as A
171 Br 1 st 4.m9: read C (2nd space)
175 Br 2 st 4 m 6: read 3rd note as quarter note
176 Br 2 , all parts but counter: add lst and 2nd ending numbers
177 Br 2 st 2 m 2: read fifth note as quarter note
180 Br 1 st 1 m 7 : the apparent fermata should be read as a dotted quarter note, with a slur over beats 1,2 , and 3
180 Br 1 st 3 m ll : read first note as half note
181 Br l st 3 m 12: read third note as whole note
183 Br 2 st 1 m 5 : read dotted whole note
184 Br 1 st $1 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{4:} \mathrm{read} \mathrm{slur} \mathrm{over} \mathrm{beats} 4$ and 5
188 Br 2 st 3 m 4: read natural sign on 3rd space
191 Br 2 st 2 m 4 : read first 3 notes as eighth and two sixteenth notes
191 Br 2 st 4 m last: read D (3rd line)
206 Br 1 st 1 m 2: read last note as $B$
214 Br 2 : add clef signs
215 Add clef signs, both braces
216 Add clef signs, both braces
216 Brl st 2 m 5 : read second note on A (rather than G )
250 Br 2 st 3 m 4 ; read first note as half note
$251 \quad \mathrm{Br} 1$ st $2 \mathrm{~m} \mathrm{12:} \mathrm{read} \mathrm{second} \mathrm{note} \mathrm{on} \mathrm{A}$
252 Br 1 st 3 m 8: read bottom note of choosing notes as G
253 Brlstlm 6: read first two notes on D
253 Br 1 st 3 m 3: read last note on G
265 Br 2 st 3: read F clef
266 Br 2 st 2 m 3 : read first note as dotted quarter note
278 Tune Zion: third stanza incorrectly numbered 2
285 Br 1 st 1 m last: read whole note
285 Brl st 2 m 11: second note ( $l a$ ) probably should be read as E (4th space); all other located sources read in this measure lst note on G (2nd line) second note on A (2nd space) ; also, all other sources show entire composition in triple meter

300 Br 2 st 3 ml : add 2 as denominator of meter signature
313 Br 2 st 2 m 5 : last note should be either E (4th space) or A (2nd space), or shape should be $f a$ if on C; not found in any other source and actual performance is unknown
328 Br 2 st 2 m 6: read meter signature numerator as 3
330 Br 2 st 3 m 6: read as D
333 Br 1 st 1 and 2 lst endings: add fermata
333 Br 2 st 4 m 1 and 2: read first two notes of line as B flat
333 Br 2 st 4 m 8: read first note as whole note
335 Index
Carnsville is listed as the alternate title for The Christian, p. 26

Communion, p. 10, is not in the book
Easter Anthem, p. 190, should read p. 189
Female Convict, p. 160, is not in the book
Happiness, p. 38, should read p. 40
Nashville, p. 271, is correct, but Indian Convert, p. 133, gives an alternate title of Nashville, which is omitted from the index; the two tunes are dissimilar
Natchez is omitted as the alternate title for Morning Worship, p. 285
Paxton is omitted as the alternate title for Joy to the World, p. 281

Resignation, p. 26, should read p. 38
Shepherd, p. 235, should read p. 267
Soda is listed as the alternate title for Tender Care, p. 331
Star in the East, p. 10, should read p. 16
The good old Way, p. 156, is also listed as Good old Way, p. 156

336 Metrical Index
Peterborough, p. 183, omitted from C.M. list
Pacolet, p. 106, omitted; meter given as 7,6
Judgment, p. 47, omitted; meter given as 7,6,7,6,7,7,7,6
The following tunes have no metrical designations and are omitted from this index:
Christian Song, p. 129
Claremont, p. 183
David's Lamentation, p. 213
Easter Anthem, p. 189
Farewell Anthem, p. 214
Funeral Anthem, p. 187
Hail Columbia, p. 141

Heavenly Armour, p. 93
Heavenly Vision, p. 206
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Ode on Science, p. 210
Rose of Sharon, p. 200
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## THE

## SOUTHERN HARMONY, AND MUSICAL COMPANION:

comtaning 4 catice conizction or
TUNES, HYMNS, PSALMS, ODES, AND ANTHEMS: selected from the most eminent authors in the untted states: TOGETHER WITG

LIAARLY ONE HUNDRED NEW TUNTE, WHICE GAVE NEVER BEFORE BEGN PIJBLISHMD;
sulted to most of the metres contained in watts's hymins and psalms, mercer's cluster, dossey s CHOICE, DOVER SELECTION, METHODIST HYMN DOOK, AND BAPTIST HARMONY;

AHD WELL ADAPTED TO
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF EVERY DENOMINATION, SINGING SCHOOLS, AND PRIVATE SOCLETLLS:
aISO, AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF YUSTC, THE RUDIIENTS OF MUSIC, AND PLALN RULES FOR BEGINNEES

## BY WILLIAM WALEER.

Aing unto Cod, ye thagdome of the earth : O aing pralees anto the Lord.-David.
Apeaking to yourselves in paalme, and hymns, and apiritual conge, siaging end making melody in your hearte to the Lori.- Patio.
EEF EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.
PIILADELPIIA:
PLBLISHED BI E. W. MILLER. GEORGE STREET, ABOVE ELEVENTH.




## PREFACE TO NEW EDITION.

Tue Autnor, feeling grateful to a generous public for the very liberal patronage which they have given the former editions of the Coutiern Harmony, has endeavoured to remedy the only deficiency which he has heard mentioned, by adding a large number of good tunes for church use, together with several excellent new pieces never before published, which has enlarged the work about forty pages, and makes it one of the largest Music Books ever offerod at the same price. Therefore he hopes to secure that continued and increased patronage which it may merit from those who love the Songs of Zion.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Spartambura, S. C., January, 1847.

## PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION.

Since the Soutimen Harmony was first published, many of the tunes having gone out of use, the Author determined to revise the work, and leave out those pieces, and supply their places with good new tunes, which have been selected for their intrinsic worth, and great popularity, and highly devotional character. He has also enlarged the work with thirty-two pages of excellent music, many of the tunes being suitable for revival occasions. All of which he hopes will be found entirely satisfactory to the many friends and patrons of the Southern Harmony.

The Author low tenders his grateful thanks to a generous and enlightened public for the very flattering manner in which the former editions of this work have been received, and hopes that this revised edition may be duly appreciated, and the demand for it increase as its merits may deserve.

WILLIAM WALKER.
Spartanburg, S. C., July, 1854.

## PREFACE TO FORMER EDITION.

Tre compiler of ths work, having been solicited for several years by his brother teachers, pupils, and other friends, to publish a work of this kind, has consented to yield to their solicitations.
In treating upon the rudiments of Music, I have endeavoured to lead the pupil on step by step, from A, B, C, in the gamut, to the more abstruse parts of this delightful science, having inserted the gamut as it should be learned, in a pleasing conversation between the pupil and his teacher.

In selecting the Tunes, Hymns, and Anthems, I have endeavoured to gratify the taste of all, and supply the churches with a number of good, plain tunes, suited to the various metres contained in their different Hymn Books.

While those that are fond of fuged tunes have not been neglected, I have endeavoured to make this book a complete Musical Companion for the aged as well as the youth. Those that are partial to ancient music, will here find some good old acquaintances which will cause them to remember with pleasure the scenes of life that are past and gone; while my youthful companions, who are more fond of modern music, I hope will find a sufficient number of new tunes to satisfy them, as I have spared no pains in trying to select such tunes as would meet the wishes of the public.

I have also selected a number of excellent new Songs, and printed them under the tunes, which I hope will be found satisfactory.
Some object to new publications of music, because the compilers alter the tunes. I have endeavoured to select the tunes from original authors. Where this could not be done, and the tune having six or seven basses and trebles, I have selected those I thought most consistent with the rules of composition.

I have composed the parts to a great many good airs, (which I could not find in any publication, nor in manuscript,) and assigned my name as the author. I have also composed several tunes wholly, and inserted them in this work, which also bear my name.
The compiler now commends this work to the public, praying God that it may be a means of advancing this important and relightful science, and of cheering the weary pilgrim on his way to the relestial city above.

## ГHE GAMUT, OR RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

## PART FIRST.

OF MUSIC.

## Poril. What is Music ?

## Tracesn. Music is a succession of pleasing sounda.

P. On what is music written?
T. On five parallel lines including the spaces between them, which is called a stave; and tnese lincs and spaces are represented by the first soven letters in the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. These letters also represent the seven sounds that belong to each key-note in music: when eight letters are used, the first $1 s$ repeated.
P. How many parts are there used in vocal music?

1. Commerly only four; viz Bass, Tenor, Counter, and Treble; and the lettera are placed on the staves for the several parts in the following order, commencing at the space beluw the first line in each stave.
bass stave natural.



You may observe that the letters are named or called by the names of the four notes used in music. You see in the above staves that $F$ is named faw, $C$ sol, $A$ law, 8 me, $C$ faw, $D$ sol, $E$ law, and $F$ faw again; every eighth letter being the fira repeated, which is an octave; for erery eighth is an octare.
P. How many notes aro there usel in music, what are their names, and how are they numile 1
r All notes of inusic wrich represent sounds are called by foar names, and each sote is known by its shape, riz.; the me is a diamond, faw is triangle, sol is round, and ${ }^{\text {new }}$ is square. See the example.

. But in some music books the tunes are wntten in round notes entirely. How Lo we know by what names to call the notes in these books ?*
T. By first finding the me for me is the governing and leading note; and when that is found, the noles on the limes and spaces in regular succession are called, faw, sol, law, faw, sol, law, (twice, and those below the me, law, sol, faw, law, eol, faw, (twice;) after which me will come again. Either way, see the following-

* For singing Doe, Rae, See, seven syllables and numerals, see p. Ixxi.


This is the rule for singing ruund notes, You must therefore observe that the natural place for the me $m$ parrs of music is on that line or space represented by $\mathbf{B}$. But if $B$ be flat, $b$ me is on. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . E

B $b$ and $E$ b it is on. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $A$
BbE $b$ and $A b$ it is on............................................ D
BbEDAb and D b
. F
If $F$ be sharp, $\# m e$ is on
.. 1
F 摒 and C it is on. ..................................................



As in the following example, viz:

P. How wany marks of sound or kinds of notes are there used in music? T. There are six kinds of notes used in music, which differ in time. They are the memibreve, minim, crotchet, quaver, semiquaver, and demisemiquaver.
scant of motis.

The following ecale will show, at one view, the proportion ono note bears $w$ another.

P. Explan the rems.
T. The semibreve, or bar rew, is a black square underneath the third line. The mimm rest is the same mark above the third line
The crotchet rest is something like an inverted figure seven.
The quaver rest resembles a right figure of seven.
The semiquaver rest resembles the figure seven with an additional mark to the left The demisemiquaver rest is like the last described, with a third mark to the left.
The two bar rest is a strong bar reaching only across the third space.
The four bar rest is a strong bar crossing the second and third space and third line. The eight bar rest is two strong bars like the last described.
NGTK.-There notes are sounded sometimes quicker, and sometimes slower, according to the meveral moods of time. The notes of themselves always bear the salne proportion to each other, whatever the mood of time may he.

## OF THE SEVERAL MOODS OF TIME.

P. Please tell me how many moods of time there are in music.
T. There are nine moods of time used; four of common, three of triple, and two of compound.
P. Why are the first four moods called common tume moode!
T. Because they are measured by even numbers, as $2,4,8$, sec.
$P$. Why are the next three called triple moods?
T. Because they are measured by odd numbers, having either thres minims, three crotchets, or three quavers, in each bar.
$P$. Why are the last two called compound time mools?
T. Because they are compounded of common and triple; of common, as the bar is divided equal, the fall being equal to the rise in keeping time; and of triple, as each half of the bar is three fold; having either three crotchetts, three quavers, or notes to that amount, to each beat.
$\boldsymbol{r}$. Please explain the several moods of time in their order.
MOODS OF COMMOR TIME

The first mood is known by a plain $C$, and has a
emibreve or ita quantity in a mmasure, sung in the semibreve or ita quantity in a mosasure, sung in the and two up.


The second mood is known by a $C$ with a bar
through it, has the same measure, sung in the ume
of three seconds-four neats in a bar, two down and two up.
dduu d dru
dd uu
The third mood is known by a $C$ inverted, somotimes with a bar through it, has the same measure-
as the first two, sung in the time of two secondstwo beats in a bar. This mood is sometimes
marked with the figure 4 above 4, thus, $\frac{\overline{4}}{4}$

d u d u du
The fourth mood is known by a figure 2 over a figure 4, has a minim for a measure note, sung in the time of one sccond-tivo beats in a bar, one down and the other up.

moons of tripie time.
du
d $u$
1 d du

The first mood of triple time is known by a figure 3 over a figure 2, has a pointed semibreve, or three minims in a measure, sung in the time of three $\frac{5}{7}$ seconde-three beats, two down and one up.

ddudd t du
1231123123
The second mood is known by a figure 3 over a 1 , has a pointed minim or three crotchets in a meanure, and sung in 2 seconds-three beats in a bar, two down and one up.


The third mood is known by the figure 3 above figure 8, has three quavers in a measurc, and sung in the time of one second-three beats in a bar, two down and one up


## mode of compoomd time

 bests in a bar, one down and one up.


The second mode of compound time is
cnown by the figure 6 above an 8 , has six cnown by the figure 6 above an 8 , has six
quavers in measure, sung in the time of one second and a half-two beats in a bar one down and one up.
$I$. What do the figures over the bar, and the letters $d$ and $u$ unde $t$, in the above exa;nples of time, mean?
T. The figures show how many beats there are in each bar and the letter a shows when the hand must go down, and the $u$ when up.
$\boldsymbol{P}$. What general rule is there for beating time!
T. That the hand fall at the beginning, and rise at the end of each bar, in all moods of time.
P. Do you suppose those moods, when expressed by ggures, have any particular signification, more than being mere arbitrary characters?

T I think they have this significant meaning, that the lower figure shows how many parts or kinds of notes the semibrnve is divided into, and the upper figure signifies how many of such notes or parts will fill a bar-for example, the first mood of compound time, ( 6 alove 4,) shows the semibreve is divided into four parts-i.e. into crotchets (for four crotchets are equal to one semibreve;) and the upper figure 6 shows thiat six of these parts, viz. crotchets, fill a bar. So of any other time expressed by figurea.
P. How shall we with sufficient exactness ascertain the proper time of each beat in the different moods?
T. By making use of a pendulum, the cord of which, from the centre of the ball to the pin from which it is suspended, to be, for the several moods, of the following lnotion --

For the first and third moods of common ume, the first of triphe and first of compound, [all requiring second beats,]................ For the second mood of common, second of triple, and first of compound,
For the fourth of common
22110
........................................... 124.10
Then for every swing or vibration of the ball, count one beat, accompanying th motion with the hand, till something of a habit is formed, for the scveral moods $\alpha$ time, according to the different lengths of the cord, as expressed above.

Nors.-If teachers would fall upon this or some other method, for ascertaning and keeping the true time, there would not be so mach difficulty among singers, taught at different achools, about timing music together; for it matters not how well individual singera may perform, if, when several of them perform together, they do no keep time woll, they disgust, instead of pleasing their hearers.

## OF ACCENT

## P. What is meant by accent

T. Accent is a particular empnasis or swell of voice on a certain part of the measure which is according to the subdivision of it, and is essential to a skilful performance of music, as the chief intention of accent is to mark emphatical words more sensibly, and express the passions mire feelingly. If the poetry be good, and the music skilfully adapted, the importart words will fall upon the accented parts of the bar. Should emphatical words happon on the unaccented part, the music shonld always bend to the words.
$\boldsymbol{P}$. What part of the measure is accented in the several mools of time?
T. The first three moods of common time are accented on the first and third notes in the measure when the bar is divided into four equal parts; and the fourth mood is accented on the first part of the measure when only two notes are in a bar; if cour accent as in the first three. In triple time, when the measure is divided into three accent as in the arst three. In triple time, when the measure is divided into three equal parts, the accent is on the first and third; if only two notes are in a bar, th
accent is always on the longest note. In compound time the accent is on the first accent is always on the longest note. In compound time the uccent is on the first
and fourth notes in the measure, when the bar is divided into six equal paits. and fourth notes in the measure, when the bar is divided into six equal paits
Couplet accent is when two notes are accented together, as two quavers in the fira three moods in common time, or two crotchets in the first mooll of trijur tare. \&os In keeping time the accent is alwavs strongest with the down lieats

## directions for beativa mine

## P. How must I beat time?

T. In the first two moods of common time, for the finst beat, lightly atrike the end of your finger on whatever you beat upon; second, bring down the heel of your hand; third, raise your hand a little and shut it partly up; fourth beat, raise it up even with your shoulder, and throw it open at the same time, which completes the bar. The third and fourth moods, for the first beat let the hand fall; second, raise it up. The first two beats in triple time are the same an in the first of common time; third beat, raise the hand up. Compound time is beat in the same manner as in the third of common. Be careful that the motion of the hand should be always gentle, gracefll, and regular, and never raise it much above a level with your shoulder

CHARACTERS USED IN MUSIC.


c $\mathbf{F}$ Clef
The F Clef


Is placed on the fourth tine of the stave, and belongs to the bass a lower part in music; is is zometimes used in counser.




OF SYNCOPE OR SYNCOPEED NOTES.
P. What is meant by syncope, or syncopeed notes?
T. It is when a note is set out of its usual order, requiring the accent to be
upon it, as though it were in the usual place of the accent, as in common tume having half the time of the measure in the middle; as a minim between tw; crotchets, or a crotctict preceding a pointod minim, or a crotchet between two quavers, des.

## gYAMPLES OF gYBCOPERD NOTEB



## OF THE KEYS OR KEY NOTES.

$\boldsymbol{P}$. What is meant by the keys in music, how many are there, and how are they known?
T. The key note of every correct piece of music is the leading note of the tune, by which all the other sounds throughout the tune are compared, and is always the last note in the bass, and gencrally in the tenor. If the last note in the bass be faw immediately above me, the tune is on a aharp or major key; but if law immediately below me, it is a flat or minor key.
There are but two natural places for thus keys, $A$ and $C$. A is the natural place of the flat key, and C the natural place of the sharp key. Without the aid of the fiats and marpe nt the beginning of the stave, no tune can rightly be set to any other than these two natural keys; but by the he!p of these, me, the centre, leading and govering note, and of course the keya, are removed at pleasure, and form what are called artificial keys, producing the same effect as the two natural keys; i. e. by fixing the two semi or half tones equally distant from the kev notes The difference between the major and minor keys is as follows; the major key note has its 3d, 6th, and 7th intervals, ascending half a tone higher than the same intervals ascending from the minor key note; and this is the reason some tunes are on a sharp key, and others on a fat key This also is the reason why music eet oo the major or sharp key is cenerally sprightly and cheerful; whereas music vet to the minor or fat tey is pengenerally sprightly and cheerful; whereas music set to the minor or flat zey is pen-
ave and melancholy. Sharp key tunes suit to sing hymns and pailina of praime and ave and melancholy. Shary key lunes tuit to sung hymns and pain

OF TONES AND SEMITONES.

## $\boldsymbol{P}$ What is meant by tones and semi or half tones?

T. There are said to be but seven sounds belonging to every key note in music, every eighth being the same, and is called an octave. Therefore these sounds are represented by only seven letters. These sounds in music are called tones; five of them are called whole tones, and two of them eemitones or half tones. The natural places for the semitones are between B and $C$, and between $E$ and $F$, and they are always between me and faw, and law and faw, find them where you may.
$\boldsymbol{P}$. Are the semitones always between the same letters in every tune?
T. No; although the natural situation of semitones are between BC and EF yet their situations, as well as the two keys, are very often altered by flate and sharpm set at the beginning of the tune. You therefore remember that the natural place for the me is on $\mathbf{B}$, but if $B$ be flat, me is on $E$, \&cc. ; and if $F$ be sharp, me is on $F$, sce. Of course, if the me is removed, the semitones are as the sernitonen are alway between me and faw, and law and faw.
P. Well, my grod teacher, I am very much obliged to you for this explanation for $I$ have studied a great deal about them, but it is now plain to me.
T.Well, my studious pupil, as yoll understand these rulos pretty weill, van ay now proceed to singibe

OF SOUNDING TIIE EIGHT NOTES.
f. Plcase tell mo how to sound the eight notes, and where 1 must commence ?
T. Commerce first on fant, the major or sharp key note on the tenor and trable stave: then ascend sofly from one sound to another till you sing the eighth note on
tne fifth line, which is an octave ; then descend, falling soflly from ono sound to tno other till you end at the close. Then commence on law, the minor or flat koy note. ascend and deacend in the mame manner till you come to the close. By tbis you learn the difference between the major and minor moods or keys.
Aftor having soundod the eight notes several timen, you may go on to eing the Antor having sounded the eight notes several times, you
other lessons for tuning the voico, and then some plain tunes.


THE GAMUT OR RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC




INTERVALA

NO PE -7 stuade own the wound plare of the accent, and i ever the balf accent.
\|f transposed, will either be on the 2 d and 4th degrees as above stated, yet wild the

## PART SECOND.

## INTRODUUTION TO THE GENERAL SCALE, AND RULES FOR

 PITCHING OR KEYING MUSIC.Tas following ts a representation of the general scale, showing the connexion of the parts, and also what sound of the general scale each letter, line, or space in either of the octaves represents: for instance, A the minor key, occupies the 2 d , 9 th, and 16th sounds of the general scale: C, the matural major key, the 4th, 11th, and 18th. Thus, it will appear that every octave being unison, are considered one and the same cound. Although the last in the bass is the key note, and in case the me is not
same propriety we may suppose them on the 9th, lith. \&c. degrees; for when we refer to a pitchpipe for the sound of either of the foregoung keys, if it be jroperly constructed, it will exactly correspond to the gth. 11th, \&c. Eounds of the general scale. Then by descending the octave, we get the sound of the natural key; then scale. Then by descending the octave, we get the sound of the natural key; then
by ascending a 3d, 4th, or 5th, as the tune may require, we readily discover whether by ascending a 3d, th, or 5th, as the tune may require, we readily discover whether
the piece be properly keyed. If we find, atter descending the octave, we can ascens the piece be properly keyed. In we find, atter descending the octave, we can ascend
to the highest note in the tenor or treble, and can pronounce them with ease and freedom, the piece may be said to be properly keyed; but if, on the contramy, after descending, we find it difficult to ssecnd as above, the piece is improperly keyed, and should be set lower.
Norx.-This method of proving the keys is infallible to individuals, and wiH how good in choirs, when we suppose the teacher or leader capable of judging for the commonality of voices.


The foregoung tcale coinonwes tnree octaves, or twenty-two eounds.

The F clef,
F: uscel on the fourth line in the bese, shows that that tine is the 7th - sou ad in the general scale.
used on the second line in the tenor and treble, shows that that line, THe G clof, -7 in the tenor, is the cighth mound in the general scale, and in the treble, (when performed by a femalo voice, the fifteenth sound; for if the treble, as well as the tenor, were performed entirely by men, the general scale would comprise only fifteen sounds: hence, the treble atave is only raised an octave above that of tenor, in consequence that female voicea are naturally an octave above men's, and to females the treble is ueually assigned. The stars (") show the natural places of the semitouea.

When the is used, (though it has now become very common to write When the $C$ clef $]\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { counter on either the } G \text { or } F \text { clefs, }) \text { the middle line in the } \\ \text { counter is in uniscn with the thid space in tenor, ( } C \text {, }) \text { and }\end{array}\right.$ counter is in uniscn with the thifu sprace in tenor, $(C$,$) and$
a seventh above the midule line in the bass, \&c.

Three octave being more than any common volce can perform, the bass is assigned to the gravest of men's voices, the tenor to the highest of men's, and the assigned to the gravest of men's voices, the tenor to the highest of men's, and the
treble to the female veices: the counter (when used) to boys, and the gravest of the female voicer.
' T wo sounds equally high, or equally low, however unequal in their force, are said to be in unison, one with the other. Consequently, $E$ on the lower line in the treble stave, is in unison with $E$ on the fourth space in the tenor; and $E$ on the third space in bass, is in unison with $E$ on the first line of the tenor, and an octave below $E$, the lower line in the treble. $0 \leq$ See the General Scale. From any one letter in the seneral scale, to another of the same name, the interval is an octave-as from $\mathbf{B}$ to B, D to D, \&cc.
Agracably to the $\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ clefs usal in the general scale, a note on any line or pace in the bass, is a sixth below a note on a corresponding line or space in the winer, and a thirteenth below a note in the treble occupying the same line or space, aten the treble is performed by femalea.) 0 S See the General Scalo. Supront we
place $n$ note on $D$, muddle line of the bass, anolher on B , the mudale line of the tenor or treble, the interval will appear as just stated: and to find any other inter ral. count orther ascending or descending, fot the case may te.

EIABPLE.


In counting intervals, remember to include both notes or letters-thos, in counting a sixth in the above example, $D$ is one, $E$ is two, $F$ is three, $G$ in four, $A$ tive, and $B$ six.
In the above example, the notes in the treble and air are placel in unison with each other. Dut asuigning the treble to fermale voices, and the air to men's wices, (as is customary, an uctave must be added to the notes in the treble, (as previously olserved of a woman's voice being an octave more acute than a man's,) the interval then being the base and treblo-in the first bar, would be a fifteenth or double octave, in the third bar, the note on $\mathbf{B}$ in the treble, a thirteenth above $D$ in the bass, fce. Oberve that an octave apd a second make a ninth; an octave and a third make a tenth; an octave and a loarth make an eleventh; an octave and afth make twelfth; an octave and a sixth, a thirteenth; an octave and a eaventh, a furteenth two octaves, a fiftenth, dre always including both the first and lat nota.

## THE GAMUT, OR RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

When a ledger line is added to a treble stave, a note uccupying it in said to be in alt; and when the notes descend below the bee stave, they are termed doubles.


TERMS BY WHICH THE DIFFERENT INTERVALS IN THE GAMUT ARE DENOMINATED.

1. An interval composed of $a$ tone and a semitone, -- from $\mathbf{B}$ to $\mathbf{D}$, is called a minor third.
2. An interval composed of two full tones, as from
3. An interval composed of two full tones and a amitoue, as from me to law; i. es from B to E, is called of fourth

4. An interval composed: of tire full tones, as $f$ from fan to me, $i$, e. from $F$ to $B$, is called a triton, or fourth redundant.

2
5. An interval composed of three tones and a serbtone, as from fam to sol, i. e. from $\mathbf{C}$ to $\mathbf{G}$. or from G to D, is called a fifth.

6. An interval compered of three tones and two semitones, as from law to flaw, i. e. from E to C, called e sixth minor.

7. An interval composed of four tones and a semitone, as from fay to law, i. e. from $\mathbf{C}$ to A , it called a sixth major.

8. An interval composed of four tones and two 7 semitones, as from sol to flaw, i. e. from $D$ to $C$, is called a fth minor. [See next example.]

9. An interva, composed of five tones and a semi- 9 ,
tone, as from frow to me, i. e. from C to B , is called a
seventh major.
 semitones, is called an octave, (as has already been observed.) $0-5$ sEe examples of the three last mentoned intervals.

The preceding intervals are counted ascending, or upwards. and the sharpe (d) indicate the places and number of the semitones in each

Noty.--The semitones always the between me and taw and law and hew

THF, GAMUT. OR RUDIMENTS OF MUSI3

## OF HARMONY AND COMPOSITION

Having given an explanation of the different intervals contaned in the octave, and the manner in which the parts of music are connected, I proceed to show how they may be ised in composition to produce harmony.
Harmony consists in the proportion of the distance of two, three, or four sounds, performed at the same time, and mingling in a most pleasing manner to the ear.
The notes which produce harmony, when sounded togethes, are called concords, and thitir intervals, consonant intervals. The notes which, when sounded together, produce a disagreeable sound to the car, are called discords, and their intervals, dissomant intersals. There are but four concords in music-viz.: unison, third, fifth, and sixth; (their eighths or octaves are also meant.) The unison is called a perfect chord, and commonly the fifth is so called; if the composer please, however, he may make the fifth imperfect, when composing more than two parts. The third and sixth are called imperfect, their chords being not so full, nor so agreeable to the ear, as the perfect : but in four parts the sixth in often used ingtead of the fifth so in effect there are bat three concords, employed together, in composition.
N B. The meaning of imperfect, signifies that it wants a semitone of its perfecLions, to what it does when it is perfect: for as the lesser or imperfect third includes but three half tones, the greater or major third includes four, \&cc. The discords are a second, a jourth, a scventh, and their octaves; though the greater fourth sometimes somes very near to the sound of an imperfect chord, it being the same in ratio as the minor fifth. Indeed some composers (the writer of these extracts is one of them) wem very partial to the greater fourth, and frequently admit it in composition. The following is an example of the several concords and discords, and their octaves under Chem:

|  | coxconps, |  |  |  |
| ---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single Chords. |  |  |  |  |
| Their Octaves. | 1 3 5 6 3 4 7 <br> 8 10 12 13 9 11 14 <br> 15 17 19 20 16 18 21 <br> 22 24 20 27 23 25 28 |  |  |  |

Notwithstanding the 2d, 4th, 7th, acc, are properly discords, yet a skilful compoea may use them to some advantage, provided a full chord of all the parts immediately follow: they will then answer a similar purpose to acid, which being tasted immediately previous to sweet gives the latter a more pleasing flavour. Although the 4th is reafly a discord,-yet it is wery often used in composition. The rough sound of the 4th may be so mollified by the sweetness of the 5 th and 8th as to harmonize almost us well as any three sounds in nature; and it would be reasonable to suppoee that where We have !wo perfect chords, a discord may be introduced with very little violation to the lp.., of harmony ; but as it is the most difficult part of composition to use a discord in sach a manner and place as to show more fully the power and beauty of music, we think composers should only use them sparingly, (as it is much better to have all sweet than to have too much sour or bitter,) and always let them be followed by a perfect chord.

## UN THE TRANSPOSITION OF KEYS.

The reason why the two natural keys are transposed by flats and sharps at the beginning of the stave, is to briag them within the stave, and to bring the masic within the compass of the voice. The key notes or places of the keys are alorays found ir the last note of the bass of a correct tune, and is either faw immediately above me the sharp key—or law immediately below me the flat key. The reason why one ture is on a aharp, lively key, and another cn a flat, melancholy key, is, that every third, sixth and seventh, ascending from the sharp key, are ualf a tone higher than the same intorvals ascending from the flat key note. For instance, a chird ascending from the sharp key note faw, (being a major third,) is very different from a third ascending sharp key note faw, (being a major third, is very different from a third ascending
fron law the flat key note, (a minor third,) and so of other intervals. Any persen fron law the flat key note, (a minor third,) and so of other intervals. Any persen
may be convinced of this by hearing a tune sung first in a flat and afterwards in a may be convinced of this by hearing a tune sung first in a flat and afterwards in a
sharp key; when if the parts are correctly carried on, the choids will be entirely sharp key; when if the parts are correctly carried on, the cholds will be entirely
ehanged, and the tune as first sung, will scarcely be recognised or thought to be une ehanged, and the tune as first sung, will scarcely be recognised or thought to be ure
tame; we will give one cxample. Inet Windham tine be sung on its proper flatkey. and then on a shary hey, and the intervals will be entirely changed, and no with any other tune. (See the example.)

THE GAMUT, OR RUDLMENTS OF MUSIG

## מXAMPLE

WINDHAM—on the fiat key law, itw proper koy.


## WINDHAM-on the sharp key faiv.



EXAMPLES OF THE KEYS.
In the Major key, from law to fam, its thind, the unterval is two toness [a Major thind]-from faw to law, its sixth, the inter val is four tones and a semiIme, [ 4 Major sixhb]-and from faw to ma, its eeventh, the interval is five tones and a sernitune, [a Major seventh.]
In the Minor key, from law to faw, its shird, the interval is one tone and a semitome, [Minor third]from law to faw, its sixth, the interval is three tones and two semitones, [a Minor sixth] and from haw to sol, its seventh, the interval is four tones and two semitones, [a Minor meventh.]

To prove the ntility of removing the key, I will prodace two examples. Finst, Lat the tune "Suffield" be writen on tey note A, (naturat that key,) instead of E, its proper key-and, besides the inconvenience of multiplying ledger lines, few voices would be able to perform it-the treble in particular.

SUFFIELD-on E, its proper key, from the repeat.


The same on A, the askumod, or natural key A.


Second, Let "Complainer" be written on key note C, (natural sharp key,) instead of $\mathbf{G}$, its proper key, and there are but few that could perform it,-the teanr in particuler.

COMPLAINER-on G, its proper key, from the repeat.


The same on the assumed, or natural key $C$.


The me, and consequently the keys, is removea elther by sharping its fifth or flating its fourth. thus:


This accounts for the customary rues of transposition, 72.

## The natural place for me i

is. ........
If $B$ is $b$, me is on...
. 1
If $B$ and $E$ is $b$, me is on.
................................................ A
If $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, \mathrm{A}$, and D is b , me is on
If $B, E, A, D$, and (E is $b$, me is on...
If $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E}, \hat{A}, \bar{D}, G$, and $C$ is $b$, me is on.
If $F$ be $\#$, me is on.
If $F$ be \#, ne $C$ be is on........
If $F, C$, and $G$ be $\#$, me is on.
If $F, \mathbf{C}$, and $G$ be $\#$; me is on...
If $F, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{G}$, and D be $\#$, me is on
IIF, $\mathbf{C}$, $\mathbf{G}$, and D be \#, me is on.................................................. $G$
If $F$, $C$, $G$, $D$, and $A$ is \#, me is on...................................................... .
If $F, C, G, D, A$, and $E$ is $\#, m e$ is on................................................. .
"By flats the me is driven round,
Till forced on B to stand ite ground;
By sharps the me's led through the keym
Till brought to $\mathbf{B}$, its native place."
a scale, showing the situation of both keys in every trangposition of the me by sharps and flats.

a scale. showing the gituation of the shmitonfs in every transposition of the me by flats and sharpe.


Observe that, by six flats or six sharps, (including the natural place,) both of the keys are placed on every letter in the stave, and by the same number of either character, (including the natural place, the whole octave is divided into semitones; and it is impossible to use another flat or sharp in transposition, for soven wests or sharps wonld only pat them in their natural places. You may aloo observe, that one fat, or six sharpe, placess the keys and semitenes precisely in the gamie situation; and that one sharp, or six flats, has the same effect, and two flats or five sharps. and two aharps or five flats, \&c. ; and with six flats, or one sharp, one of the semitones is in Us natural place ; i. e. between B and C. Also with six sharps, or one flat, one of the ts natural place; i. e. betwcen B and C. Also with six sharps, or one flat, one of the
emitones is in its natural place, $i$. e. between $E$ and $F$, as the natural places of the wemitones is in its natural place, i. e. between $\mathbf{E}$ and F , as the natural places of the
cemitones are between B and $\mathbf{C}$, and $\mathbf{E}$ and F ; and we suppose the reason why semitones are betwcen $\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{C}$, and $\mathbf{E}$ and $\mathbf{F}$; and we suppose the reason why
both of these characters are used in tre 7sposing music, is to save the trouble and both of these characters are used in tre 7sposing music, is to save the trouble and
time of making so many of either character; for a person can make one flat much quicker than six sharps, or one sharp yuirker than six flats, \&c.
Thus I think I have showed satisfactonly how the keys are removed, and how the sectare is divided into semitones ov flats anu sarips, and why both characters are

## BCALE OF KEYG



The figures at the left hand of the column of notes shows the degrees of the sharp key, those at the right hand show the degrees of the tiat isey. This genle shows that the $O$ is between the two keys, and that the first defree of the sharp tey is the first note above the $\delta$, and that the first dearee of the flat key is the first note below the $\diamond$
Every sharp key has its relative flat key a tard below; and every flat key has its relative sharp key a third alnve.
These admit of an ensy and natural transition from one to the $0+t, 2{ }^{2}$.
Every ahorp at the heginning of a tunc takes the place of me. the fourti degree from the sharp kov, and raseen that note half a tone, and reniovas ins me and the key to the fifth, above of to the fourth below

Evory fat at the beginning of a tune takes the place of the me, sinks that note nalf a tone, and removes the me and the key to the fourth above, or to the fifth below.

The seven soundu have also distinct names from their situation and effect in the
-ale. The key note is called the tonic; the next above, or its second, the super-onic-its third, the mediant-its fourth, the subdominant-its fifth, the dominantits sixth, the cubmedient-its seventh, the leading note.

Tonic.


Tonic. Supertonic. Mediant. Subdominank. Dominant. Submediant. Ln note.
The force is so called from its being the principal or pitch of the tune. The supertonic is so called from its being the note above the tonic.
The mediant is so called from its being in the middle way between the tonic and dominant.
The subdominant is so called from its being the fifth below the tonic, as the dominant is the fifth above.
The dominant is so called from its being a principal note, and requires the tonic generally to be heard after it, especially at a close, and is therefore said to govern it. The submediant is so called from its being in the middle way between the tonic and ise fifth below.
The leading note is so called from its loading to the tonic, and is the marp seventh of the scale, and therefore in the minor mode is necessarily sharpened in ascending.

There are also fourteen intervals in the ecale bearing distinct namea. vill ; Unison, Minor second, Major recond, Minor third, Major third, Jerfoct fifu, Minor sixth, Major sixth, Minor seventh, Major seventh, Octave.


[^0]
f1at 5th. Perfect 5th. Minor 6th. Major 6th. Minor 7th. Major 7th. Octave \&
As the scale almits of only twelve semitones, so an octave although by counting the first and last note, which are octaves to each other, and really one and the same sound in effect ; it contains thirteen sounds, yet it has but twelve intervals, because the unison cannot properly be called an interval; and the sharp Courth and flat fifth, although necessarily distinguished in harmony, are performed on keyed instrumente with the same keys, and make but one interval.

## ON THE MODULATION OF KEY.

The modtulation or changing of the key note from one letter or given tone to another, being so frequent in every regular composition, particularly Anthems, that the performers will be very often embarrassed, unless they endeavour to acquire a knowledge or habit of discerning those changes.

The transition from one letter or key is sometimes eftected by gradual preparation, as by accidental flats, sharpa, or naturals. When the change is gradual, the new key is announced ly flats, sharps, or naturals. When the change is sudden, the usual signs or signature at the beginning of the stave are cither altered or removed as in the tune called the Christian's Song, or the Judgment Anthem.

EXAMPLE.
TRANSITION IN THE MAJOR MODE FROM ONE KEY OR LETTER 10 ANOTHFR.

Key of C, into $G$, by a sharp on $F$.


Or five
Ley of $C$, into $F$, by a flat on $B$.

Key of $G$, into $D$, by an additional sharp on $工$

Or faw
Key of $F$, into $C$, by a natural on $B$.


Or me faw
$\infty$
TRANSITION IN THE MINOR MODE, FROM ONE KEY OR LETTER TO ANOTHER.
Key of $A$, into $E$, by one sharp.
Key of $E$, into $B$, by an additional sharp on $C$.


Or lew iav
Os lan law

Kcy of $D$, into $A$, by n natural on $B$


Or law law
Minor Key of $A$, into the major of C.


Sudden change from C major, to $C$ minor.


Fo and those who wish further information with respect to the best method of nooJulation by retauning the sol fawing system, the following observations are added.

In order to do this, the syllables nusi follow into the new key and take the semeplace there which they held in the origingl sey; it a. fave must be the neve key note; major mode or key. If changing from major to minor, law must be the new key, and law mediant to the major key its dominant, and me also its leading note.

There are four different pitches which the composer may consintently change to form any given pitch; viz. the fifth of the given pitch may be changed to the key note by adding such flats, sharps, or naturais, as will place the semitones in their regular degrees in the diatonic scale, (the scale in rommon use,) to the fourth, observing the same order of semitones, or to the sixth, uts relative minor key, or change itself into a minor key if previously major, (see the example,) from $\mathbf{C}$ major to $\mathbf{C}$ minor. In order to modulate into the fourth of the key, the major 7th is made flat. For exemple, in the key of C major, by flatting B, $F$ becomes the key note. To apply the syllables in this case, let C immediately preceding the flat be called sol; preserving the tone of faw, its former name, then by falling a whole tone to B; calling it faw, you come into the key of $F$. In modulating into the fifth of the key, the fourth is made sharp, and becomes the leading note or sharp seventh of the new key. Exam-ple:-In the key of $C$ major by sharping $F$ you make. $G$ the key note. In order to apply the syllables in this case, let $G$ immediately preceding the sharp be called faw, preserving the tone which it held as sol, then by falling half a tone, and calling $F$ me, you arrive at the key of $G$.

This is the method most common to be used in psalmody in modulating from one key to another.
Having gone thus far with our subject, we feel willing to close by making a few observations on the ornameatal part of singing, or what are generully termed graces. I'his is the name generally given to those occasional embellishments which a perforwer or cumposer introduces to heighten the effect of a composition. It consists not only n giving due place to the apogiatura turn, shake, or trill, and other decorative additions, but in that casy, smooth, and natural expression of the passages which best conveys the native beauties and elegancies of the composition, and forms one of the firt attributes of a cultivated and sefined performer

A person or persons may be well acquainted with all the various characters in psalunody, (or music ; they may ulso be able to sing their part in true time, aml yet their peformance te far from pleasing; if it is devoid of necessary embellishments, their manner and bud expression may conspire to render it disagreeable. A few plain hints, and also a few general and friendly observations, we hone will terd to correct these -arors p orgais:Me of vocal munic.

## GENERAL OBBERYATIONB

1. Cars-ahould be taken that all the parts (when singing together) begin ayon their proper pitch. If they are too high, difficulty and perhaps discords will be the consequence; if too low, dulnem end languor. If the parts are not united by their comesponding degrees, the whole piece may be run into confusion and jargon before it ends ; and perhaps the whole occasioned by an error in the pitch of one or more of the parts of only one semitone.
2 It is by po menns necessery to constitute good singers that they should sing very loud. Each one ahould sing wo nof se not to drown the teacher's voice, and each part so soft as will admit the other parta to be distinctly heard. If the teacher's voice canno be beard it cannot be initated, (as that is the best way to modulate the voice and make it harmonious, and if the singera of any one are so loud that they cannot hear the other parts because of their own poise, the parts are surelv pat righlly proportioned, and ought to be altered.
2. When singing in concert the bass should be sounded full, bold, and majentic but not harsh; the tenor rogular, firme, and diatinct : the counter clear and, plain, and tie troble soft and mild, but not faint. The tenor and treble rasy consider the German aute; the sound of which they may endeavour to imitate, if they wish to improve the voica
3. Flat keyed tunes ahould be sung softer than sharp keyed ones, and may be proportionial with a lighter bess ; put for sharp keyed tunes let tho bass be full and strong but never harah
4. The high notee, quick notes, and slurred notes, of each part, should be sung softer than the low notes, long notes, and single notes, of the same parts. All the noten included by one slur should be suang at one brath if possible.
5. Learners should sing all parts of music somewhat softer than their leader do, as it tende to cultivate the voice and give them an opportunity. of following in a piece witb which they are not well acquainted; but a good voice may be soon much injured by minging too loud.
6. When notes of the tenor fall below thowe of the baes, the tenor should be sounded strong, and the bass sofl.
7. While first learning a tune it may be sung somewhat slower than the true time or mood of time requires, until the notes can be named and truly sounded without looking on the book.
8. Learners are apt to give the first note where a fuge begins nearly double the time it ought to have, sounding a crotchet almost as long as a minimin any other pars of the tune, which puts the parts in confusion by losing time; whereas the fuges ough to the movad off lively, the time decreasing (or the notes sung quicker) and the sournt
of the engagec part or parts increasing in sound as the others fall in. All solos or fuges uhould be sung somewhat faster than when all the parts are moving together.
9. There are but fiw long notes in any tune but what might be awelled with proprety. Tha swell is one of the greatcst ornaments to vocal music if rightly performed. All long notes of the bass should be swelled if the other parts are singing short or quick notes a: the same time. The swell should be struck plain upon the first part of the note, increasc to the middle, and then decrease softly like an echo, or die away like the sound of a bell.
10. All notes (except some in syncopation) should be called plain by their proper 11. All notes (except some in ayncopation) should be called plain by their proper names, and fairly articulated; and in applying the words great care should be taken
that they be properly pronounced and not torn to pieces between the toeth, nor forced through the nose. Let the mouth be freely opened, but not too wide, the teeth a little asunder, and let the sound come from the lungs and be entirely formed where they should be only distinguished, vir. on the end of the tongue. The superiority of vocal to instrumental music, is that while one only pleases the ear, the other informs the understanding.
11. When notes occur one directly above another, (called choosing notes,) and there are several singers on the part where they are, let two sing the lower note while one does the upper note, and in the same proportion to any other number.
12. Your singers should not join in concert until each clase can sing their own part correctly.
13. Learnets should beat time by a pendulum, or with their teacher, until they can beat regular time, before they attempt to beat and sing both at once, because it perplezes them to beat, name time, and sound the notes at the same time, until they have acquired a knowledge of each by itself.
14. Too long singing at a time injures the lungs.*
15. Some teachers are in the habit of singing too long at a time with their pupils. It is better to sing but only eight or ten tunes at a lesson, or at one time, and inform the learners the nature of the pieces and the manner in which they should be performed, and continue at them until they are understood, than to shun over forty or fifty in one evening, and at the end of a quarter of achooling perhaps few beside the

* A cold or cough, all kind of spirituous liquors, violent exercise, too much bile on the stomach, long fasting, the vems overcharged with impure blood, \&c. \&c. are destructive to the voice of one who is much in the habit of singing. An excessive use of ardent spirits will speedily ruin the best vole. A frequent use of some acid drink, such as puriaed cider, vinegar, and water mixed and swectened 2 lifte with honey, or sugar with a lattle black or cayenne pryper, wine, and loaf sugar, \&c. if used spariugly, are very itrengthening to the lungs
teacher know a flat keyed tune frum a sharp keyed one, what part of the anthem, oec requires emphasis, or how to give the pitch of any tune which they have been fearning unless some one inform them. It is easy to name the notes of a tune, but it require attention and practice to sing them correctly.

17. Learners should not be confined too long to the parts that suit their votces best, but should try occasionally the different parts, as it tends greatly to improve the voice and give them a knowledge of the connerion of the parts and of harmony as well as melody. The gentlemen can change from bass to tenor, or from tenor to bass, and the ladies from treble to tenor, \&cc.
18. Learners should understand the tunes well by note before they attempt to sing them to verses of poetry.
19. If different verses are applied to a piece of music while learning, it will give the leamers a more complete knowledge of the tune than they can have by confining it always to the same words. Likewise applying different tunes to the same words will have a great tendency to remove the embarrassment created by considering every short tune as a set piece to certain words or hymns.
20. When the key is transposed, there are flats or sharps placed on the stave, and when the mood of time is changed, the requisite characters are placed upon the etave.
21. There should not be any noise indulged while singing, (except the music, as a destroys entirely the beauty of harmony, and renders the performance very difficult, (especially to new beginners;) and if it to cesignedly promoted is nothing less than a proof of disrespect in the singers to the exercise, io themselves who occasion it, and to the Author of our existence.
22. The apogiatura is placed in some tunes which may be used with propriety by a good voice; also the trill over some notes; but neither should be attempted by any one until he can perform the tune well by plain notes, (as they add nothing to the time.) Indeed no one can add much to the beauty of a piece by using what are generally termed graces, unless they are in a marmer natural to theit voice.
23. When learning to sing, we should endeavour to cultivate the voice so as to make it soft, smooth, and round, so that when numbers are performing in concert, there may on eaci part (as near as possible) appear to be but one uniform voire. Then, instead of confused jargon, it will be more like the smooth vibrations of the violin, or the soft breathings of the German fute. Yet how hard it is to make some be-
*Melody is the agreeable effect which arises from the performance of a smete part of music only. Harmony is the pleasing union of several suunds, or the performanee of the several parts of music togetion.
aeve soft singing is the most melodions, when at the same tume loud aingtig is more like the hootings of the midnight bird than refined masic.
2f. The most important ornament in singing is strict decoram, with a heart deeply umpressed with the great truth we vtter while minging the lines, aiming at the glory of God and the edification of one another.
24. All affectation shouk be banished, for it is disgusting in the performance of sacred music, and contrary to that solemnity which should accompany an erercise so near akin to that which will through all eternity engage the attention of those who walk in climes of blise.
25. The neareat perfection in singing we arrive at, is to pronounce the words" and

In singing there are a few words which should vary a little from common pronunciaion, such as end in i and $y$; and these should vary two ways. The following method has oeen generally recommended: In singing it is right to pronounce majesty, mighty, lofty,
sce. comethug like majestee, mighte, joftee, \&c.; but the sense of some other words will
f make the sounds an feeling as if the mentiments and sounds wore our own. If mingern when performing a piece of music could be as much captivated with the words and counds as the anthor of the music is when compoang it, the foregoing directions would be almost uecless; they would pronounce, accent, swell, sing loud and soft where tho words requirt it, make suitable gesbures, and add every other necemsary grace.
27. The great Jehovah, who implanted in our nature the noble faculty of vocal performance, is jcalous of the use to which we apply our talents in that particular, lewt we use them in a way which does not tend to glorify his name. We should therefore endeavour to improve the talent given as, and try to aing with the apirit and with the understanding, making melody in our hearts to the Lonf.
be deatroyed by this mode of expressing them; such as sanctify, justify, glorify, tec. These should partake of the vowel O, rather than EF, and be sounded somewhat like sanctifay, should partake of the vowel O, rather than EE, and be suunded somewhat like sanctifay,
justifay, glorifay, \&c. It would inileed be difficult to describe this Axactly s however, the justifay, glorifay, \&c. It would iniced be
extreme ghould be avolded on both siden.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS,

FIOM THE COLUMBIAN HARMONX.
There is a charm, a power, that sways the breach,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { There is a charm, E power, that oway } \\ & \text { Bice every passion revel or be still; }\end{aligned}$
inspiree with rage, or all your cares dissolves
Can eoothe dietraction, and almost deepsir:
Armalreng.
(G) great is the empire of music over all the faculties of human nature, and so loud nave been the ingenious in celebrating its power and praises, that they have left nothing in heaven, not at all in the air, sea, or on the earth, but what in excess of fancy of uerit they have subjected to its dominion for the better. Its harmony ravishes the sonn and carries it beyond itself; helps, elevates, and extends it. It exterminates fear an ury, hbates eruelty, alleviates sorrow and heaviness, and utterly destroys spleen anf nired. In short music cures disease, sweetens the labourer's toil, ard adds new murage to the woldter.
Divisos totivic anst be alowat ly all who practise it tu be an omanation from the

Dety ; it is admirably calculated to rase the mind above the sublunary enjoyments of this life, in gratitude to our beneficent Benefactor and Creator. When I consider upon the divine nature and power of music on the affections, I am wrapped up in admiration, love, and praiee, and cannot but adore the Almighty Giver of so good and glorious a gift; and that it has pleased him to beatow upon me and my fellow beings faculties to sing his praise. It is in the performance of sacred music that we assimilate ourselves to the angelic choirs of glory, more nearly than in any other employment upon earth besides. Most of the arts and employments of this life will accompany us no farther than the grave; but this will continue an employment with the redeemed of God while eternal ages roll. It had its origiu in God, and from God it was communicated to angels and men. Long before this world's foundations were laid, angels and archangels sang their grateful praises to the eternal Jehovah, encircling his throne and infinitely exulting. When God had created this lower world and all its appordages, the angelic hosts and scraphim above, like bright morning stars shining with the most serene brilimey, saing togethor: and the urchangels, tho chief crerulim o:
beaver; and mans of God, abuutad for joy, to bohold the nove ereation to well sceamplishel.

Since then the cherubim and maraphim of baman ming their coaveless lays to their Oreater, and consider musio at one of the mest nobleand grand vehicles for conveying their loveite him, hall mum, mortal man, premume to look with haughty seorn, derim sion, and contempt upon that acience which dignifien thom exalted beings above 1 Ungrataitul to God, and unmindful of his transoendent privilege, must he be that is pomessed 'of the voice of melody, who delightis not to cclebrate the praises of thaiMost - Migh, by singing hymas and anthema to his name. Whon amazing pity had seized the compassionate breast of odr Redeemer; whep it had prevailed upon hidh to revign his royal diadem of glory and robes of light into the hands of his eitrnal Father, with filial submission and humility; when he condescendod to leave the throngs of adoring angels who cluster around the throne of God; and when he voluntarily left thre realms of bliss that he might veil his divinity in humble clay, and become the sufferor for all sin against an incensed God, to appease his flaming wrath for a wretched world of men; I say well might shining legions of angels descend through the portals of the skies at his nativity, at so amazing condescension, and proclaim the joyful news to man, that a God on earth was born, and sing while hovering over the Redeemer's humble manger, and around the vigilant shepherd, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on carth, and good will towards men." Before his unparalleled sufferings, while in humble state, he rode upon the foal of an ass towards Jerasalem, well might hir followers strew the way with their clothes and branches of palm trees, and shout Cllowers "t "Hosanna! blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Hosanna in' the highest!" After he had administered his memorable supper to his disciples he sang with them a hymn, as the last consolation to them till he, should have passed througle the gloomy vale of death and all its horrors.

Soon after his agoniting passion, white the infemal powers roared thefr frod acclatrations through the gloom of hell, and black despar triumphing at the bhoody; homd deed, he breaks the bands of death asunder, and rose triumphant, and was eaconted by myriads of hymning angels to the bosom of his Pather God from wnome patninal hands he again recerved his dudem of glory and robee of eternal effigemoe.
there to be our Advocate, Mediator, and Redeemer, until he hall come the second time from heaven, not as before in humility, but with all the grandenr of heaven, with the shout of the archangel and with the trumpp of God, to judge the world; and tif then, and eternally after; the choirs of glory will evar wosship him with congs of endless praises, and sing, "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, and he siall reign for ever and ever; King of kings and Lord of lorda! Hallelujah!" "Worthy is the Lanb that was slain," ghall the saints of glory for ever sing, "and nath redeenued us io God by his blool, to receive power, and richoa, and wisdom, and strength, and honour, and glory, and blessing. Blessing, and homour, glory, and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lemb for evar and ever Amen." No art in nature is better calculated to interest the feelings and command Amen." No art in nature is better calculated to interest the feelings and command
the passions of the soul than sacred music when well performed. It raises within the the passions of the soul than sacred music when well performed. It raikes within the
soul a kind of seraphic pathos, and almost transports the soul to the paradimo of God, soul a kind of seraphic pathos, and almost transports the soul to the paradive of God,
far, far beyond the contaminations of this gross sphere of nature, to a sphere of elevated far, far beyond the contaminations of this gross sphere of nature, to a sphlere of elevated
slory. Were the zoul to expend her wings, and take her flight to the realms of bliss thory. Were the soul to expend har wings, and take her fight to the realns of blise
what would slie behold amung those celestial choirs less than ten thousand time what would slie behold among those celestial choirs less than ten thousand rime
ten thousand saints and angels, clad in robes of purest white, nnd interstreaked with shining gold, and exulting in the all-glorious praises of God. What would be her raptures to hear the chief cherubin of heaven sweeping the cerulean atrings of their golden lyres aymphioniously, and then the whole chorus of heaven, both vocal and instramentat," to fall in with them in one full burst of heavenly harmony! she would not behold a single being in so august a throng as millions, indifferent in the praises of Cod, nor hear one languid tone from the meanest seraph's tongue; if such be the harmony of heaven, let it raise the flame of emulation in every bosom to inaitate the blest above. Let each singer perform in church property, enchoirer, and in the manner that it ought to be done, and grand effecte will be the unavoidable result, if the music itself be gool. By hearing good music weill performed, we are ready to say, "O! ye enchanting, ecstatic, aus delightful song and dangtiters of harmony! 0 ! that I could take the wings of the morning, and soar dlaf withiy our sublime strnint to the mansions of glory.'

## UN THE DIFFERENT PLANS OF NOTATION.

Thero are seven plans of notation used now in various parts of the world, which erc to some extent national. The English, faw, sole, law, faw, sole, law, me. Italian, doe, rae, me, faw, sole, law, see. French, ut, rae, me, faw, sole, law, see. Sweeds and Danes, Dae, rae, nae, faw, sole, law, tee. In Germany, (among see. Sweds and Danes, Dae, rae, nae, faw, sole, law, tee. In Germany, (among
the peasantry,) mad in some parts of the United States, the numerical 1, $2,3,4$,
, 6, 7. Spanish, perhaps, faw, sole, law, bae, doe, naw, me:-All repasting the irst name, to make the eighth or octave sound. A very respectable number of $m y$ patrons being rather partial to the Italian, and also to the numerical system of seven syllabtes, I introduce a few examples, to make them plain to those whe may wish to use them in learning to sing.

EXAMPLES.


Doe, rae, me, faw, sole, law, see, doe, doe, see, law, sole, faw, me, rae, doe. Doe, rae, me, faw, sole, law, see, doe.


Doe, rae, me, faw, sole, law,-see, doe, doe, see, law, sale, faw, me, rae, doe. Doe, rae, me, faw, sole, law, see, doe.


I suppose the above will be sufficient, always observing the same order in other transpositions, remembering that the major or sharp key-note faw, is called doe; sing the scale thus, doe, rae, me, \&c., nscendiug; and doe, see, law, \&c. descending: numerical sing 1, 4, 3, \&c. ascending; and 1, 7,6, \&c. descending. For singing seven sylables Itaian and the numerical, the transposition tables are generally written thus:
The natural place for doe or 1 is on, $\qquad$ But if $B$ be flat, the place for doe or 1 is on.. $\qquad$ If $B$ and $E$ be flat, the place for doe or 1 is ow $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$If $B, E$, and $A$ be fat, the place for doe or 1 is on....
If $B, E, A$, and $D$ be flat, the place for doe or 1 is on.
$\qquad$ If $F$ be sharp, the place for doe or 1 is on. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ if $F$ and $C$ be sharp, the nlace for doe or 1 is on...

If $F, C$, and $G$ be sharp, the place for doe or 1 is on $\qquad$

In sluging the seven syllables in our patent-note books, no regard is had to the shape of the noteo but name them as laid down in the rule and examples; and in singing numerals, call the major key doe, or faw, 1 , and the other notes by the numertcal distance they are from the major yey; and if you wish to use the other plans, sing as herein directed.
I Some contend that no one can learn to sing corteotly witnout ustag the seren syllables. Although I have no objoctions to the seven syllable plan, Idiffer a little with euch in opinion, for I have taught yoars' experience, have always found my patent note pupils to learn as kast, and sing as correct as any. Consequently I think that tho main thing is to get yood leachers, who understund the scionc of music woll, and teach it faithrully, and who always keap good order in their achoola; atod tha the various plang of notition or solinization may be considered more a matter of taste thin neceselt

July, 180.

## DICTIUNARY OF MUSICAL T'ERMS.

Aldasio, wery slow, tie first mood in common time $C$
Allegru, lively, quick, the third mood in common time $C$.
Accent, a stress of the voice on a particular note or syllable.
Acrostic, a poem, the first letters of the lines of which form a neme.
Atr, the tenor part, the inclination of a piece of music.
Alt, high above the stave.
Appetone, betwech a tone inns.
Appettwaso, tender, affecting and semitone.
Andante, moderate.
Bass, the lowest part of music, grave, solemn
Bussoon, a kind of wind instrument for lease
Bass Viol, a large or bass fiddle.
Brexe, an ancient note II, equal to two semibreves.
benticles a a poem without rhyme.
Chanl, to sing praises.
Conorcus, loud and harmonious.
Chord, a sound, a concord, proportional vibrationa
Chorus, all the parts together.
Ctefs, characters representing particular sounds or degreve Comma, a mall part, as $14,1-5 t h$, \&c. of a tone
crescendo, increasing in sounds, \&c.
Compose, to make tunes or set notes for music.
Concert, many singers or instruments together.
Counter, in high treble performed in a female vcice.
Diagram, the gemut or rudiments of music-
Diapuson an octave, an eighth degre
Dissona ace, discord, disagreement.
Drana, a tragical piece for the stage to be acted
Diminuendo, diminishing in sound, becoming louder.
Forle, or For, full, loud, or strong.
riuge, or Fugha, the parts of music following each other in succemion.
Gamut, the scale or rudinents of music.
Grand, full, great, complete, pleasing.
Guido, a direet.
Harmumy. a yleasing union of sounds.
Harinomist, a vriter of harmony, a musician.
Hexatnetet, having sux li:iss to a verse.
Heteftry or Hoboy, a kird of wind instrumeur xXXII

Inno, a hymn ol song.
antomplion, giving the pitch or key of a tune.
Interval, the distance between two degrees or soumis.
Keys, pieces of silver, ivory, \&c. for the fingent, on an instrument
Key note, the principal or leading note of each octave.
Largo, one degree quicker than the second moed in common time
Lima, the
Iinto, slow.
Major moor, the sharp key, the great third, high, cheerful.
Mugor chord, an interval having more semitones than a minor chord of the same degrees.
Medius, is low treble performed in a man's voice.
Moors, certain proportions of time, גc.
Modulate, to regulate sounds, to sing in a pleasing manner
Musica, the art of music the study or science of music
rusic a succession of pleasing sounds, one of the liberal sciences.
Notes, seven characters representing the degrees or sounds of music
The syllab!es applied by the Italians are as followe, viz.
Ut Re Mi faw Sol La Si put this plan has not been tinally adopted for se

Octe, a puem.
Pastoral, rural, a shepherd's somg, something pertaining to a shepherc.
Piano, or Pia, directs the performer to sing sof, a kind of instrument.
Pentemeter, five lines to each verse.
Pitchpipe, a small instrument for proving sounds.
Selah, a note often ueed in the Psalms of David, the true import of which is unknown perhaps it may be a nusical character requiring attention, or signifying amien Serenade, a night song, music played in the wening to entertain a friend or lovi:
blo, one part alone.
Symphomy, a picce of music without words, wheh the instrument whay while iv voices reat.
Syncope, cut off, disjointed, out of the usual orler
Syncopalion, notes joined in the same degree in une positiun.
riansposttion, the changing the place of the key noto.
rio, a tune in thrie parts.


## PARTI.

## sentainine

## MOST OF THF PLAIN AND EASY TUNES SOMMONLY USED IN TIME OF DIVINE WORSHIP.




1 Come, yo ninners, poor and wretched, Weak and wounded, sick and sore, Jesus ready stands to save you, Full of pity, love, and pow'r - He is a - ble.


2 Ho! ye thirsty, come and welcome, God's free bounty, gle ri - fy; True belief and true repentance, Fivery gruce that brings us nigh, Without money,



He is a - .hle, He is willing : Doubt no more.


Without money, Come to Jesus Christ and buy.


2 Let not conscience make you linger. Nor of fitness fondly dream,
All the fitness he requireth,
Is to feel your need of him; This he gives you; "Tis the Spirit's rising beam.
4 Come, ye weary, heavy laden, Lost and ruin'd by the fall; If you tarry till you're better, You will never come at all: Not the righteous, Sinners Jesus came to call.
6 View him prostrate in the garden, On the ground your Saviour lies On the bitody tree behuld him

Hear him cry before he dies"It is finish'd!"
Sinners, will not this suffice?
f Lo! th' incarnate God ascerding,
Pleads the merit of his blood;
Venture on him, venture whoily,
Let no other trust intrude :
None but Jesus
Can do helpless sinners good.
7 Saints and angels, join'd in concert Sing the praises of the Lamb;
While the blissful seats of heaven
Sweetly echo with his nashe
Hallelujah:
Sinners here mav amg the same


> KEDRON. L. M. Dare.


Thou Man of grief, remember me; Thou never canst thy - self for - get Thy last ex - piring ag - o - ny-Thy fainting pangs and bloody sweat.



To-day, if you will hear his voice, Now is the time to make your choice; Say, will you to Mount Zion go? Say, will you have this Christ, or no?


HANOVER. C. M.
Baptist Harmony, p. 247.


Come, humble sinner, is whose breast A thousand thoughts revolve, Come with your guilt and fear opprest, And make this last resolve.


2 I'll go to Jesus, though my sin Hath like a mountain rose;
I know his courts, I'll enter in Whatever may oppose.
3 Prosuate I'II lie lefore his throne. And there my guilt coniess, Ill tell him I'm a wretch undone Withuth his suvereign grare:

4 I'ı to the gracious King approach, Whose sceptre pardon gives; Perhaps he may command my touch, And then the suppliant lives.
5 Perhaps he may admit my plea, Perhsps will hear my prayer; But if I perish, 1 will pray, Aml werish onlv there

6 I can but perish if I go,
I am resolv'd to try;
For if I stay away, I know I must for ever die.
7 But if I die with mercy sought, When I the King have tried, This were to die (delightfu' though As simner never ulet.


RESTORATION. 8, 7.



3. II6 weot that we might weep, Hach sin demands a tear, . . . . . In heav'n a - lone no ain is found, And there's no weeping there


IHE CONVERTED THIEF. C. M. D
More. Mercer's Cluster, $\boldsymbol{\mu}$. 31.


As on the croes the Saviour hung, And wept, and bled, and died, He pour'd salvation on a wretch, That languish'd at his side. His crimes with inward grief and shame, The


- Jesus, thou Son and heir of Hearin! Thou spotices Lamb of God! I nee thee bathed in sweat and tears, And welt'ring in thy blocd. Yet quickly from these menesof wo In

penitent confoss'd; Then turn'd his dying eyes to Christ, And thus his prayer address'd:

trixmph thou shalt rise; Burst thro' the gloomy shades of death, And shine above the skies

« Amid the glories of that world, Dear Saviour, think on me, And in the victories of thy death Let me a sharer be."
His prayer the dying Jesus hears, And instantly replies,
To-day thy parting sous whall be With me in Paradire.


ORTONVILLE. C. M.

2. Must I be car-ried to the skies On flow'ry beds of ease, While others fought to win the prize, And sailed thro' bloody reas? And sailed thro' bloody seas!


3 Are there no foes for me to faco? Must I not stem the flowd
Is this vile world a friend to grace, To holp me on to God ?

4 Sure 1 must fight, if I would reign; Increase my courage, Lord; Ill bear the toil, endure the pain, Supported by thy word.

6 Thy saints in all this glorious war Shall conquer though they die They see the triumph from afar, And seize it with their ove.

6 When that illustrious day shall rive. And all thy armice shine
In robes of victory throught the akues The glory shall be thinc.


I'm on my journey home, to the new Jercualem.


3 This is the way 1 ling have sought, And mourn'd because I found it not; My grief a burder: long has been, Becanse I was not saved from sin.

4 The more I strove against its power, I felt its weight and guilt the more; Till late I heard my Saviour say, "Come hither, soul. I an tas wat."

5 Lo! glad I come, and thou, blest Lamb, 6 Shalt take me to thee, whose I am; Nothing but siń have I to give, Nothing but love shall I receive.

6 Then will I tell to sinners round,
What a dear Saviour I have found I'll point to thy redeeming blood. And say "Behold the way to Gied m



DEVOTION. L. M.

e


Dear friends, farewell, I do you tell, Since you and I must part; $\}$ Your love to me has been most free, How can I bear to journey where
1 go away, and here you stay, But still we're join'd in heart. $\}$ Your conversation sweet; With you I cannot meet!



8 Yet do I fissl my heart inclined To do my work below:
When Chritut doth call, I trust I shall Be ready then to go.
1 leave you all, both great and small, In Chriat's encirciing arras,
Whe can you save from the cold grave, Ano shiold you from all harm.

3 I trust you'll pray, both night and day, And keep your garments white,
For you and me, that we may be The chilliren of the light.
If you dic first, anon you must, The will of God be done
I hope the Lord will sou reward, With an inmortal crown

If Im calld home whilst I am gone Indulge no tears for me;
I hope to sing and praise my King, To all eternity.
Millions of years over the spheres Shall pass in sweet repose,
While beauty bright unto my sight I'hy encred awoets dieclose.
$s$ I long to go, then farewell wo, My soul will be at rest;
No more shall I complain or sigh, But tasto the heavenly feast.
0 may we meet, and be comploio, And long together dwell,
And serve the liord with ane acrord And so, dear frignds, furewoll.


0 Thou in whose presence my soul takes delight, On'wnom in affliction I call, My comfort by day and my song in the night, My hope, my salvation, my all


2 Where dost thou at noontide resort with thy shoep, To feed on the pasture of love?
For why in the valley of death should I weepAlone in the wilderness rove ?
30 why should I wander an alien from thee, Or cry in the desert for bread ?
My foes would reioice when my sonows they see, And smile at the trans I have shed,

4 Ye daughters of Zon, declare, have you seen The Star that on Israel shone ;
Say if in your tents my Belored hath bcen Aul where with has floek he fath eone.

5 This is my Deloved, his form is divine, His vestments shed odours around;
The locks on his head are as grapes on the vine, When autumn with plenty is crown'd.

6 The roses of Sharon, the lilies that grow In vales on the banks of the streams; His cheeks in the beauty of excellence blow, His eje all invitingly beams.

7 His voice, as the sound of a dulcimer sweet, Is heard through the shadow of death,
The cedars of Iedranon brow at his feet, 'The air is berfumeni with his breath.

8 His lips as a fountan of nghteousness flow, That waters the garden of grace,
From which their salvation the gentules shall tnow And bask in the smiles of his face.
9 Love sits on his eyclid and scatters delight, Through all the bright mansions on high ; Their faces the cherubim veil in his sight, And tremble with fulness of joy.

10 He looks, and ten thousanus of angeis refoice, And myriads wait for his word;
IIe sperkss, and eternity, filld with his veive. Re-echoes the eraise of her liord


Hail the blest morn, see the great Mediator, Down from the regions of glery descend! Crozus.
Shepherds, go worship the babe in the manger, Lo, for his guard the bright angela attend. $\}$ Brightest and best of the wons of the morning !


Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid; Star in the east, the ho-ri-zon a - dorning, Guide where our infant Re-deemer was lack


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,

Wiso men and shepherds before him do fall.
Brizhtest and best. suc.

3 Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion, Odours of Eden, and offerings divine,
Gems from the mountain, and pearls from the ocean, Myrrh fimm the forest, and gold from the mine ?

4 Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
Vainly with gold we his favour secure.
Richer by far is the lecart's adoration:
Dearer to Gol are the prayers of the poor Brightest and beat. Aes


Come away to the akies. My boloved, arise, And rejoice in the day thou wast born; On this festival day, Come exulting away, And with singing to Zion return.


CONSOLATION. C. M. Dean. Hymn 6. B. 2, Watts.



11 am a great complainer, that bears the nume of Christ ; Come, all ye Zon mourners, and listen to my cries : I've many sore temptations, and sorrows to my


20 Lord of life and glory, my sins to me reveal, And by thy love and power, my sinsick moul be heald; I thought my warfere over, no trouble I ahould


sool; I feel my faith declining, and my affections cold.

see; But now I'm likn the lonely dove, that mourns on the wa[vering tree.


3 I wish it was with me now, as in the days of old,
When the glorious light of Jesus was flowing in my sool ;
But now I am distressed, and no relief can find,
With a hard deceitful heart, and a wretched wandering mind.
4 It is great pride and passion, beset me on my way;
So I am filld with folly, and so neglect to pray ;
While others run rejoicing, and seem to lose no time,
I am so weak I stumble, and so I'm left behind.
5 I read that peace and happiness meet Christians in their way, That bear their cross with meekness, and don't neglect to pray But I , a thousand objects beset me in my way So I am fill'd with folly, and so neglect to pray.


2 Let persecution rage around And Antichrist appear;
My silent dust beneath the ground; There's no disturbance there.
8 Thro' teats and colds I've often went, And wrander'd in despair,
To call poor sinners to repent,
And seck the Saviour dear.

- $\Psi_{y}$ brother preachers, boldly speak, And stand on Zion's wall,

T' revive the strong, confirm the weak, 70 Lord, a father to them be, And after sinners call. And keep them from all harm,
5 My brother preachers, fare you well, Your fellowship 1 love;
In time no more I shall you see But soon we'll meet above.
6 My little chiddren near my heart, And nacure seems to bind,
It grieves me sorely to depart, And leave you all behind.

That they may love and worship thee, And dwell upon thy charrns.
8 My loving wife, mg bosom friend, The olject of my love,

My tirne s been sweet $\Gamma$ ve spent w
9 My loving wife, don't grieve for me, Neither lament nor mourn;

For I shall with my Jesus be When you are left alone.
10 How often you have look', for me, And oftimes seen me come;
But now I must depart flom thee, And never more return.
For I can never come to thee; Let this not gricve your heart, For you will snortly come to me, Whero we shall never part.*

CANON. Four in One. 7's.


Welcome, welcome, ov'ry gucst, Welcome to our music feast: Music is our on - ly cheer, Fill both soul and ravish'd ear; Sacred Nine, teach us the mool.


- This song was composel by the Rev. B. Hicks, (a Baptist minister of South Carotina,) and sent to his wife while he was confined in Tennemeo by a feve of which the aftorwarde recovered


fa-mi-ly bend, Hath raived us from earth to that rap-tu-rous dwelling, Described in the Bible that lay on the etand.


4 Hlest Bible! the light and the guide of the stranger, With it I seem circled with parents and friends;
l'hy kind admonition shall guide me from danger On thee my last lingering hope then depends.
Hope wakens to vigour and rises to glory;
Ill hasten and flee to the promised land, Reveal'd in the Bible that lay on the stand.

5 Hail, rising the brightest and best of the morning, The star which has guided my parents safe home; The beam of thy glory, my pathway adorning, Shall scatter the darkness and brighten the gloom.

As the old Eastern bagen to worship the stranger
Did hasten with ecetasy to Canaan's land,
r'll bow to adore him, not in a low manger,--
He's seen in the Bible that lay on the stand.
6 Though age and misfortune press hard on my feelinge, I'll flee to the Bihle, and trust in the Lord;
Though da:kness should cover his merciful dealinga,
My soul is still cheer'd by his heavenly word.
And now from things earthly my soul is remoring
I soon shall glory with hcaven's bright bands,
And in rapture of joy be forever adoring
The God of the Bible that lay on the stand.


DISTRESS. L. M.


So fades the love-ly, blooming flow'r, Frail, smiling solace of an hour, So soon our transient comforts dy, And pleasare only blooms to de.


## ALBION. S. M.



CHARLESTOWN. 8, 7.



The faithless world promiscuous flows, Enrapt in fancy's vision, Allured by sounds, beguiled by show, And empty dreams; they scarcely know There is a brighter heaven.


MEAR. C. M.


Will God for ev-er cast us off? His wrath for ov-er amoke Against the peo - pe of his love, His lit - He cho - men flock!



INDIAN'S FAREWELL. 6 lines 7's.
Wm. Walker.


1 When shall we all meet again ? :l: Oft shall glowing hope expire, Oft shall wearied love retire, Of shall death and sorrow reign, Ere we all shall meet again.


2 Though in distant lands we sigh, Parch'd beneath a hostile sky,
Though the deep between us rolls
Friendship shall unite our soula, And in fancy's wide domain, fift aball we all meot again

3 When our burnish'd lacks are gray, Thinn'd by many a toil-spent day, When around the youthful pine Moss shall crecp and ivy twine; Long may the loved bow'r remain, Ere we all shall meet again.

4 When the dreams of life are fled, When its wasted lamps are dead, When in cold oblivion's shatic, Beauty, fame, and wealth are taich Where immortal spirite respa. There may we all meet egun.



NINETY-FIFTH. C. M.



Afflictions, though they seem severe, Are of in mercy sent, $\}$ Although he no re-lent -ing felt Till he had spent his store, His stubborn heart beThey stopp'd the prodigal's career, And caused him to repent. $\}$


3 What have I gain'd by sin, he said, But hunger, shame, and fcar?
My father's house abounds with bread, Whilst I am starving here.
4. I'll go and tell him all I've done, Fall down before his face, Not worthy to be called his son, rll ouk a servant's place.

5 He saw his son returning back,
He look'd, he ran, he smiled, And threw his arms around the neck Of his rebellions child.
6. Father, I've sinn'd, but U forgive . And thus the father said;
Rejoice, my house! my son's alive, For whom I mourn'd as dead

7 Now let the rowted calf be slain, Go sp-end the news abroad,
My son was úcad, but lives again, Was lost, but now is found.

8 "Tis thus the Lord himself reveals, To call poor sinners home, More than the father's love ry feels, And bids the sinner come



Yor I meuct so and heave you all, It fills my beart with gain; Although we part, perhapa, in teark, I hope we'll meet again.


IDUMEA $\quad$ S. M
Davison.
Meth. Hymn Boos: p. 231

SUFFIELD. C M.



1 When the midnught cry began, 0 what lamentation,
Thousands sleeping in their sins, Neglecting their salvation. $\}$
Lo, the bridegroom is at hand, Surcty all the waiting bend


2 Some, indeovi, did wait awhile, And shone without a rival; $\}$ Many sonls who thought they'd light, Now against the Bridegroom fight, $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { But they spent their seeming oil Long since the last revival. }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Many } \\ & \mathbf{O} \text {, when the scene was closed, }\end{aligned}$


3 While the wise are pressing by,
With all their lamps prepared, Give us of your oil, they cry, If any can be spared.
Others trimm'd their former snuf 0 , is it not amazing !
Those conclude they've light enough, And think their lamps are blazing.
4 Foolish virgins! do you think Our Bridegrom's a deceiver ?
Then may you pass your lives away, And think to sleep for ever;
But we hy faith do see his face, On whom we have believel;
If thene's deception in the case,
Tic you thit are decotrod.

5 And now the door is oprin wide,
Ard Caristians are invited,
And virgins wise compass the bride, March to the place appointed.
Who do you think is now a guest ? Yea, listen, carnal lovers,
"Tis those in wedding garments dress'd; They cease from sin for ever.
6 The door is shut, and they within, 'They're freed from every danger;
They reign with Christ, for sinners slain Who once lay in a manger :
They join with saints and angels too In songe of love and favour;
Glory, honour, praise and power,
$T$, God and Laubl for ever.

7 The foolish virgins are without ; The sentence, Go ye cursedFor want of oil they're out-away From Christ they then are forced.
No more on earth with saints to join In sharing of my favour:
Although you did my children blind, Mourn with the damn'd for ever.

8 Virgins wise, I pray draw near, And listen to your Saviour ;
He is your friend, you need not fear, 0 , why not seek his favour ? He speaks to you in whispers sweet, In words of consolation:
By grace in him you stand completo, Ho is your great ealyation.

9 Dying sinners, will you come, The Saviour now invites you; His bleeding wounds proclaim therc' Let nothing then affiright you- [ronm, Room for you, and room for me, And room for coming sinners: Salvation pours a living stream For you and all believers.
10 When earth and sca shall be no more And ail their glory perish,
When sun and moon shall ceace to shiua, And stars at midnight languish-
When Gabriel's trump shall sound aloud To call the slumb'ring natoons, Then, Christians, we shall sen our Got The God of curr satinica


cures us, what - ev - er be - tide, The Scripture as - sures us the Lord will provide.

f. - ting shall ne'er bo de - nied, So long as 'tis written, the Lord will pro-vide.


3 We may, like the ships, by tempests be toss'd On perilous deeps, hut cannos be lost:
Thuugh Satan enruges the kind and the tida. The promiqe engagee the l.ord will provido.

5

4 His call we obey, like Abram of old,
Not knowing our way, but faith makes us bold ; For though we are strangers, wre have a good guide, And trust, in all dangers, the Lord will provide.

6 When Satan appears to stop up our path, And fill us with fears, we triumph by faith; He cannot take from us, though oft he has tried, This heart-cheering promise, the Lord vill provide

6 He tells us we're weak, our hope is in vain : The good that we seek we ne'er shall obtain ; But when such suggestions our spirits have plied, This answers all questions, the Lord will provida

7 No strength of our own, or goodness we claim; Yct since we have known the Saviour's great name, In this our strong tow'r for safety we hide; The Lord is our pow'r, the Lord will prowide.

8 When life sinks apace, and death is in view, This word of his grace shall comfort us throush : No fearing or doubting with Christ on our side, We hope to die shouting, the Lord rill providn

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Come, } O \text { thou travel - ler unknown, Whom still I hold, but cannot see, } \\ \text { My company before is gone, }\end{array}\right\}$ With thee'all night I mean to stay, And wrestle till the break of day.


2 I need not tell thee who I am ; My misery and sin declare; Thyself hast call'd me by my name, Look on thy hands and read it there. But who, I ask thee, who art thou? Tell me thy name, and tell me now.

3 In vain thou strugglest to get frep,
I never will unloose my hold; Art thou the man who died for me? The secret of thy love unfold: Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know.

4 Wilt thou not yet to me reveal Thy new, unutterable name? Tell me, I still beseech thee, tell ; To know it now resolved I am: Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know.

5 What though my shrinking flesh comAnd murmur to contend so long, [plain, I rise superior to my pain;

When I am wepak, then'I am strong ! And wnen my all of strength shall fail, I shall with the God-man prevail.

IMANDRA NEW. Il's.
Uover Selection, p. 196.


Farewell, my dear brethren, the time is $\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{4}}$ hand,
Our several engagements now call us away,
When we must be parted from this social band: Oar parting is needful, and we mutat obeg.



This is my dear de - lightful theme, That Je-sus died for mo.


36
THE SOLDIER'S RETURN. s. 7.


THE CHRISTIAN WARFARE. 12, 11,11,11,12. 11.


And many sore conflicts on ev-e-ry hand; But grace will support and comfort my rei-rit, And I shall be able for ever to stand.


2 I'm cell'd to contend with the powers of darkness, And many sore conficts I have to pass through 0 - Jesus, be with me in every batile,
And help me mir enemies all to subdue;
If thou, gracious I.ord, will only be with me,
To aid and direct me, then all will be right
Apuliyon, with all his powerful forces,


And when I must cross the cold stream of Jordan, I'll bid all my sorrows a final adetu,
And hasten away to the land of sweet Canaan, Where, Christians, I hope I shall there meet with you.
That rest into which my soul shall then enter,
Is perfectly glorious, and never shall end-
A rest of exemption from warfare and lahour,
A reat in the twean of Jesus. mu friend.

4 And more than exemption from fighting and hardship My gracious Redeemer will grant unto me; A portion of bliss he has promsed to give mo, And true to that promise he surely will be. Yes, I shall receive and always inherit A happy reception and truly divine For wench all the praises and ghory, uy Savinur


2. When I walk thro' the shades of death Thy presence is my stay;
One word of thy supporting breath Drives all my fears away. Thy hand, in sight of all my foes, Doth still my table spread; My cup with blessings overfiows Thine oil anoints my head.
3. The sure provisions of my God Attend me all my days;
0 may thy house be mine abode, And all my work be praise! There would I find a settled rest, (While others go and come, No more a stranger, nor a guest; But like a child at home.


Who is this that comes from far, With his garments dipp'd in blood, $\}$ I that reign in righteousness,
Son of Gad Mighty to redeem your race,
Strong, triumphant traveller- Is he man, or is he God?


It cannot in Eden be found,
Nor yet ir Raradise lost:
prows on Inmanuel's ground.
And Jemus coar blood it did crat.

3 My friends once so dear unto me, Our souls so united in love: Where Jesus is gone we shall be In vonder bleat mansions above.

4 With Jesus we ever shall reign
And all his bright glory shall sec,
Singing hallelujahs. Amen Anned evensom it ha



1 The people called Christians Have many things to tell About the land of Canaan, Where saints and angels dwell; But here a dismal ocean, Enclosing them a


2 Many have been ingatient To work their passage through, And with united wisdom Have tied what they could do ; But vessels built by human skill Have never kaild


round, With its tides, still divides Them from Canaan's happy ground.

tar, Till we found them aground $\operatorname{On}$ some dreadful, sandy bar.


3 The everlasting gospel Hath launch'd the deep at last Behold the sails expanded
Around the tow'ring mast! Along the deck in order, The joyful sailors stand, Crying, "Ho !-here we go To Immanuel's happy land
4 We're now on tho wide occan We bid the world farewell! And though where wo shall anchor No human tongue can tell;
About our future destiny
There need be no debate,
While we ride on the tide,
With our Captain and his Mate.

6 To those who are spectators What anguish must ensue, To hear their old companions Bid them a last adieu!
The pleasures of your paradise No more our hearts invite;
We will sail-you may rail, We shall soon be out of sight.
6 The passengers united
In order, peace, and love;-
The wind is in our favour,
How swifly do we move !
Though tempests may assail us,
And ragiug billows roar,
We will sweep through the deep, Till we reach fair Canann'n shora



Hark ! don't you hear the turtle dove, The tolen of redeeming love?
From hill to hill we hear the sound, The neighb'ring valloys echo round. $\}$ O Zion, hear the turtle dove, The token of your Baviour't love! She eomea the

desert land we cheer, And welcome in the jubil - year.


2 The winter's past, the rain is o'er, We feel the chilling winds no more; The spring is come ; how sweet the view, All things appear divinely new. On Zion's mount the watchmen cry, "The resurrection's drawing nigh Behold, the nations from abroad,
Are flocking to the mount of God.

3 The trumpet sounds, botn far and nigh; O sinners, turn ! why will ye die ? How can you spum the gospel charms ${ }^{1}$ Enlist with Christ, gird on your arms. These are the days that were foretold, In ancient times, by prophets old : They long'd to see this glorious light, Bint all heve died without the sight

4 The latter days on us have come And fugitives are flocking home; Behold them crowd the goepel roud, All pressing to the mount of God. 0 yes! and I will join that hand, Now he e's my heart, and here's my hand With Satan's bard no more I'll be. But fight for Christ and liberty.

5 His banner soon will be unfurld, And he will come to judge the world; On Zion's mountain we shall stand, In Canaan's fair, ceicstial land.
When sun and moon shali darken'd be And fames consume the land and sean When world on worids together blaces, We'll shoot, and lood homanas rumo.

While beauty and youth are in their full prise, And folly and fashion affect our whole time; $O$ let not the phantom our wishes engage, Let us live so in youth that we


bluch not in age.


2 The vain and the yourg may attend us a while, But let not their flatt'ry our prodence beguile; Let us covet those charms that shall never decay Nor listen to all that deceivers can say.

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 pieasure in beauty or wealth can I find? My bcauty, 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 wa-m the cold scene, And sixty can flourish as gay as sixteen.

6 And when 1 the burden of iife shall have tome, And death with his sickle shall cut the ripe corn, Reascend to my God without murmur or gigh. r'll bless the kind summuns, and lie dowa and die.


othery fought to win the Frize, Ano sail'd through bloody sess?


3 Are there no foes for me to face ! Must I not stem the flood?
Is this vile world a friend to grace, To help me on to God?

4 Sure I must fight if I would reign;Increase my courage, Lord;
I'll bear the toil, endure the pain, Supported by thy word.

6 Thy saints, in all this glonous war, Shall conquer though they die; They see the triumph from afar, And scize it with their eye.

6 When that illustrious day shall rise, And all thine armics shine
In robes of vict'ry through the skies, Thc glory sLall be thine.


may we all re - menter well, The night of death is near.


We lay our garments by,
Upon our beds to rest:
So deaih will soon disrobe us all, Of what we here possess.

3 Lord, keep us safe this night Secure from all our fears:
May angels guard us while we sleep, Till morning light appears.

4 And when we early rise, And view th' unwearied sun, May we set out to win the prtro, And after glory run.

6 And wher. our days are past, And we from time remove, 0 may we in thy lowoun reat, The bosom of thy love.

$$
\text { JUDGMENT } \quad 7.6,7,6,7,7,7,6 .
$$




> FAIRFIELD. C. M.


Corne, humble sinner. in whose breast A thousand thougbts revolve; Corne, with your guilt and fear oppress'd, And make this last resolve.


THE GOOI PHYSICIAN. 7, 6.


How lost was my condition, Till Jesus made me whole; There is but one Physician Can cure a sin-sick soul. Next door th death he found me, And anatch'd me from the


2 The worst of all diseases
Is light compared with sin; On every part it seizes,
But rages most within:
'Tis palsy, plague, and fever,
And madness, all combin'd;
And none but a believer The least relief can find.

3 From men great skill professing, I thought a cure to gain ;
But this proved more distressing, And added to my pain;
Sume said that nothing aild me, Some gave me up for lost ;
Thus evary refuge fail'd me,
And all my hopes were cross'd.

4 At length this great Physicial (How matchless is his grace.)
Accepted my petition
And undertook my case;
First gave me sight to view him, For sin my eyes had scal'd; Then bid me look unto himI look'd, and I was heal'd.

5 A dying, risen Jesus.
Seen by the eye of faith,
At once from anguish frees us, And saves the soul from death,
Come, then, to this Physician
His help he'll freeiy give ;
He makes no hard condition
'Tis ouly Iook ausd live


Through all the world below, God is seen all around; Search hills and valliys through, There he's found. The growing of the corn, The tily and the thorn, The



2 Sce springs of water rise, Fountains flow, rivers run The mist below the skics Hides the sun;
Then down the rain doth pour The ocean it doth roar,
And dash against the shore,
All to praise, in their lays, That God that ne er declinea His designs.

3 The sun, to my surprise, Speaks of God as he flies : The comets in their blaze Give him praise : Give him praise;
The shining of the stare.

The moon as it appear, His sacred name declares; Sce them shine, all divine ! The shades in silence prove God's above.

4 Then let my station be
Here on earth, as I see The sacred One in Three All agree;
Through all the world is nade The forest and the glade: Nor let me be afraid. Though I dwell or the nill, Bince nature's w orts derlare Gud is diara.




O when shall I see Jesus, and dwell with him above, $\}$ When shall I be delivered, from this van world of sin, And with my blessed Jesus, dink endless pleasures in ?
And drink the flowing fountain of everlasting love!


SALEM. L. M.
Methodist Hymn Book, p. 455.





Come all, who love my Lord pan master, And like oh David, I will tell, $\}$ Far as the east from west is partal, So far my sins by's dyng love, From me by faith
Tho' chief of sinners, I've found favour, Redeem'd by groec from doath and hell.


2 I late estranged from Jesus wander'd,
And thought each dang'rous poison good,
But he in mercy long pursued me,
With cries of his redeeming blood. Though like Bartimeus I was blinden, In nature's darkest night conceal'd,
But Jesus' love removed my blindness, And he his pardoning grace reveal'd.

3 Now I will prase him, he spares me, And with his people sing aloud,
Though opposed, and sianers mock me, In rapturous songs I'll praise my God.

By faith I view the heavenly concert, I'hey sing high strains of Jesus' love
O ! with desire my soul is longing, And fain would be with Christ above.

4 That blessed 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 prommed land.


cooud, And the heav'ns with the burden of Godheall are bow'd.


2 The glory! the glory: around him we pour'd
Mighty hosts of the angels that wait on the Lord;
And the glorified saints and the martyrs are there,
And there all who the palm wreaths of victory wear.
3 The trumpet! the trumpet ! the dead have all heard,
Lo ! the depths of the stone-cover'd charnel are stirr'd;
From the sca, from the earth, from the south, from the north, .
And the vast gencrations of man are come forth.

4 The judgment ! the judgment! the throne: 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 mercy! O mercy! wok down iruns alove.
Great Creator, on us, thy sad chiluren, with love;
When beueath to their darkness the wicked are driv'n.
May our justified souls find a welcome n beav'n.



O tell me no more of this world's vain store! The time for such trifles with me is now o'er;
A country I've found where true joys abound, To


2 No mortal doth know what Christ will bestow, What hife, strength and comfort! go aiter him, go! l.o, onward I move, to see Christ above, None guesses how wondrous my journey will prove.

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 beginaing, fird pardon and rest.

4 When I am to die, receive me, I'll cry, For Jesus has lov'd me, I cannot tell why; But this i do find, we two are so join'd, He'll not live in glory and leave me behind.

This blessing is mine, through favour divine, And O, my dear Jesus, the praiso shall be thitw In heaven we'll meet in harmony sweet, And, glory to Jesus! we'll then be completa.

2. When Sa-tan, my foe, comes in like a flood, To drivemy poor soul from the fountain of good, I'll pray to the Sa-riour who kind-ly did

die: "Lead me to the Rock that is high-er than I!" High-er than I, High-er than I; Lead me to the Rock that is high - er than If

3. And when I have ended my pilgrimage here In Jesus' pure righteousness let me appear : From the swellings of Jordan to thee will I cry: "Lead me to tho llock that is higher than I!"
4. And when the last trumpet shall sound through the skies, And the dead from the dust of the earth shall arise,
With millions I'll join, far above yonder sky,
To praise the Great Rock that is higher than 1


1 Biethren, don't you hear the sound?
Men in order listing round
Bounty's offer'd-joy and peace;


2 They who long in sin have lain,
Are all released from Satan's ctrain
And felt the hand of dire oppression, And are endow'd with long possession.
The sick and sore, the blind and lame


3 The battle is not to the strong,
None $\boldsymbol{m}$ aged or so young,
But may enlist, and be a soldier:
Those who cannot fight nor fiy,
'The burden's on our Captain's shoulder :

soldier this as giv'n-When from toils of war they cease, A manion bright prepared in heav'n.

dies of ant are heaied, Outlaw'd rebele, too, may claim, And find a pardon freely scaled.

begner find protectmon Nonc who on lis arm relv shall be reduced to base subiection.

4 You need not fear;-the cause is good; Come! who will to the crown aspire? In this cause the martyrs bled,

Or shouted vict'ry in the fire;
In this cause let's follow on,
And soon we'll tell the pleasing story, How by faith we gain'd the crown, And fought our way to life and glory.
5 The battle, brethren, is begun, Behold the armies now in motion! Some, by faith, behold the crown. And almost grasp their future portion Hark! the victory's sounding loud! Immanuel's chariot wheels are rumbling Mourners werping through the crowe, Aidd Satatis kingdom down is tumbine


2 A little faith does mighty deeds, Quite past all my recounting ; Faith, like a little mustard seed, Can move a lofty mountain.
A little charity and zeal, A little tribulation,
A little patience makes us feel Great peace and consolation.

3 A little cross with cheerfulness, A little selfdenial,
Will serve to make our tronbles less And bear the greatest trial.
The Spirit like a little dove
On Jesus once descended;
To show his meekness and his love The emblem was intended.

4 The title of the little Lamb
Unto our Lord was given;
Such was our Saviour's little name, The Lord of earth and heaven.

A little voce that's small and still Can rule the whole creation;
A little stone the carth shall fill, And humble every natior.
5 A little zeal supplies the soul, It doth the heart inspire; A little spark lights up the whole, And sets the crowd on fire.
A little union serves to hold
The good and tender-bearted;
It's stronger than a clain of gold And never can be parted.

6 Come. Iet us lalour here below, And who can be the straitest; For in God's kingdom, all must kuow The least shall be the greatest.
O give us, Lord, a little dmp Of heavenly pove and unich
O may we never, never stup Shart of a full commumion


With scarcely once a checring xay,


2 My way is full of danger,
But 'tis the path that leads to God; And like a faithful soldier,
I'll march along the heavenly road; Now I must gird my eword on,
My breastplate, helmet, and my shield, And fight the hosts of Satan
Until I reach the heavenly ficlu.
3 I'm on the way to Zion,
Still guarded by my Saviour's hand; O, come along, dear sinners,
And view Emmanuel's happy land: To all that stay behind me,
1 oid a long, a sad farewell! O come! or you'll repent it,
When you shall reach the gates of hell.
4 The vale of tears surrounds me, And Jordan's current rolls before; O! how I stand and tremble,
To hear the dismal waters roar!
Whose hand shall then support me, And keco my soul from sinking there From ankiug duwn to darmess,
A ind to the regions of despar?

5 This stream shall not affight me,
Although it take me to the grave; If Jesus stand beside me,
I'll safely ride on Jordan's wave : His word can calm the ocean,
His lamp can cheer the gloomy valo: 0 may this friend be with nee, When through the gates of death I sail!
6 Come, then, thou king of terrors, Thy fatal dart may lay ne low; But soon I'll reach those regions
What son 1 reach those regions Where everlasting pleasures fo
O sinners, I must leave you,
And join that bless'd immortal band. No more to stand beside you,
Till at the judgment-bar we stand.
7 Soon the archangel's trumpet
Shali shake the globe from pole to pole. And all the wheels of nature
Shall in a moment cease to roll -
Then we shall see the Sizviour,
With shining ranks of angels como,
To execute his vengeance.
And take his ransom'd people home



The watchmen blow the trumpet round, Come, listen to the solemn sound, ? And be assured there's danger nigh; How many are prepared to die ! $\}$

Your days on earth will scon be o'er.
And time to you return no more;



Labin soul to suve; What are thy hopes beyond the grave?


7

2 Come, old and young; come, rich and poor; You'il all be call'd to stand before The God that made the earth and sea, And there proclaim his majesty.
Will you remain quite unconcem'd,
While for your souls the watchmen mourn? They weep to think how you will stand With frightul ghosts at God's left hand.

30 mortals ! view the dream of life, And see how thousands end the strife, Who, though convinced, do still delay, Till death ensues and drags a avay: Will you for fancied carthly toys
Deprive yourselves of heav'nly joys? And will the calls you have to-day Be slighted still and pase 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 heand, 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.

5 Your friends will then pass by your tomb, And view the grass around it grown, And heave a sigh to think you're gone To the land where there's no return. O mortals! now ,mprove your time, And while the gospel enn doth shine Fly swift to Clirist, he is gour iriend, And then in heav'n your souls will and


3 Religion should our thoughts engage Amidst our youthful bloom;
"Twill fit us for declining age,
And for the awful tomb.
40 , may my heart, by 6 Me my Redeemer's throu
And be my stubborn will subdued, His government to own

5 Let deep repentance, faith, and love Be join'd with godly fear;
And all my conversation prove My heart to be sincere.

6 Preserve me from the snares of sin Through my remaining days,
And in me let each virtue shine
To my Redeemer's prase.

7 Let lively hope my soul inspire,





1. To leave my dear friends, and with neighbors to part, And go from my home, it af-flicts not my heart, Like thoughts of ab-sent-ing my-

2. Dear bow'r where the pine and the pop-lar have spread, And wove, with their branches, a roof o'er my head, How oft have I knelt on the

3. The early shrill notes of the loved nightingale That dwelt in my bower, I observed as my bell, To call me to duty, while birds of the air Sing anthems of praises : :|: as I went to prayer,;\|:
self for a day From that bless'd retreat where I've cho-sen to pray, I've cho-sen to pray.

4. How swoet were the zephyrs perfumed by the pino, The ivy, the balsam, and wild eglantine; But sweetcr, ah! swecter, superlative were The joys I have tasted: :|: in answer to prayer: ||:
5. For Jesus, my Saviour, oft deign'd there to meet, And bless'd with his presence my humhle retrea Oft fil'd mo with rapture and blessedness there, Inditing, in heaver's :|: own language, my prayer.:
6. Dear bowor, I must leave you and bid you adieu And pay my devotions in parts that are now, For Jesus, wy Sariour, residos overywhere, And can, in all places :ll: give ansier to prayer.:



INVOCATION. 7,6,7,6,7,7,7,6.










3 His parents poor in earthly store, to entertain the strangea They found no bed to lay his head, but in the ox's maliger : No royal things, as used by kings, were seen by those that found him, But in the hay the stranger lay, with swadding bands around hirn.
4 On the same night a glorious light to shepherds there appeared, Eright angels came in shining flame, they saw and greatly feared The angels said, "Be not afraid, although we much alarm you, We do appear good news to bear, as now we will inform you.
5 "The city's name is Bethlehem, in which God hath appointed, This glorious mom a Saviour's born, for him God.hath anointed; By this you'll know, if you will go, to see this little stranger, His lovely charms in Mary's arms, both lying in a manger."
6 When this was said, straightway was made a glorious sound from heaven Each flaming tongue an anthem sung, "'To men a Saviour's given, In Jesus' name, the glorious theme, we elevate our voices, At Jesus' birth be peace on earth, meanwhile all heaven rejoices.'
7 Then with delight they took their fight, and wing'd their way to glory, The shepherds gazed and were amazed, to hear the pleasing story; To Bethlehem they quickly came, the glorious news to carry, And in the stall they found them all, Joseph, the Babe, and Mary
2 To Abraham the promise came, and to his seed for ever, A light to shine in Isaac's line, by Scripfure we discover; Ifail, promised morn ! the Saviour's born, the glorious MediatorGod's blesmed Worl made flesh and blood. assumed the human nature.

With joy of heart they did depart, now they have found salvation Glory, they cry, to God on high, who sent his Son to save us This slorious mom the Savour's borm. has name it is Christ deaus



2 At inrst when Jesus found us, He call'd us unto him,
And pointed out the danger Of falling into sin;
The world, the fiesh, and Satan, Will prove a fatal snare, Unless we do resist them, By faith and fervent prayer.

3 But by our disobedience, With sorrow we confess,
We've had too iong to wander In a dark wilderness

Where we might soon have fainted, In that enchanted ground,
But Jesus interposed,
And pleasant fruits were found.
4 Gracious forctastes of heaven Give life, and health, and peace, Revive our drooping spirits, And faith and love increase; Confessing Cheist, nur master, Obeying his command, We hasten on our journey, Unto the promisel land
${ }^{\infty}$ 2


有 $2=5$




2 We have trials, and cares, and hardships, and losses, We'll soon end in pleasures and glory for ever,
But heaven will pay us for all that we bear;
And bright crowns of glory for ever we'll wear.


3 Young converts, be humble, the prospect is blooming, The wings of kind angels around you arc spread; While some are oppressed with sin and are mourning, The spirit of joy upon you is shed.
4 Live near to our Captain, and always obey him, This world, flesh, and Satan must all be denied;
Both care and diligence, and prayer without ceasing, Will safe land young converts to riches on high.

1 Come, all ye young people of every relation, Come histen awhile, and to you I will tell How I was first called to seek for salvation, Redemption in Jesus who saved me from hell. II was not yet sixteen when Jesus first call'd me, To think of my soul, and the state I was in; I saw myself standing a distance from Jesus, Between me and him was a mountain of sin. 3 The devil perceived that I was convinced,

He strove to jurreuade me that I was too young, That I would get weary betore my ascension, And wish that I bad nut eo caly tregun. 8

50 mourners, God bless you, don't faint in the spirit, Belicve, 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 filld with the presence of God.

> M. C. H. DAVIS' EXPERIENCE.

4 Sometimes he'd persuade mo that Jesus was partial, When he was a setting of poor sinners free,
That I was forsaken, and quite reprobated,
And there was no mercy at all for poor me.
5 But glory to Jesus, his love's not confined To princes, nor men of a nobler degriee;
His love it flows bounteous to all human creatures,
He died for poor sinners, when naild to the tree.
6 And when I was groaning in sad lamentation,
My soul overwhelm'd in surrow and in sin,
He drew near me in mercv. ad look'd on me with puty, He pardon'd suy sian, arit he gave me relief

70 sinners, my bowels do move with desire; Why stand you gazing on the works of the Lond ?
0 fly from the flames of devouring fire
And wash your pollution in Jesus's blood
8 Brethren, in sweet gales we are all breczing, My soul feels the mighty, the heavenly flame; I'm now on my journey, my faith is increasing, All glory and praise to God and the Lamb.

7 And now I've found favour in Jesus my Saviour, And all his commandments I'm bound to obey ; I trust he will keep me from all Satan's power Till he shall think proper to call me away.
8 So farewell, young people, if I can't persuade you To leave off your follies and go with a friend, I'll follow my Saviour, in whom I've found favour My days to his glory I'm bound for to sperd.


There was a Romish lady brought up in popery, Her mother always taught her the pricst she must obey; 0 pardon me, dear mother, I humbly pray thee now


3 I'll bow to my dear Jesus, I'll worship God unseen,
I'll live by faith for ever, the works of men are vain;
I cannot worship angels, nor pictures made by men;
Dear mother, use your pleasure, but pardon if you can 4 With grief and great vexation, her mother straigh did go
T' inform the Roman clergy the cause of all her wo: The priests were soon assembled, and for the maid did call,
And forced her in the dungeon, to fright her soul withal 5 The more they strove to fright her, the more she did
For unto these false idols I can no longer bow.


2 Assisted by her handmaid, a Bible she conceal'd,
And there she gain'd instriction, till God his love reveal'd:
No more she prostrates herself to pictures deck'd with yolu.
But soon she was betray'd. and her bible from ber $01 \sim$
endure,
Although her age was tender, her faith was strong and sure.
The chains of gold so costly they from this lndy took,
And she with all her spirits, the pride of life forsook.
Defore the pope they brought her, in hopes of her return,
And there she was condemned in horrid flames to burn.
Before the place of torment they brought her speedily With lifterl hands to heaven, she then agreed to dic. 7 There bemg many ladies assenibled at the place,
She raised her eycs to heaven, and begg'd supplying ctace

Weep not, ye tender ladies, shed not a tear for me-
While my poor body's burning, my soul the Lord shall sce.
8 Yourselves you need to pity, and Zion's deep decay;
Dear ladies, turn to Jesus, no longer make delay.
In comes her saving mother, her daughter to behold,
And in her hand she brought her pictures deck'd with gold.
90 take from me these idols, remove them from my sight:
Restore to me my Bible, whercin I take delight Alas, my agred mother, why on my ruin bent?
'I'was you that did betray me, but I am innocent.
10 Tommentors, use your pleasure, and do as you think best-
I hope my blessed Jesus will take my soul to rest.
Soon as these words were spoken, up steps the man of death,
And kindled up the fire to stop her mortal breath.
11 Instead of golden bracelets, with chains they bound her fast;
She cried, "My God give puwer nuw must I die an last?
With thestis and his angels for ever I shall dwoil. God barlon prest and reople, and so 1 bid farewell!


Dark and thorny is the desert, Through which pilgrims make their way ; $\}$ Fiends, loud howling through the desert,
And the fiery darts of Satan
But beyond this vale of sorrows Lie the fields of endless day.
Miake them tremble as they go;



Often bring their courage tow.


20 , young soldiers, arc you weary Of the troubles of the way?
Docs your strength begin to fail you, And your vigour to decay?
Jesus, Jesus, will go with you.
He will lead you to his throne;
He who dyed his garments for you, And the wine-press trod alono.

3 He whose thunder shakes creation, He who bids the planets roll;
He who rides upon the tempest, And whose sceptre sways the whole Round him are ten thousand angels, Ready to obey command;
They are aiways hovering, round you, 'Till you reach the heav'ulv land.

4 There, on flowery hills of pleasure, In the fields of endless rest,
Love, and joy, and peace shall ever Reign and triumph in your breazt. Who can paint those scenes of glory, Where the ransom'd dwell on high ? Where the golden harps for ever Sound redemption through the sky?

5 Millions there of flaming seraphs Fly across the heavenly plain;
There they sing immortal praisesGlory! glory! is their strain: But methinks a sweeter concert Makes the heavenly arches ring.
And a song is heard in Zion
Which the angels cannot sing.

6 See the heavenly host, in rapture Gaze upon this shining band; Wondering at their costly garmenk, And the laurels in their hand!
There, upon the golden pavement, See the ransom'd march along, While the splendid courts of glory Swectly echo to their song.

70 their crowns, how bright they spartin' Such as monarchs never wear;
They are gone to heav'nly pasturesJesus is their Shepherd there.
Hail, ye happy, happy spirits !
Welcone to the blissful phain :-
Glory, honour, and salvation!
Reign, sweet Slucpherd, ever reizn


Come, humble sinner, in whose breast A thousand thoughts revolve, 2 Ill go to Jesus, though my sin
I know his courts, I'll enter in
Come, with your guilt and fear opprest, And make this last resolve: $\}$ Hath like a mountain rose Whatever may oppose.




THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST. 8s
Wm. Walker.

man by trans-gross-ion was loat; Ap-poas-ing the wrath of a God, He shed forth his blood as the cost.

6. They loaded the Lamb rith she erose, And drove bim ap Calrary's hill:

 Transixed and tortured his fect; To look at the sight it is groat?
Q. Ho oried, My Father, my Ood,
 The templo-vaii bursted in trasia: Tho tun it rofured to shine; They reabed the spoar in his sides ;
This lovely Redeomer is mino.
7. He fonght the bard batte, and won Thie riectry and kives it most fros; In bopost that hat kiangom youlu teos; Aith angilo alioz his commanad,

20 , did my dear Joms thas bloed,
And plty aruin'd lots rasol,
, sueh bonndiess compasion and grace


3. 0 , was it for crimes 1 had done

The Eaviour wait haild with a kian! The Eaviour wat haild with Was ever compansion like thin?
The rutians all join'd in a band The rutiang all joind in a band,
Confined him and led him away, Confined him and led him away,
The cords wrapt around his sweet hands,
O sinnots! look at him I prav.
4. To Piteto's stone pillar when led,

It never by any was said. whips : A railing word dropt from his lins: They made him \& crown out of thorns; They clothed him with orimson, in soorch And thousands of Chriotiana be thero,
All singing with harps in a bnad
8. Hew ploasant and harps in a bnnd Enjoying such beapms of delight! fris beauty to Christians he'li how 1 long to mount up in the stives, I Iong to mount up in the arios,


2. The billows that girt you, the wild waves that mar, The zephyrs that play, whero the ocean-storms censo, Shall boar the rich freight to your desolate shore, Shall raft the glad tidings of pardon and poace.
3. On tho islands that sit in the regions of night, The lands of despair, to oblivion a prey, The morning will open with healing and light,
The glad Star of Bethlehem brighten to day

The altar and idol in dust overthrown,
The insense forbsde that was hallow'd with blood; The priest of Melchizedek there shall atone, And the shrine of Atöol be sacred to God.
5. The heathon will hasten to welcome the tize, The day-spring, the prophet in vision once sam, When the beams of Messiah will lumine each añ, And the isles of the ccean shall wait for his law.
*The werds of this piece were "composed by $W \mathrm{~m}$. . . Tappan, Esq. and sung on the wharf at New Iaven, at the cmbarkation of the missionaries for tho sandwich siands, in 182e.s 0 what hath (toed




Hail! ye sighing sons of sorrow, Learn from me your certain doom; ? See all nature fading, dying ! Si - lent all things weem to pine;
Learn from me your fate to-morrow, Deal-per - haps laid in your tomb;


2 See ! in yonder forest standing, Lofty cedars, 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 fricnds are carly drooping, We are like to one of these.

3 Hollow winds about me roanng, Noisy waters round me rise;
Whilst I sit my fate deploring, Tcars fast strearning from my eyen What to me is autumn's treasure Since I know no earthly joy, Long I've lost all youthful pleasure, Tinge must youth and healsh destroy



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 prase, Let us spend all the days, By our heavenly Father bestow'd,
While his grace we recerve From his bounty, and live To the honour and glory of God.

4 For the glory we were F'irst 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 us to Jesus's name ; So onited in heart, Let us never more part Till we meet at the feast of the Lamb.

6 There, $O$ ! there at his feet, We shall all likewise meen And be parted in body no more;
We shall sing to our lyres, With the heavenly choirm And our Saviour in glory adore.

7 Hallelujah we sing, 'To our Father and King, And his rapturous praisen reveat:
To the Lamb that was slain, Hallelujah again. Sing, all beaven and fall at his foot.


1. O tell me where the Dove has flown To build her dow-ny nest, And I will rove this world all o'er, To win her to my breast, To win her to my breast.

2. I sought her in the groves of love, I knew her ten-der heart; sut she had flown-the Dove of Peace Had felta trai-tor's dart, Had felt a trai-tor's dart.


8 I sought her on the flow'ry lawn, Where pleasure holds her train; Dut fancy flies from flower to flower, So there I sought in vain, So there I sought in rain.
4. 'Twss on Ambition's craggy hill, The Bird of Peace might stray; I sought her there, tho' vainly still, She never flew that way, She never flew that way
0. Enth smiled, and shed a gilent teer 0 1o ood my search around
Then winisper's, "I will tell you where The Dure may yel be :ond, The Dove may yet be icurd.
"By meelk Religion's humble cot, She builds her downy nest; Go, seek that sweet secluded spot, And win her to your breast, And win her to your breast."

HAPPY LAND. 6,4,6,4,6,7,6,4.
Leonard P. Breedlove.

2. Come to the hap-py land, Come, come a - wayl\} o we shall hap-py be, When from sin and sor-row free, Lord, we shall live with thee, Blest, blest for aya.




CHEERFUL. 11s





Come, thou fount of every blessing, Tune my heart to sing thy grace; $\}$ I am bound for the kingdom, Will you go to glory wita me ! Hallelujah, praise the Ind.
Streams of mercy never ceasing Call for songs of loudest praise.


WAR DEPARTMENT. I's.
Mercer's Cluster, p. 125.



Soldiers, go, but not to clain Mouldering spoils of earthborn treasure, $\}$ Dream not that the way is smooth,
Hope not that the thorns are roses,
Turn no wishful eye of youth,

sunny beam re poscs. Thou hast sterner work to do, Hast to cut thy passage through; Cle .e behind the gulfs are burning : Forward then, there's no rerurnus.



# 1 Young people all, attention give, While I aldress you in God's name; $\}$ l've sought for bliss in glitt'ring toys, But never You who in sin and folly live, Come hear the counnel of a friend. \} <br> And ranged the luring seenes of vice; 



2 He spake at once my sins forgiven, And wash'd my load of guilt away ; He gave me glory, peace, and heaven, And thus I found the heav'nly woy And now with trembling sense I view The billows roll beneath your feet; For death eternal waits for you, Who slight the force of gospel truth
3 Youth, like the spring, will soon be gone By flecting time or conquering death,
Your morning sun may set at noon, And leave you ever in the dark.
Your sparkling eyes and blooming cleeks Must wither like the blasted rose; The coffin, carth, and winding sheet Will soon your active limbs enclose.
1 Ye heedless ones that wildly stroll, The grave will soon become your bed, Where silence reigns, and vapours roll In solemn dartuess round your head.

Your friends will pass the lonesome place, And with a sigh move slow along;
Still gazing on the spires of grass With which your graves are overgrown.
5 Your souls will land in darker realms, Where vengeance reigns and hillows roal, And roll amid the burning flames,
When thousand thousand years are o'er. Sunk in the shades of endless night, To groan and howl in endless pain,
And never more behold the light. And never, never rise agan.
6 Ye blooming youth, this is the state Of all who do free grace refusc ; And soon with you'twill be too late The way of life and Christ to choose. Come, lay your carnal weapons by, No longer fight against your God But with the gospel now comply And heav'n shall be your great rewnang.


2 Amid the shouts of numerous friends, Of hosts divinely bright
The Judge in solemn pomp descend, Array'd in robes of light;
His head and hair are white es nnow, His eyes a fiery flame,
A radiant crown adorns nas brow, And Jesus is his name.

3 Writ on his thigh his name appears, And scars his victories tell ;
Lo! in his hand the conqueror bears The keys of death and hell:
So he ascenda the judgment-seat, And at his dread command
Myriads of creatures round his feet In solemn silence stand.

4 Pripces and peasants here expect Their last, their righteous doom; The men who dared his grace reject, And they who dared presume. " Depart, ye sons of vice and sin," The injured Jesus crics,
While the long kindling wrath within Flashes from both his cyes.

5 And now in words divinely sweet With rapture in his face, Aloud his sacred lips repeat The sentence of his grace:
"Well done, my good mad faithful wam. The children of $m \psi$ love.
Rereive the acerpres, crown, it and thronce. l'rejared for you above."


8 The grave is near, the crulle meen, IIJw awith the moments pass between. And whiliper an they fly;
Unthinking man, remember this, Though fond of sublunary bliss, That you must groan and die.

3 My soul, attend the solemn call,
Thine earthly tent muat shortly fall And thou must take thy fight
Beyond the vant expansive blue, To sing ahove as angels do. O: sink in end less night.

2. No human power can stop the hour, wherein a mortal dies; A Ceesar may be great to-day, yot death will close his eyes: Though some do strive and do arrive to riches and renown. Enjoying health and swin in wealth, yet death will bring them down.
8. Though beauty grace your comely face, with roses white and red,
A dying fall will spoil it all, for Absalom is dend: Though you aequire the beat attire, appearing fine and fair. Yet death will come into the room, and strip jou naked there.
4. The princes high and beggars die, and magle with the dust, The rich, the brave, the negro slave, the wicked end the juet: Therefore prepare to meet thy God, before it be too late. Or else you'H weep, Inment and ory, lobt in a ruin'd atate


2 Floois of everlasting light Freery flash before him Myriads, with supreme delight, Instantly adore him :
Angel trumps resound his fame, Lutes of lucid gold proclaim All the music of his name, Heav'n echoing with the theme.

3 Four-and-twenty elders rise From their princely station: Shont his glorious victories, Sur the great salvation:

Cast their crowns before his throne, Cry in reverential tone, Glory give to God alone; -Holy, holy, holy One!'

4 Haik : the thriling symphonies Seem, methinks, to seize us
Join we too their holy lays,
Jesus, Jesus, Jesus !
Sweetest sound in seraphs' song-
Swectest notes on mortal ing inve Sweetest carol eves anngJesus. Jesus, roll along


How firm a foumdation, ye saints of the Lord, is laid for your faith in his ex - cellent worl; Wha; more can he say than to you he hath said, You


who unto Jesus for retuge hare fled!


2 In every condition-in sickness and health,
In poverty's vale, or abounding in wealth;
At home and abroad, on the land, on the sea,
As thy dayc may demand, shall thy strength ever be.
3 "Fear not, I am with thee, $O$ be not dismay'd!
I, I am thy God, and will still give thee aid;
I'll strengthen thee, help thee, and cause nee to stand, Upheld by my righteous, omnipotent hand.

4 "When through the deep waters I call thee in go, The rivers of water shall not overflow; Fur i will be with thee thy troubles to blem. A ad sanctify to thee 'hy deepest distrem.

5 " When through fiery trials thy pathway shall ha, My grace, all-sufficient, shall be thy supply ; The flame shall not hurt thee; I only destgn Thy drose to consume, and thy gold to refine.

6 " E'en down to old age, all my people shall prove My sovereign, eternal, unchangeable love:
And when hoary hairs shall their teraples sdorn, Like lamber they shall wtill in my bosom be borici.

7 "The soul that on Jesus hath lean'd for repone, I will not, I will not, desert to hits foes;
That soul, though all hell ahequid endearou: to sthate: Pril never, no never, no never fornete?


Vain, de - Itsive world, mulien, With all of crem - ture
good;
On - Iy Jesur I pursua, Who bought us with his
ood; $\}$ All thy pleasures I fore-go, 1 trample on thy wealth and pride; Only Jesus


will I know, And Jeaus cru - ci - fied


2 Other knowledge I disdain, 'Tis all but vanity :
Christ, the Lamb of God, was slain, Ho tasted death for me:
Me to save from endless wo,
The sin-atoning victim died!
Only Jesus will I know, And Jesus crucified!

3 fiere will I set up my rest ; My fluctuating heart
From the haven of his breast
Shall never more depart:
Whither should a sinner go?
His wounds for me stand oper wide;
Only Jesus will I know And Jesus crorified

4 Him to know is life and peaco,
And pleasure without end;
This is all my happiness,
On Jesus to depend;
Daily in his grace to grow,
And ever in his faith abido,
Only Jesus will I know,
And Jesus crucified!
60 that I could all invite, This saving truth to prove;
Show the length, the breadth, the heiga
And depth of Jesus' love!
Frin I would to sinners show
The blood by faith alores aptiod:
Only Jesus will I know
And Jemis crucition



2 Brethren, see poor sinners round you Trembling on the brink of wo; Death is coming, hell ia moving ;
Can you bear to let them go ?
See our fathers-ace our mothers, And our children sinking down; Brethren, pray, and holy manna Will be shower'd all around.

3 Sistern, will you join and help us? Moses' sisters aided him;
Will you help the trembling moumera, Who are struggling hard with sin? Tell them all about the Saviour, Tell them that he will be found;
Bisters, pray, and holy manna Will be shower'd all around.

4 Is there hero a trembling jailer, Seeking grace, and fill'd with fomm
Is there here a weeping Mary, Pouring forth a flood of tears ? Brethren, join your cries to help them Sisters, let your prayers abound;
Pray, 0! pray, that holy manna May be ecatter'd all around.

6 Let us love our God supremely, Let us love each other tuo;
Let us lova and pray for sinnert, Till our Giod makes all things new Then he'll call us home to heaven. At has table well sil down.
Christ will gird himself, and serve os With eweet mana all arocond.


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.

3 Let cares like a wild doluge como, Iet storms of sorrow fall,
So I but safely reach my home My God, my heaven, my all

4 There I shall bathe my weary nool In seas of heavenly rest; And not a wave of trouble roll Acrons my peaceful breect.


2．From our Father＇s wealthy throne Sweter than the honey－cumb．京e
And I will gire，
3．Wherefore should I fonst alone？ Two are better far than ona．\＄
Add I will give，te．
4．Al that coms with froo guod－wiL Make the banquet swerter still．清
And I wil give，ac．
6．Now 1 go to mercy s dcor． Asking for a intle more．It
And I will \＆ive．\＆e

6．Jesus gives a double share， Calling me his chocen heir．+ ，
And I vill give，
7．Goodness，running like a stream Through the New Jerusalem，非
8．By a constant broaking forth，
By a constant broaking forth，
Sweetens earth and henven both．
．Salnts a To behold thgels ring aloud， And I will give．\＆s．

0．Coming in at mercy＇s door， Shating ntill the number more．表
11．IIeaven＇s here，and heaven＇s there Comfort tlowing everywhere，非
12．And I boldly do profess

13．Now I＇ll go rejoicing home From the bunquit of perfume．
And I will give ta

14．Finding manna on the road Dropping from the throne of God．\＃
And I will give，\＆c．
18．O，return，ye sons of grace， Turn and see God＇s smillng face．\＄
16．IIark！he calls backsifiers home， Then from him no longer roam；；


1. I am a ctran-ger here be-low, And what I am 'tis hard to know; I am so vile, so prone to ain, I fear that I'm not born a-gain.

2. When I ex - pe-rience call to mind, My un-der-stend-ing is so blind- All feeliag sense.seems to be,gone, Which makes me think that I am wrong.


Shall men pretend to pleasure, Who never knew the Lord ! ? They may obtain this jewel, In what their hearts desire,
Can all the worlding's treasure True peace of mind afford? $\}$





There's a friend above all othera, His is love beyond a brother's,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { O, how he loves! } \\ \text { O, how he loves! }\end{array}\right\}$
Earthly friends may fail and leave un, This day kind, the next bereave us ; But this friend will


2 Blessed Jcsus: wouldet thou krow Sim, O, how he loves !
Give thyself e'en this day to him, 0 , how he loves !
Is it sin that pains and grieves thee? Is it sin that pains and grieves Unbelicf and trials tease thee ?
Jesus can from all release thee, 0 , how he loves !
3 Love this friend who longa to eave thee, 0 , how he loves!
Dost thou love? He will not leave thee 0 , how he loves!
Think no more then of to-morrow, Take his easy yoke and follow,
Jesuas carries all thy sorrow,
0 , how he loves !
4 All thy sins shall be forgiven,
O, how he loven!
Backward all thy foes be driven,
O. how he lnver

Best of blessing: he't provide seee,
Naught but good shall e'er betide theo,
Safe to glory he will guide thee, O, how he loves!
5 Pause, my soul! adure and wonder. O, how he loves!
Naught can cleave this love asunder. 0 , how he loves!
Neither trial, nor temptation,
Doubt, nor fear, nor tribulation,
Can bereave un of salvation;
0 , how he loves!

- Let us still this love be viewing; 0 , how he loves!
And, though faint, keep on pursurng 0 , how be loves !
He will strengthen each endeavour.
And when pasid oer Jordania rise
This shall be our eong for eves
O. how he lovee


2 And he that walls life's thorny way, With feelings calm and $\mathrm{ev}^{\prime} \mathrm{n}$,
Whose path is lit from day to day With virtue's bright and steady ray, Hath something felt of heav'n.

3 He that the Christian's course bas rum And all his foes forgiv'n
Who measurcs out life's litte span
In love to Giod and love to man, Os earth hath tasted heav'n.


Frorn Greenland's icy mountains,
Where Afric's sunny fuuntains
From many an ancient rivet,
F'rom India'l coral atrand;
Roll down their golden sand;
From many a palmy plain,



2 What though the apicy breeze Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle, Though every prospect pleases, And only man is vile;
In vain, with lavish kindness, The gifts of God are strown;
The heathen, in his blindness, Bows down to wood and stone.

3 Shall we, whoso souls are lighted With wistom from on high, Shall we, to men benighted, The lamp of life denv?

Balvation: 0 salvation
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till earth's remotest nation
Has learn'd Messiah'a namo.
4 Waft, waft, ye winds, his storv, And you, ye waters. roll Till, like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to polo Till o'er our ransom'd nature. The Itamb for sinnters stain Redeemer, Kine, Creator In bliss retiaras wo reiga.

2. Be-ware of plea-sure's si-ren song; A-las! it can-not soothe you long; $\}$ olet your thoughts delight to soar Where earth and time shall
It can - not qui - et Jordan's ware, Nor cheer the dark and si-lent grave. It can-not qui - et Jordan's wave, Nor cheer the dark and si-lent grave. $\}$


be no more; Ex-plore by faith the heavenly fields, And pluck the fruit that Canaan yields.

3. There see the glorious hosts on wing, And hear the heav'nly seraphs sing The shining ranks in order stand, Or move like lightning at command. Jehovah there reigns not alone, The Saviour shares his Father's throno While angels circle round his seat, And worship prostrate at his feet.
4. Behold ! I see, among the rest, A host in richer garments dress'd; A host that near his presence stands. And palms of victory grace their nanita. Say, who are these I now behold, With blood-wash'd robes and crowns of gols: This glorious host is not unknown To him who sits upon the throne.
6. These are the followers of the Lamb; Frome tribulation great they came;

And on the hill of 8 weet repose They bid adic: to all their woes.

Soon on the wings of love you'll fly, To join them in that rorld on high; -

O make it now your chicfest care The image of your Lord to bear


1 My Christian friends, in bon 1 s of love, Whose hearts in sweetest union join, $\} 2$ Your company's sweet, your union dear, Your worde delightful to my ear,
Your friendship's like a drawing band, Yet we must take the parting hand. $\} 2$
Your friendship's like a drawing band, Yet we must take the parting hand. $\}$ ' Your company's sweet, your union desa, Your words delightful to my ear


Yes whon I moo that we muct pert, You draw like corls around my heart.


3 How sweet the hours have pasid away, Since we have met to sing and pray; How loath we are to leave the place Where Jesus shows his smiling face.
40 could I stay with friends so kind,
How would it cheer my drooping mind ! But duty makes ne understand, That we must take the parting hand,
6 And since it is God's holy will, We must be parted for a while, In sweet submission, all as one, We'll say, our Father's will be done.
6 My youthful friends, in Christian ties, Who seek for mantions in the skies, Fight on, we'll gain that happy thore, Where parting will be known no more.
7 How oft I've seen your flowing tears, And heard you tell your hopes and fcars! Your hearts with love were seen to fame, Which makes me hope we il meet again.

8 Ye mourning souls, lift up your oyea To glorious mansions in the skies; O trust his grace-in Canaan's land, We'll no more talso the parting himit.

9 And now, my friends, both old and young, I hope in Christ you'll still go on ; And if on earth wo mect no more,
0 may we mect on Canawn's shore.
10 I hope you'll all remember me;
If you on earth no more I aee;
An intcrest in your prayers I ciave, That we may meet beyond the grave.
110 glorious day! 0 blessed hope ! My soul leaps forward at the thought, When, on that happy, happy land, We'll no more take the parting hand.
12 But with our hlessed, holy Lord, We'll shout und sing with one accond And there we'll all with Jesus dwell So, loving Christians. fare you well.




Angels in shining order stand, Around the Saviour's throne; They buw with reverence at his feot and make his glories known. 'Thowe happy spirits sing his


1 The crows of Christ inspires my heart To sing redeeming grace;
Awake, my soul, and bear a part In my Redcemer'm praise.
0 ! what can be compar'd to him Who died upon the tree!
This is my dear, delightful theme That Jesus died for me.

8 When at the table of the Lord We humbly take our place, The death of Jesus we record, With love and thankfuineso

These emblems lring my Lord to view, Upon the bloody tree,
My soul believes and feels it'a true, That Jesus died for me.

3 His body broken, nail'd, and torn, And stain'd with atreams of blood,
Hix spolless soul was left forlorn, Forsaken of his God.
Twas then his F'ather gave the stroke That justice did decree;
All nature felt the dreadful stroke.
When Jesus dicd for me.

4 Eli lama sabachthani, My God, my God, he cried
Why hast thou thus forsaken me : And thus my Saviour died.
But why did God forsake his Son, When bleeding on the tree?
He died for sins, but not his own, For Jesus died fur me

5 My guilt was on my Burety laid And therefore he must die;
His soul a sacrlice was nade. For such a worn a!

praise, To all - - ter - ni - ty,
But I can sing redeeming grace, For Jesus died for me.

Was ever love so great as thim! Was ever grace so free? This is my glory, joy and bliss, That Jesus died for me.

6 He took his meritorious blood, And rome above the akies,
And in the presence of hes God, And in the presence of
Presents his sacrifice.
Uis intercemon must prevail With such a dorious plea

My cause can never, never fail, For Jesus died for me

7 Angels in shining order art
Around my Saviour's throne;
They bow with reverence at his feet And make his glories known.
Those happy spirits sing his praise Those happy spinits
To all eternity ;
But I can sing redeeming grace
For Jesus died for me.

90! had I but an angel's voice To bear my heart along,
My flowing numbers moon would rame To an immortal song.
I'd charm their harpe and golden lyree
In sweetest harmony,
And tell to all the beavenly choirs That Jerus diea for me.


2 Come, dear friends, and don't neglect it, Come to Jesus in your prime; Great salration, don't reject it, O receive it, now's your time; Now the Saviour is beginning 'I'o revive his work again.

Glorv. honour, \&c.
3 Now let each one ccase from sinning Come and follow Christ the way ;
Wa shall all reccive a blesaing,
If from him we do not stray;
Golden moments wer ve neglected, Yet the Lord inviten again! Glory, honour, \&e

4 Come, let us run our race with patience Looking unto Christ the Lord,
Who doth live and reign for ever, With his Father and our God;
He is worthy to be praised,
He is our exalted king, Gilory, hunour, \&cc.

5 Come, dear children, praise your Jemas, Praine him, praise him evermore.
May his great love now constrain u, Hie great name for to adore
$O$ then let us join together, Crowne of glory to obtean I Glorv, honour. ise.

## PARTII.

## containina

SOME OF THE MORE LENGTHY AND ELEGANT PIECES, COMMONLY USED AT CONCERTS, OR SINGING SOCIETIES.


2 In vain to heaven she lifts her eyen, For guilt, a heavy chain,
Slill drags her downward from the skies, To darlenese, fire, and pair.

3 Awake and mourn, ye heirs of hell, Let atubbon sinners fear:
You nuet be driv'n frown earth, and dwoll A bus rou svis there.
a Soe how the pit gapes wide for you, And flashes in your face : And thou, my soul, look downward too, And sing recovering grace.

6 He is a god of sovereign love, That promised heaven to me,
And taught my thoughts to arar above,
Where happy spinta be.

6 Prepare me, Lord, for thy right hand, Then come the joyful day;
Come, death, and some celeatial band Tn bive miy soul away.




DISCIPLE. 8s \& 7s. D.

2. Let the world de-spise and leave me, They have left my Sa-viour, too; Human hearts and looks deeeive me, Thou art not like them, un-true;


And whilst thou shalt smile up-on me, God of wisdom, love, and might, Foos may hate, and friends disomn me; Show thy face and all is bright.

d. Ga, then, earthly trme and treasure, Come, dixanter, scorm, and pain; In thy service pais is pleacure, I have called thee, Abbe, Pather, I have net my heart ou thee: I have met my heart ou theo:
atorms may howl, and clonde may gether,
$\Delta 11$ wukk work for cood to mee.
4. Man may trouble and distrose me, Lifo wilh but drive me to thy breast; Life with trials hard may press ma,
Heap'u will bring me sweeter rest Ohl 'tis not in grief to harm mes While thy love is laft to me; Oh 1 'twerry not in joy to charm me,
Were that joy unmix'd with theo.
6. Soul, then know thy full salvation; lise o'er sin, and fear, and care; Joy to ind, in erry station, Think what Spirit dwells within theo; Thtok what Father's unillee are thise; Think that Jesue died to win theo;
6. Haste thes on rom grace to glory, Arm'd by falth, and wing'd by prayer God't own hand ahall gride thee thece Soon shall elose thy earthly miseton, Soon shall puate thy pllgrim daya; Hopo aholl change to sled frution,






2 That comfort was mine, When the favour divine.
When the favour divine,
I was carried above
Ifrst found in the blood of the Lamb; All sin and temptation, and paıs
When my heart first believed,
0 ! what joy 1 rececived!
What a heaven in Jesus's name
3 'Twas a heaven below, The Redeemer to know,
And the angels could do nothin
Than to fall at his foet
Than to fall at his feet,
And the story repeat,
And the Saviour of sinners adu. .
4 Jeans, all the day long, Was my joy and my song:
0 ! that ail his salvation might nce
He hath lived me, I cried,
He hath suffor'd und died, To rececem such a rebol as mo.
s On the wings of his love,

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 Eiljah his seat;
My soul mounted higher, In a chariot of fire,
And the world was put under my feet

## 7 0: the rapturous height

Of that holy delight
Which I felt in the life-giving blood, of my Saviour posseses'd, I was perfoctly bless'd,
Overwhelm'd with the filucss of Ciod.

8 What a mercy is this ! What a heaven of bliss !
How unspeakably favour'd am I ! Gather'd into the fold, With believers enroll'd,
With helievers to live and to die:
9 Now my temnant of days
Would I spend to his praise,
Who hath died mv ponr roul to redcem.
Whether many or fow,
All my years are his duo; May they all be devoted to hise
$\qquad$



11


THE CHRISTIAN'S CONFLICTS. 7,6.


See how the wicked kingdom Is falling every day, And still our bleseed Jesus Is winning souls a way; But



Soldiers of the cross, srise, Lo, your Captain from the akies, Holding forth the giitt'ring prize,
Fear not, though the battle lower,
Calle to victory.
Firmly stand the

trying hour, Stand the tempter's utmost power,
Spurn his slavery.


2 Who the cause of Christ would rield !
Who would leave the battle-field ?
Who would cast away his shield?Let nim basely go:
Who for Zion's King will stand? Who will join the faithful band? Let him come with heart and hand, Let him face the foe.

3 By the mercies of our God, By Emmanuel's streaming blood, When alone for us he stood, Ne'er give up the strife:

Ever is the latest breath,
Hark to what your Captrin saith ;"Be thou faithful unto death; Take the crown of life."
4 By the woes which rebels prove, By the bliss of holy love, Sinners, seek the joys above, Sinners turn, and live! Here is freedom worth the name ; Tyrant sin is put to shame ; Grace inspires the hallow'd fleme God the crown will giva

INDIAN CONVERT, (or NASHVILLE). 8,8,6.
Johnson.
133



3. So me lab God, wid inside heart, He fight for me, he take ma part, He save um life bofore;
God hear poor Indiann in de wood
Me prize him evermore.
4. De joy I relt I cannot tell, To tink dat I was eaved from hert, Through Jesug' streaming blood; Dat I am saved by grace divine, O glory be to God:
5. Now I be here baptized to be Dat in de water you may see
De way my Jerus go;
Dis is de wav 1 do belueve
Dat oesus here for us did
To follow nere below.
 the Author's Srutber.


10 Jesus, my Saviour, I know thou art mine, For thee all the pleasures of $\sin I$ resim; Of ohjects most pleasing, I love thee the best, Without thee I'm wretched, but with thee I'm blest.

2 Thy Spirit first taught me to know I was blind, Then taught me the way of salvation to find: And when I was sinking in gloomy despair, Thy mercy relieved me, and bid me not fear.

8 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, $\mathfrak{l} \dot{m}$ raised to a ravture while oraising his name

4 I find him in singing, I find him in prayer,
In sweet meditation he always is near;
My constant companion, 0 may we ne'er part! All glory to Jesus, he dwells in my heart.

## 5 I love thee, my Saviour, \&c.

6 My Jesus is precious-I cannot fortear
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.
7 Then millions of ages $m y$ soul would employ In praising my Jesus, my love and my joy Without interruption, when all the glad throng With pleasures unceasing unite as the song.

## WHITESTOWN. L. M




20 Jesus, for such wondrous condescension,
Our praises and reverence are an offering meet, Now is the W ord made flesh and dwells among us a come and let us worship at his foot

3 Shout his almighty name, ye choirs of angels, And let the celestial courts his praisn repeat ; Unto our Gol te glory in the highest, 0 come and let us worship at his feet


On Jor - dan's stormy banks I stand, And cast a wish - ful eye,
To Ca-naan's fair and hap-py land, Wheremy pos-sessions lie. $\}$
0 the trans - port - ing, rapturous scene, That






Hail, Columbia! happy land! Hail, ye heroes, hear'n-born band! Who fought and blsd in freedom's cause, Who fought and bled in freedron's cause.


 What, bound for Canaan's coast ?

To join the heav'nly host?
While tears run down your fare?


We soon shall cease from toiling, And reach that heav'nly place.


2 To Canaan's coast we'll hasten, To join the beavenly throng, Hark! from the nanks of Jordan,
How sweet the pilgrims' song
Their Jesus they are viowing,
Sy faith we see him too,
We smilc, and weep, ard praise hum,
And on our way ytusup

3 Though sinners do despise us, And treat us with disdain, Our former comrades slight us Esteem us low and mean
No earthly joy shall charm us,
While marching on our way, Our Jesus will defend 14s, In the dietreaning dav.

4 The frowns of old companions, We're willing to sustain, And in divine compassion, To pray for them again For Christ, our loving Saviour, Our Comforter and Friend, Will bless us with his favour And quide us to the end.

4 With streams of consolation. We're filled as with new wine. We dic to transient pleasures, And live to things divine We sink in holy raptures White viewing thuggs above Why glory to my Navious My evul is full of are

there we meet to sing ana pray, To read God's word on his glad day, With joy let's haste a - way, 0 come, come a - way

dear to hear the plaintive strain, From youthful voi - ces rise a-main, With sweet-est
4.
'Tis there I may learn the ways of heavenly wisdom, To guide my feeble steps on high; 0 come, \&c.

The flow'ry paths of peace to tread.
Where rays of hearenly bliss are shed, My wadring steps to lead: 0 come, \&c.

1 there hear the voice in heavenly accents speaking "Let little children come to me; 0 come, \&o. Forbid them not their hearts to give, Let them on me in youth believe, And I will them receive:" 0 come, \&o.

With joy I accept the gracious invitation; My heart exults with rapturous hope; 0 come, \&o. My deathless spirit, when I die,
Shall, on the wings of angels, fy To mansions in the sky : 0 come. do




2 See the royal banner flying,
Hear the heralds loudly crying,
"Rebel sinners, royal favour
Now is offer'd by the Saviour.'
Jesus reigns, dxc.
3 Hear, ye sons of wrath and ruin,
Who have wrought your own undoing
Here is life and free salvation,
Offer'd to the whole creation.
Jeaus reigne, dec
4 Turn unto the Lord most holy,
Shun the paths ol wice and folly ;
Turn, or you are lost for evex
0 : now turn to cod the Savinur.
Jeates rengra, tha


What sorrowful mounda do I hear Move slowly along in the gale! How solemn they fall on my ear, As softly they pase through the vale. Sweet



Sweet woodbines will rise round his feet, 30 Corydon! hear the sad cries And willows their sorrowing wave; Young hyacinthe freshen and bloom, While hawthorns encircle his grave. Each morn when the sun gilds the east, (The green grass lespangled with dew,) He'll cast his bricht beams on the west, To charm the Carotne's view.

30 Corydon! hear the sad cries 0 spirit! look down from the skies, And pity thy mourner below; Tis Carcline's voice in the grove Which Philomel bears on the plain Then striving the mulrner to soothe With svmpathv ioins in her strin.

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

5 And when the still night has unfurl'd Her robes o'er the hamiet around, Gray twilight retires from the woild, And daskness encumbers the ground, I'll leave my own gloomy abode, To Corydon's ung will I fiv, There kneeling will bleas the just Ginl Who dwells in toryets mangions on birgit
 And give to time her ut - most bound,

flash and thunders roll, See earth wrapt up like parchment sciull; Dreal amaze,
Comets blaze, Sinners raise, Horrors seize


The Christian filld with rapturous joy, Midst flaming worlds be mountr on hugh, To meet the Saviour in the shy, Alsu ser the ace of Jesus ;
The soul ard body rounite. And fill'd with glorv infinito. Bleased dav. Cbriatinas sar! Will vou uray. That wo may All join he happy company, T'o prave use name of Jrent
L.ENA. 8, 7



Come, all ye mourning pilgrims dear, Who're bound for Canaan's land, $\}$ Our Captan's gone before us, Our Father's only Son, Take courage and fight valiantly, Stand fast with sword in hand; $\}$

T'hen, pilgrims dear, pray, do not fear, But let us follow on.


2 We have a howling wildernese, To Canaan's happy shore,
A land of dearth, and pits, and snaran, Where chilling winds do roar
But Jesus will be with us,
And guard us by the way;
Though enemics examine us,
He'll teach us what to say

3 The pleasant fields of paradise, Eo glorious to behold,
'The valleys clad in inving green, The mountains paved with gold: The trees of life with heavenly fruit, Behold how rich thev stano

Blow, gentle gales, and bear my soul To Canaan's happy land.

4 Sweet rivers of salvation all Through Canaan's land do roll,
The beams of day bring glittering scenco Illuminate my soul;
There's ponderous clouds of glory, All set in diamonds bright; And there's my smiling Jesus, Who is my heart's delight.

5 Almady to my raptured sight,
The blissful fields a:ise,
And plenty spreads her sumiing etorem, Inviting to my eve

O sweet abode of endless rest
I soon shall travel there,
Nor earth nor all her empty joys Shall long detain me here

6 Come, all you pigis travellers, Fresh courage take by me;
Meantime I'll tell you how I came, This happy land to see;
Through faith the glorious telescupe I view'd the worlds above,
And God the Father reconciled. Which fills my heart with love


Ye chidre:: of Jesus, who're bound for the kingdom, Attune all your voices, and help me to sing
Sweet anthemz of praises to my loving Jesus, For he is my prophet, my priest, and my king; When Jeaus arst found me astray I was going, His

love dil surround me, and saved me from ruin, He kindly embraced me, and frecly he bless'd me, And taught me aloud his apeet praises to sing.



1. Bless, $O$ my soul, the liv-ing God, Call home thy thoughts that rove abroad; Let all the pow'rs within me join In work and worghip so di - vine.

2. Bless, 0 my soul, the God of grace; His favours claim the highest praise: Why should the wonders he has wrought Be lost in silence and forgot !

3. Let the whole earth his pow'r confess, Let the whole earth adore his grace; The Gentile with the Jew shall join In work and worship so di - vine.

## WELTON. L. M.

Theme by Malan.


1 Thou great In-struc-tor, lest I stray, Oh ! teach my err - ing feet thy way: Thy truth, with ever fresh delight, Shall guide my doubtful steps aright.

2. How oft my heart's af-fections yield, And wander o'er the world's wide field, My rov-ing passions, Lord, reclaim, Unite them all to fear thy name.

s Then, to my God. my heart and tongue, With all their pow'rs, shall raise the song: On earth thy glories I'll de-clare, Till heav'n th'inmortal notes shall hear.

3. Our moments fy apace,

Our feeble powers decay
Swift as a flood our hasty days Are sweeping us away.
4. Yet if our days must fly,

We'll keep their end in sight,
We'll spend them all in wisdom's ways, And let them speed their fight.
5. They'll waft us sooner o'er This life's tempestuous sea Soon shall we reach the peaceful shore, Of bleat eternity.



Hal, solitude ! thou gentle queen, Of modest air and brow serene, 'Tis thou inspires the poet's theme, Wrapp'd in stveet vision's airy dream ; Wrapp'd


2 Parent of virtue, muse of thought, By thee are saints and patriots taught Wisdom to thee her treasures owe, And in thy lap fair science grow.

3 Whate'er's in thee, refines and charma, Excites to thought, to virtue warms; Whate'er is perfect, firm and good, We owe to thee, sweet solitude.

4 With thee the charms of life shall last, E'en when the rosy bloom is past ; When slowly pacing time shall spread Thy silver blossoms o'er my head.

5 No more with this vain world peiplex'd. Thou shalt prepare me for the next The spring of life shail gently ceave, And angels waft my soul to neace.




Farewell, farewell, farewell, my friends, I must be gone, I have no home or stay with you; I'll take my staff and travel on, Till I a better world can view.


I'H march to Canaan's land, I'll land on Canaan's shore, Where pleasures never end, And troubles come no more. Farewell, :if: :|: my loving friends, farewell.


2 Farewell, \&c. my friends, time rolls along,
Nor waits for mortal cares or bliss
I'Il leave you here, and travel on
T'ill I arrive where Jesus is. I'll march. \&e.
Furewall ©to

3 Farewell, \&c, dear brethren in the Lord, To you I'm bound with cords of love But we belicve his gracious word, We all ere long shall meet above, I'll march, \&ce.
Yarawall, \$e.

4 Farewell, \&e. ye blooming suns of God, Sore conflicts yet remain for you: But dauntless keep the heavenly road Till Canaan's happy land vou vicul'll maren, de.
-arcwell, tareuelin larowall, mp bunna

2. 0 下ntch, and fight, and pray,
The batte ne'er give o'er;

Renew it loudly every day,
And halp divine implore.
3. Ne'er think the victory won Nor once at ease sit down;
Thy arduous work will not be done THI thou hast got the crown. \#
4. Fight on. my soul, till denth He'll take thee at thy parting breath Up to his rest above. :if

> NEW HAVEN. 6,6,4,6,6,6,4.

Hastings.


1. Come, thou al-might-y king, Ifelp us thy name to sing, Ifelp us to praise; Farthof, all glo-ri- ous, O'er all vic - to - rious, Come and reign o-ver us, Au-cient of days.


Colie, thou incarnate Word, Gird on thy mighty sword var prayer attend Come, and thy people bless, and givo thy wort success un un duywid
3. Come, holy Comforter,

Thy sacred witness bear in this glad hourThou who almulghty art, Now rule in erery heart,
And neer from us depart, syinit of power'
4. To the great One and Three

The highest praises be
Hence-cvermore!
Ilis sovernign majesty
May we in glory see.
Anve and adora.


dearest Lord llung on that cursed tree, Hung, \&cc. And groan'd away his dying life, And groan'd, \&c. For thee, my soul, for thee, For thee, \&ce.


13



Young people all, attention give, And bear what I do say ; I want your souls in Christ to live, In eve-lasting day; Remember, you are hast'ning on, Tu death's dark, glooray
 e: \#




WILMOT. 7s.


1. Sin-ner, art thon still se-cure? Wilt thou atill re-fuse to pray? Can thy heart or hand en-dure, In the Lord's a - veng-ing day.

2. At his presence nature shakes,

Earth affrighted hastes to fieo;
Solid mountains melt like war,
What will then become of thee?

3 Who his coming may abide ?
You that glory in your shame,
Will you find a place to hide
When the world is wrapp'd in flame?
4. Lord, prepare us by thy grace, Soon we must resign our breath; And our souls be call'd to pass Through the iron gate of death.




1. Thy praise, O Lord, shall tune the lyre, Thy love our joy - ful songs in-spire; To thee our cordial thanks be paid, Our sure defence, our constant aid.

2. Why then cast down, and why distress'd ? And whence the grief that fills our breast? In God we'll hope, to God we'll raise Our songs of gra-ti-tude and praise.


LINDAN. L. M.


1. Lord, when my thoughts delighted rove A-mid the won-ders of thy love, Sweet hope revives my drooping heart, And bids in-trud-ing fears de - part.

2. Ke-pent-ant sorrow fills my heart, But mingling joy al-lays the smart; 0 may my fu-ture life de-clare The sor-row and the joy sin-cere.

3. Be all my heart and all my daya De - vo - ted to my Suviour's praise; And let my glad o-bedience prove How much I owe, how much $\mathfrak{l}$ love.




> MONTGOMERY. C. M.

More.



Wm. Walker.


pi - ty me, dear Lord, and I'll sing hal-le hal - lc - lu - jah!

3. My crimes are great, but don't surpass 0 pity me, dear Saviour, The power and glory of thy grace;
0 pity me, denr Saviour, \&c.
4. Great God, thy nature hath no bound, 0 pity me, dear siriour, So let thy pardining love be found, 0 pity me, dear Saviour, sc.
5. O! wash my soul from every sin!

O pity me, dear Saviour,
And make my guilty conscince clean And make my guilty consci,
6. Here on my heart the burden lies, 0 pity me, dear Saviour, nd past oftences pain my eyes,
0 pity me, dear Saviour,
7. My lips with shame my sius confess o pity mee, dear Saviour, Against thy luw, against thy grace;
0 pity me, deur Saviour, de.
8. Lora, should thy judgments grow severe, I amity mene, dear Saviour, I am condemn'd, but thou art clear.
0 pity me, dear Saviour, $\&$ c.
9. Should sudden vengeance seize my breath, O pity me, dear Saviour,
I must pronounce thee just in death I must pronounce ihee just in
0 pity me, dear Saviour, \&c.
10. And if my soul were sent to hell, o pity me, dear saviour, Thy rikhtec,is law approves it well. O pity me, dear Saviour, ac.
11. Yet save a trembling sinner, Lord, Whose hope, still hoviring Whose hope, still hov'ring mund thy word,
0 pity me, dear Saviour, dc.
Opity me, dear saviour, ac.
12. Would light on some sweet promise there,
0 pity me, dear Saviour, 0 pity me, dear Sariour, Some sure support ayainst despalr,
0 pity me, doar Sarlcur, hc.


Sweet is the work, my God, my King, To praise thy name, give thanks, and sing, To show thy love by morning light, And talk of all thy truths at night.

2. Sweet is the day of sa-cred rest, No mortal cares shall seize my breast: 0 may my heart in tune be found, Like David's harp of so-lemn sound!

8. My heart shall triamph in my Lord, And bless his works, and bless his word: Thy works of grace, how bright they shino! How deep thy connsels! how divine!









3. Down from the shining seats above With joyful haste he fled,
Enter'd the grave in mortal flesh. And dwelt among the dead.
4. Oh! for this love let rocks and hills Their lasting silence break,
And all harmonious human tongues The Saviour's praises speak.
5. Angels, assist our mighty joys:

Strike all your harps of gold;
But when jou raise your highest notes His love can ne'er be told.

ETON. 7s. (Double.)


2. He, whoe powerful arma a-lone, on his foes destruction hurld; He who hath the victory won, He who saved a ruin-ed world;
He, who God's pure law ful-dil'd, Je - sus, the incar-nateWord; He, whose truth with blood was seal'd; He is heav'n's all-glorious Lord.


2. With cheer-ful hope, his eyes ex-plore Each land-mark on the dis-tant shore; $\}$ A-gain for joy she plumes her wings, And loud her
The trees of life- the pas - ture green, The crys-tal stream, de - light-ful scene:

3. The near-er still she draws to land, More eag-er all her pow'rs ex-pand; $\}$ And now for joy she folds her wings, And her ce-
With stead-y helm, and free beut sail, Her an-chor drops with - in the vail:


She meets with those who ary gone before, On heaven's high and genjal shuro.

Aronnd the dear Redeemer's feet, And loud they shout, Our God and King,

And her ce - les-tial son-net nd censeless hallelujuhs snge We're safe at last, we're safe at last,
sings, l'm hcme at last And ceaneleas halletujahs ning We're sate at last.



CLAREMONT. Contmued.






The world recedes, it dis - ap - pears, Heav'n opens on my cyes, My ears with sounds seraphic ring, My ears with sounds scraphic The干









FUNERAL ANTHEM.
Rev. chap. xiv. ver. 13. Billings.

I heard a great voice from heav'n, saying unto me, Write, From henceforth, write, from, \&c., write, From, \&c. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.







HARWELL. 8,7,7.





$$
\text { INVOCATION. } 8,7 .
$$



1. Je - sus, grant us all a bless-ing, Send it down, Lord, from a-bove;
Mny we all re-turn home pray-ing, And re-joic-ing in thy love: $\}$ Farewell, brethren; farewell sis-ters, Till we all shall meet a - gain.


2 Jasus, pardon all our follies,
Since together we have been ;
Make us humble, make us holy,
Cleanse us ad from every sin:
Farewell, breturen; farewell, sisters
Till we sll shabl meet above.
3. Miny thy blessing, Lora, go with us

To each one's respective home :
And the presence of our Jesus
Rest upon us every one:
Farewell, brethren; farewell, sisters, Till we all shall meet at homb.


morn-ing, And we'll all shout to-geth - er in that morning.

3. The way the holy prophets went And we'll all shout together, ,cc. And we'll all shout together, dc.

- The King's highway of holinese The King's highway of holiness, I'll go, for all his paths are peace,
And we'll all shout together, de.
This is the way I long have sought
And we'll all shout together, do. And mourn'd beosuse I found it not And we'il all shout together, bo

6. My arief a burden long has been And well all shout torether, dc. Because I was not saved from sin; And we'll all shout together, cac.
7. The more $I$ strove against its power, And we'll all shout together, sc. 1 felt its weight and guilt the more;
And well all shout together. \&a
8. Till late I heard my Saviour aay, And we'll all shout together, sc. And we'll all shout together, dc
9. Lo! glad I come, and thou, blest Lamb, And we'll all shout together, \&c. halt take me to thee, whose I anm And we'll all shout together, dc.
10. Nothing but sin have I to give, And we'll all shout together, \&c. And we'll all shout together, \&o.
11. Then will $x$ tell to sinnerg round Then wif 1 tell to sinners round,
And we'l all shout together, \&c. What a dear Sariour I have found; And we'll all shout together, de
12. Fll point to thy rodeeming love, And we'l ad shout together, $\mathbf{L e}$. And weill all shout toyether to

13. Oh when shall I see Jesus, And reign with him above? And shall hear the trumpet sound in that morning.
And from the flowing fountain, Drink everlasting love? And shall hear the trumpet sound in that morning. Shout, 0 glo-ry! for $\boldsymbol{I}$ shall


When shall I be de-li-ver'd From this vain world of sin' And shall hear the trumpet sound in that morning.
And with my blessed Jesus Drink endless pleasures in? And shall hear the trumpet sound in that morning. $\}$ Shout, 0 glo-ry! for I shall And with my blessed Jesus Drink endless pleasures in? And shall hear the trumpet sound in that morning.

2. But now I am a soldier, My Captain's gone befors;

mount sbove the skies, When I hear the trumpet sound in that morning.

mount above the skies, When I hear the trumpet sound in that morning.


He's given me my orders, And bids mo ne'er give o'er;
His promises are faithfulA righteous crown he'll give, And all his valiant soldiers Eternally shall live. Shout, \&c.
3. Through grace I feel determined To ennquer, though I die, Avd then away to Jesus, On wings of love I'll fy: Forewell to sin and sorrow, I bid them both adieu!
And 0 my friends, prove faithful, And on your way pursue.

Shout, \&c.
4. Whone'er you meet with troubles And trials on your way, Then cast your care on Jesus, And don't forget to pray. Gird on the gospel armour Of faith, and hope, and love, And when the combat's ended, He'll carry you above. Shout, \&c.
5. Oh do not be discouraged. For Jesus is your friend;
And if you lack for knowledge, He'll not refuse to lend.
Neither will he upbraid you, Though often yo: request,
He'll give you grace to conquer, And take you home to rest. Sbout, \&c

those whon his heart clung to most, "Tellmybrethren, forme, that I died at my post," "Tell my breth-ren, for me, that I died at my post" boon, when he gave up the ghost, That his brethren might know that he died at his post, That his brethren might know that he died at his post.
5. Victorious his fall-for he rose as he fell,
With Jesus, his Master, in glory to dwell;
He has pass'd o'er the strean, and has rnach'd the bright comsh Eor he foll like a martyr-he died at his post
6. And can we the words of his exit forget?

0 h , no! they are fresh in our memory yet
An example so brilliaut shall nerer be jost,
We will full in the work-we will die at our pest.


## 2.

Let the Indian, let the Negro, Let the rude barbarian see That divine and glorious conquest Once obtain'd on Calvary; Let the gospel,
Loud resound from pole to pole.

## 3.

 Grant them, Lord, the glorious light And from eastern coast to western May the morning chase the night : And redemption Freely purchased, win the day.4. 

May the glorious day approaching, On the grossest darkness down; And the everlasting gospel Spread abroad thy holy nameAll the borders
Of the great Emmanuel's land.
5.

Fly abroad, thou mighty Gospel, Win and conquer never cease May thy lasting, wide dominions Multiply and still increase ; Sway the sceptre, Saviour, all the world around.

$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 8. Reach down, } 0 \text { Lord, thino arm of grace, And cnuse me to ak-end } \\ \text { Where congregations ne'er break up, And Sab-batha nevor end. }\end{array}\right\}$ Wo're marching, te.

net - er part a - gain: What, nerer part a-gain! No, never part angin, No, never partagaln, No, never part again: Oh, there we shall with Jeaus dwell, And net - er part a - gain.



2. How damp were the vapors that fell on his head! How hard was his pillow ! bow humble his bed' The angels, astonish'd, grew sad at the sight, And follow'd their Master with solemn delight
3. O garden of Olivet, dear honour'd spot! The fame of thy wonder shall ne'er be forgot; The theme most transporting to seraphs above, The triumph of sorrow, the triumph of love.
4. Come, saints and adore him ; come, bow at his fect Oh, give him the glory, the praise that is meet; Let joyful hosannas unceasingly rise, And join the full chorus that gladdens the skies

## ROSE OF SHARON

Sol. Song ii. Billings.




He brought me to the banqueting house,






HEAVENLY VISION.
Taken from Rev. v. $11 . \quad$ Billings.


I bebeld, and
io
a great multitude, which no man could number, Thousands of thousands, and ten times thousands, thousands, \&cc.





| (\%eprel |  |  |  |
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For tie great day of the Lond is come, and who shall be able to stand?
And who shall be
a - ble to
stand?







## APPENDIX: <br> containing

SEVERAL TUNES ENTIRELY NEW.

INTERROGATION. 7's.
Christopher. Baptist Harmony, 141.


Hark! my soul, it: is the Lord; "Tis the saviour, hear his word; Jesus speaks, he speaks to thee-Say, poor sinner, il: Say, poor sinner, Say, poor sinncr, lov'st thou me 1


fear, And wipe my weep - ing eyes. I'll bid fare - well to ev - ry fear, I'll bid fare-well to ov-ry fear, And wipe my weep-ing eyen.


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

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

1 There shall I bathe my weary scul In seas of heavenly rest.
And not a wave of trouble rol Across my peaceful bremot.

pro-aence of Josus, at home, Home, home, aweet, sweet home; Pre-pare me, dear Sa-viour, for glo-ry, my home.


2 8weet bonds, that unite all the children of peace! And thrice precious Jesus, whose love cannot cease! Though of from thy presence in sadnees I roam, I long to renold thee in giory, at homa. Home, home dec.

3 I sigh from this body of sin to be free,
Which hinders my joy and communion with thee; Though now my temptations like billows may foam, All, all will be peace, when I'm with thee at home. Home home, tre:

4 While here in the valley of conffict I stay, 0 give me submission, and strength as my day; In all my affictions to thee I would come, Rejoicing in hope of my glorious home. Home, home, \&c.

5 Whate'er thou deniest, 0 give me thy grace, The Spirit's sure witness, and smilcs of the face; Indulge me with patience to wait at thy tnrono, And find, even now, a sweet foretaste of home. Home, home, \&c.

6 I long, dearest Lord, in thy beauties to shine, No more, as an exile in sorrow to pine, And in thy dear image, arise from the tomt, With glorified millions to prase thee, at home Home, home, sweet, sweet, home.
Receive me, dear Saviour, in glory, my homp


THE HEAVENLY MARCH. C. M. Wm. Walker. Baptist Harmony, p. 422.


And Je-sus stands a wait-ing, to wel-come trav'-lers home,
And Je-sus stands a wait-ing, to wel-come trav'-lers hum



2 The new possessed like fading lowers,
Shon loses ics gay hne:
The bitble now no longer stays,
Ths mole wanls something new

3 Now could we call all Europe ours, With India and Peru:
The mind would feel an aching void, And sill want something new.

4 But when we feel the power of Christ, All good in him we view; The soul forsakes her vain purnuits, In Christ finds something new.

5 The joy the dear Redecmer gives, Will bear a strict review
Nor need we ever change agam For Christ is always dew

6 Come, sinners, then and seek the jays Which Christ bids you pursue;
And keep the glorious theme in view, In Christ seek something new

7 But coon a change awaits us all. Before the great review;
And at his feet with rapture fat,
And Heaven brangy something now


tempted, No mortal tonguccan tell! So often Im surrounded With enemies from hell.

wea-ry, But march on in the way; For Je-sus will stand by you, And be your guard and stay. with me, Pray give to me your hand, And we'll march on together, Unto the promised land.


4 Through troubles and distresses, We'Il make our way to God;
Though carth and hell oppose us, We'll keep the heavenly road.
Our Jesus went before us, And many sorrows bore, And we who follow after, Can never meet with more.
5 Thou dear to me, my brethren, Each one of gou I find.
My duty now compels me To leave you all behind:
But while the parting grieves us, I humbly ask your prayers, To bear me up in trouble. And conquer all my. fears.
6 And now, my ioving brothers, I hid you all farewell! With you my loving sisters, I can no longer dwell.

Farewell to every mourner! I hope the Lrord you'll find,
To ease you of your burden, And give you peace of mind
7 Farewell, poor careless sinners! I love you dearly well;
I've labour'd much to bring yos With Jesus Christ to dweli,
I now am bound to lcave youO tell me, will you go?
But if you won't decide it. I'll bid you all adieu:
8 We'll bid farewell to sortow, To sickness, care, and pain, And mount aloft with Jesua For cvermore to reign; We'll join to sing his praisea Above the ethereal blue. And then, poor careleas sinnon What will becorne of you'

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Thou art gone to the grave-but we will not deplore thee, Though eorrows and darknems encompass the tomb; The Saviour has pass'd through its por-tals before thee, And the


lee, And to Canaan we'll re-turn, by and by, by and by, And to Canaan woill return, by and by.


- Our delivecer he shall come, by and by, And cirr sorrows have an ond,
With onr theececore years and ten, And vast glory crown the day, by and by

3 Though our encmies are strong, we'll go or Though our hearts dissolve with fear, Lo, Sinai's Gul is near,
While the fiery pilfar moves, we'll 80 on.

4 Though Marah has bitter strcamb, we'll go on; Though Baca's vale be dry, And the land yield no supply; To a land of corn and wine, we'll go on.

5 And when to Jordan's Aloods, we are come, Jehovah rules the tide, And the waters he'll divide And the ransom'd fiost shall shout, we are coms,

6 Then friends ohall meet again, who have loved, Our cmbraces shall be sweet
At the dear Redecmer's fect,
When we meet to part no more, who here loved.
7 Then with all the happy throng, we'll rejoice Shouting glory to wur King, Till the vauls of heaven ring,
And throuch all etemity we'll rejowe

I: the floods of tri-bu - la-tion, While the bil-lows o'er me roll, Hal-le - lu-jah, Hal-le - lu-jah, Hal-le - lu - jah, praieo the Lord, Hal-le - lu-jah, Jesus whis-pers con-so-la-tion, And sup-ports my faint - ing soul,
(): $2+0$


2 Thus the lion yields me boney From the enter food is given Strengthen'd thus, I still press forward. Binging as I wade to heaven :

Swoet affliction, sweet affiction.
Aul my sins aro all forgiven. Sweat, ace.

3 Mid the gloom the vivid lightning,
With increasing brightness play
Mid the thprn bright beautcous flowrets
Look more beautiful and gay.
Hallelujah, Hallclujah,
Hallelujah, praise the Lord. Hallelujah, \&ce.
4 So in darkest dispensations
Doth my faithful Lord appear,
With his richest consolations
To reanimate and cheer.
Sweet affliction, sweet affiction, Thus to bring my Saviour near. Swcet, \&ce.
6 Floods of tribulations brighten,
Billows still around me roar;
Those that know not Christ ye frighten,
But iny soul defies your power.
Hallelujah, Hallelujsh,
Hallelujab, praise the Lord. Hallelujah, dec.

6 In the sacred page recorded ;
Thus the word securely standa,
Pear not, I'm in trouble near thec,
Nought shall pluck thee from my hands. Sweet affliction, sweet affiction, Every word my love demands. Swect, ac

7 All I meet I find assist me,
In my path to heavenly joy:
Where the trials now attend me,
Trials never more annoy.
Hallelujah, Hallelujah,
Hallelujah, praise the Loorl. Hatlelajah, ta:
3 Wearing there a weight of glory,
Still the path I'll near forget
But exulting cry it led me
To my blessed Saviour's feet.
Swect affiction, swect afliction,
Which has brought to Jesua' foet, Brect, \&ch.


fruit ful thy soil, most in - vi-ling thy clime; Let crimes of the cast ne'er en-crim - son thy name. Be free-dom, and wci-fnce, and vir-tue thy fame,

larged as thy em-pire, and just as thy cause; On freo-dom's broad ba-sis that em-pireshall rise, Ex - tend with the main, and dir-solve with the skiea.


3 Fair acience her gate to thy sons shall unbar, And the east sec thy morm hide the beams of her star ; New bards and new sages unrivall'd shall soar T'o fame unextinguish'd, when time is no more. 'To the last refuge of virtue design'd, Shall fly from all nations, the best of mankind, There, gratefil to Heaven, with transport shall bring 'Their inceuse, more fragrant than odours of spring.

4 Nor less shall thy fair ones to glory ascenu, And genius and beauty in harmony blend; Their graces of form shall awake pure desire, And the charms of the soul still enliven the fire: Their sweetness unmingled, iheir manners refined, And virtue's bright image enstamp'd on the mind; With peace and sweet rapture shall teact life to glow And light up a smile in the aspect of wo

6 Thy fieets to all regions thy power shall display The nations admire, and the occan obey; Each shore to thy glory its tribute unfold,
And the east and the south yield their spices and gold, As the day-spring unbounded thy splendours shall flow, And earth's little kingdoms before thee shall bow, While the ensigns of union in triumph unfuri'd, Hush anarchy's sway, and give peace to the worid.

6 Thus down a lone valley with cedars o'erspread, From the noise of the town I pensively stray'd, The bloom from the face of fair heaven retired, The wind ceas'd to murmur, the thunders expirel Perfumes, as of Eden, flow'd sweetly along,
And a voice, as of angels, enchantingly sung,
Columbia ! Columbia! to glary arise,
The queen of the world, and the child of the akiea-


Hark! from the tombe a doleful sound, Mine ears, attead the cry; Yo living mon; come view the ground Where you must ahortly lie, Where you must shortly

2. "Princes, this clay must be your bed, In spite of all your towers; The tall, the wise, the reverend head Mustilie as low as ours "
3. Great God, is this our certain doom? And are we still secure?
Still walking downward to the tomb, And yet prepare no more!
4. Grant us the power of quickening grace, To fit our souls to fly;
Then, when we drop this dying tlesh, We'll rise above the skv.


1. To-day, if you will hear his voice, Now is the time to make your choice ; say, will you to Mount Zi - on gol Say, will you have this Christ, or not

Oh! turn, sinner, turn, may the Lord help you turn-



Oh! turn, sin - ner, turn, why will you die !

2. Say, will you be for ever bleat, And with this glorions Jesus rest ! Will you be saved from guilt and pain : Will you with Ckrist for ever reign $?$ $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{h}}$ ! turn, sinner, \&c.
3. Make now your choice, and halt no more ; He now is waiting for the poor: Say now, poor souls, what will you doi Say, will you have this Christ, or no! Oh! turn, sinner, \&e.
4. Ye dear young men, for ruin bound, Amidst the Gospel's joyful sound, Come, go with us, and seek to prove The joys of Christ's redeeming love. Oh! turn, sinner, \&c.
5. Your sports, and all your glittering toys, Compared with our celestial joys, Like momentary dreams appear:Come, go with us-your souls are dear. Oh: turn. sinner \&e.
6. Young women, now we look to you, Are you resolved to perish too I To rush in carnal pleasures on, And sink in flaming suin down : Oh ! turn, sinner, \& c.
7. Then, dear young friends, a long farewell, We 're bound to heav'n, but you to hell. Still God may hear us, while we pray. And change you ere that burning day. Oh! turn, sinner, suc.
8. Once more I ask you, in his name; I know his love remains the same Say, will you to Mount Zion go i Say, will you have this Christ, or no Oh! turn, sinner, \&c.
9. Come, you that love th' incarnate (iod, And feel redemption in tha blood, Let's watch and pray, and onward more. Till we shall meet in realms abova. Ob ! turn sinner. dee


1. Sometimes a light sur-prises The Christian while he sings It is the Lord who rises With healing in his wings: When comforts are de -

2. In ho-ly contem - plation, We sweetly then pur - sue The theme of God's sal - vation, And find it ever new: Set free from present

3. It can oring with it nothing But he will bear us through But he will bear us through Who gives the lilies clothing
Beneath the spreading heavens, Beneath the spreading heav
No creature but is fed,
And he who feeds the ravens Will give his children bread.

Though vine nor fig-tree neither Its wonted fruit should bear,
Though all the fields should withee, Nor focks nor herds be there.
Yet God, the same abiding.
His praise shall tune my voice
or while in him confidiris I annot bitt rejuce



Or sink be - neath the flames of hell.


And soar to the blest world a - bove.

3. Although $I$ walk the mountains high, Ere long my body low must lie, And in some lonesome place must rot, And by the living be forgot.
4. There it must lie till that great day, When Gabriel's awful trump shall say, Arise, the judgment day is come, When all must hear their final doom.
5. If not prepared, then I must go Down to eternal pain and wo, Down to eternal pain and wo,
With devils tucre I must remain, And never more return again.
6. But if prepared, oh, blessed thought! ril rise above the momentan's top And there remain for evermore On Canaan's peaceful, happy shore.
7. Oh! when I think of that blest world, Where all God's people dwell in love, I oft-times long with them to be And dwell in heaven etermally.
8. Then will I sing God's praises there, Who brought me through my troubles here I'll sing, and be forever bleat, Find sweet and everlasting rest.

- This sons was compored by the A Thom, in the fan of 189n, while traveling over the mountaine, on French Broad River, in North Carolina and Tenuesmea


2. Where are the twelve apostles 1 Where are the twelve apostles? Where are the twelve apostles P Safe in the promised land: They went thro' the flaming fire,

3. Where are the holy martyrs \& Where are the holy martyrs ! Where are the holy martyrs 1 Safe in the promised land: Those who wash'd their robes, and made them


God while in their trouble found them ; He with love and mercy bound them, Safe in the promised land.


Truating in the great Messiah, Holy grace did raise them higher, Safe in the promised land.


White and spotess pure, and laid them Where no earthly stain could fade them, Safe in the promised land.
4. Where are the holy Christians 1 : Safe in the promised land hare our souls will join the chorus, While all heaven is before us, Gafe in the promised land.
5. By and by we'll go and meet them, if Safe in the promised land: There we'll sing and shout together, There we'll sing and shout hosanna, Safe in the promised land.
6. Glory to God Almighty, :f Who ealled us unto him, Who are blind by sinful nature.
Who have sinned against our Maket Who have sinned against our Marter Safe in the promised land.
7. Where is our blessed Baviour ? : Safe in the promised land: He was meourged and crucified He by Romans was deridea,
Thua the Lord of glory died. Thua raise our soure obove.

3. II he is mine, I need not fear The rage of earth and hell ; He will support my feeble frame Their utmost force repel.
4. If he is mine, let friends forsake,Let wealth and honours flee-Sure he, who giveth me himself
Is more than these to me.
5. If he in mine, I'll boldly pass Through death's tremendons rale: He is a solid comfort, when All other comforts fail.
6. Oh, tell me, Lord ! that thou art mine; What can I wish beside i My soul shalt at the fometain live, When all the streams ase dried.



1. In e vi long I took de - light, Unaw'd by shame or fear, $\boldsymbol{Z}$ (ill a new object struck my aight, And stopp'd my wild careor. $\} \quad$ I saw one hanging on a tree In a go nies and blood,

2. Sure never to my latest breath Can I for - get that look; ? It seem'd to charge me with his death, Though not a word he spoke. $\}$

My conscience felt and own'd the guilt, And plunged me in despair ;

3. Alas! I knew not what I did ;

But now my tears are vain:
Where shall my trembling soul be hid
For I the Lord have slain.
A second look he gave, which said, "I freely all forgive;
This blood is for thy ransom paid, 'Ill die that thou may'st live."
4. Thus, while his death my sin displays In all its blackest hue;
(Such is the mystery of grace,)
It seals my pardon too.
With pleasing grief and mournful joy
My spirit now is fill'd,
That i siould such a life destroy, Yet live by him I kill'd.

2. Let me go to the spot where the cataracts play, Where I often have sported in boyhood's bright day, And there greet my fond mother whose heart will o'er.


1. Let me go to my dire, by whose battlewerartd d ed I theve sported to ofl in the none of ev pride And exulted to conguer the inemient too;

2. And, oh ! do let me go to my Aashiag eyed maid, 4. Aod, oll ! do let me go to my A sabiag eyed maid,
Who halth tuaght me to tove 'oenth the groen willow't Who hath tuaght me to love beatit the groea wiliow
shade: Whose hear nnow :

3. And, of 1 do let me go in meg wild froet home, No more from its life-chowiug foud plenuures to roan To mJ home in the wood let me ga, let me go To my bree in the word, of ! there het men go

- This song, is is saib, was composed by the son of a chicf of one of the weatern tribes, who was gent to the City of Washington to make a treasy with the United Brates, which treaty wa. delayed for a white by sonou unavuidable circumatances.


2. The standard of King Jesus Triumphant doth arise, And mourners crowd around it, With bitter groans and cries. To see the saints in glory, \&c.


3. Aud of that favourd number, And Chrina; I trust, will ínish The work he has tegun; To see the saints in glorys te.
a. He'll perfect it in rightoousnem,

And 1 shall ever be
A monument of mercy.
To all eternity. the esinte in glory, \&e.
7. I am but a youpg convert

A moldier unier Jesus.
My Prophet, Kicg, and Priest ;
tho the sainis ha glory, \&e
I have received my bounty,
Likewise my martial dress,
A ring of tove and favour,
To see the gaints in glory, ke.
9. Now down into the water

Will we youmg converts go;
There went nur Lord and Manter
When he was here below ;
When he was berre below;
10. We lay our sinfut bodies We lay our sinful bodies
Beneath the yielding wavo, An emblem of the Saviour. When he lay in the grave. To see the maints in glory, te.

1. Boor sinuers, think what Jeans Has done for you and me Behold his manizled boily Hung tortured on the tree I
2. His hands, his feet, his bleeding sindo To you be doth display ;How can yuu stay away? To see the sainte in glory, sec
13 Come, all you elder brethren Who, for the onke of Jemis, Who, for the natke of Jemus, Have counted all thidgs lome.-
To mee the raints ill giory,
3. Come pray for us, young ennvers: That we may travelon, And meet yon all in glory Where our Redowmer's gone.
To seef the saints in glory, \&ce




4. Come, naked, and a - dorn your souls In robes pre - pared by God, Wrought by the ia - boura of his son, And dyed in his own blood. 8. Dear God, the treasures of thy love Are e : ver-last-ing mincs, Deep as our help-lega misiries are, And boundlesa an our ains.

## NASHVILLE. L. M. 6 lines.



1. I love the volume of thy word; To souls benighted and distreat

To souls benighted and distrest, Thy fear forbide my feet to stray,
Thy precepts guide my doubtiul way,
Thy promise leads my heart to reat.

2. Thy threat'ningy wake my slumb'ring eyes, But 'tis thy blessed gospel, Lord,

And warn me where my danger lies;
Converts my moul, subdues my sin, That makes my guilty conscience clean,


3. The smilings of thy face,

How amiable they are! 'Tis heaven to rest in thine embrace, And no where else but there.
4. To thee, and thee alone,

The angels owe their bliss;
They sit around thy gracious throne, And dwell where Jesus is.
5. Not all the harps above

Can make a heavenly place,
If God his residence remove,
Or but conceal his face.
6. Nor carth, nor all the sky Can one delight afford,
No, not a drop of real joy,
Without thv presence, Lord.
7. Thou art the sea of love, Where all my pleasures roll,
The circle where my passions move, And centre of my soul.
8. To thee my sprits fly

With infinite desire,
And yet hrow far from thee 1 lie!
Dcar Jesus raise me iehtor.


1. How beauteous are their feet Who stand on Zion's hill! Who bring salvation on their tongues, And words of peace reveal! How charm - ing




2. How happy are our ears That hear this joyfrl sound Which kings and prophets waited for, And sought, but never found ! How blessed are our eyes That see this heavenly light Prophets and kings desired it long, But died without the sight.
3. The watchmen join their voice And tuneful notes employ: Jerusalem breaks forth in song And deserts learn the joy. The Lord makes bare his arni Let every nation now benold Their Saviour and their God.

4. Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, One in three, and three in one, As by the ce - les - tial host, Let thy will on earth be done; Praise by

5. Vilest of the sinful racc, Lo! I an-swer to thy call: Mean-est vessel of thy grace, Grace di-vinely free for all; Lo! I

6. If mo poor a worm an I

May to thy great glory live, All my actions sanctify,
All my words and thoughts receive; Claim me for thy service, claim All I have, and all I am.
4. Take my soul and boity's powers, Take my memory, mind, and will: All my goods, and all my hours. All I know, and all I feel; All I think, or speak, or do; Take my heart, but nake it new !
5. Now, my God, thine awn I am, Now I give thee back thine own: Freedom, friends, and heal:t, and fame Consecrate to the alone:
Thine I live, thrice happy I:
Hoppier still if thine I die.
6. Fsther, Scn, end Holy Ghost, One in three, and three in one
As by the colestial host,
Let thv will on earth be done.
Preise oy all to thee be given,
Glorous Lord of esth and heaven.

2. Not the la - bor of my hands Can ful - fil thy law's demands: Could my zeal no respite know, Could my teara for ov - ar


3. Nothing in my hand 1 bring, Simply to thy crass I cling ; Naked, come to thee for dress; Helpless, look to thee for grace: Black, I to the fountain ty, Wash mo, Saviour, or I die.
4. While I draw this fieeting breath, When my eye-strings break in death
When I ejar to worlds unknown.
See thee on thy judgment throno.
Rock of Ages. snetter me:
let me hide myself in thee'

WILLOUGHBY. 8.8,6.



ZION. 8,7,4.



## STONINGTON. S. M.




AYLESBURY. S. M
Chetham.

3. Soon as from earh I go, What will be - come of me 1 E - ter - nal hap - pi - ness or wo Must then my por - tion be:


5. How shall I leave my tomb With triumph or regret ? A fearful, or a joyful doous,
A curse, or blewsing meet
6. Will angel bands convey Their brother to the bar? Or devils drag my soul away,
To meet its sentence there?
7. Who can resolve the doubt That teara my anxious breast Thall I be with the damnd cast out,
Or number'd with the bleas'd f
8. I must from Gad be driven, Or with my Saviour dwell ; hemen Must come at his command
Or else-depart to hell.

JOY TO THE WORLD, (OR PAXTON). C. M.


1. Joy to the world, the Loord is come, Let earth re - ceive her king, Let ev'-ry heart pre - pare hig room, And heaven and na - fure sing.

\& Joy to the world, the ga-viour reigna, Let men their songs em-ploy, While-fieide and floods, razks, hille and plains, Re - peat the sounding joy.



2. HIow pleaned and blett was I, To hear the people cry, "Come, let us seek our God to - day ;"

Ycs, with a cheerful zoal, We haste to


Yes, with a cheerful zeal, \&c.


And there our vows, 6
4. Zion, thriou happy place,
 In theis our tribesth appoerace To pray, and praie, , and hear
3. There Darid's greater Soo. Ho sita for grace and judginent there Ho bids triace and ant judgment the
Ho makes the sinner sad, And humble soule rejoice with fear
4. May prove enthud thy getu,

Tu bleas thi noul of oviry guest; The mas that yeeky thy peace,
And wishes thine increape A And wishez thine increane.
5. My tongue repeata her nowe ${ }^{m}$ "Peace to thas sacred house !"
For hero my frieuds and kindred awols For hore my friands and kindtr
Anul mince my glorious God Mrkes thee his blowt abodo.



## ARLINGTON. C. M.

Dr. Arne.

2. Yes, ev' - ry e - cret of my heart Shall shortly be made known, And i re-ceive my just de-sert For all that it have done.

3. How careful then ought I to live! With what religinus fear Who such a strict account must sive
For my belaviour here!
4. Thou awful Judge of quick and dead, The watchful power bestow;
To all I speak or do.
5. If now thou standest at the door O let me feel thee near!
And make my peace with God, before And make my peace

MORNING WORSHIP, (or NATCHEZ). S. M.


9. Tho cmilings of thy face,

How amiable they are!
Tis heaven to rest in thine embrace, And no where else but there.
4. To thee, and thee alone,

The angels owe their bliss;
They sit around thy gracious throne, And dwell where Jesus is.
5. Not all the harps above Can make a henvenly place, If Cod his residence remove, Or but conceal his face.
6. Nor earth, nor all the sky

Can one delight afford,
No, not a drop of real joy Without thy presence, Lord.
7. Thou art the sea of love, Where all my pleasures roll, The circle where my passions nove And centre of my soul.
8. To thee my spirits fly With infinite desire, And yet how far from thee ! lie Dear Jegus, raise me maghor.

4. Blest are the saints who sit on high, Around thy throne of mizjesty ; Thy brightest glories shine above, And all their work is praise and love.
3. Blest are the souls that find a placo Within the temple of thy grace; Thero they behold thy genter ruys, And seek thy face, and learn thy praise.
6. Blest arc the men whose hearts are set To find the way to Zion's gate; God is their strength, and through the roau They lean upon their helper, God.
7. Cheerful they walk with growing ctrengch, Till all shall meet in heaven at length, Till all before thy face appear, And join in nobler worship thero

5. Thwas when the night of death shall come, My fleth shall rest be. neath the ground, And wait thy voice to rouse the tomb, With sweet alat va tion in the sound.

## ROCKBRIDGE. L. M.

## Chapin.


2. Life is the hour that God has giv'n $\qquad$ Se - cure the blessings of the day. 3. The living know that they must due.
But alit the dead torgoten he,
Their memory mid then senke is gone,

Nor faith nur loope, benealu the ground.
6. There are no acte of perdon part
In the cold
grave to which we haste But darkness. death, bud long deaphat Reign th eturnal sikence thesc


When Gabriel's wili soon appear, When Gabriels trumper you shall hear To call the nations great and small.
4.

Tring in burning famer,
The trumpet louder here prociaims,
"The world thall hear and know her doom, The separation now is come."
5.

Behrolf the righteous marching home, And all the angels bid them come; White Christ, the Judge, with joy proclaims, - Here come my saintu, fll own their names
6.
" Ye evertasting doorn fly wide,
Make ready to receive my bride;
Ye trumps of heaven proclaim abroad, Here comes the purchase of my blood."

$$
7 .
$$

In crandeur wee the royal line
In glitt'ring robes the sun outshine;
See saints and angels join in one And march in splendour to the throne
8.

They atand and wonder, and look on-
They Join in one eternal song.
Their great Redeemer to pdinine
While radures met the moula on fluo



Tia by the faith of joys to come We walk through deverts dark an night, Till we ar - rive at heaven our
the faith of joys to come We walk through dewerts dark af night, Till we ar - rive at heaven our home, Faith is our guide, and failh our light.
2. The want of sight she well cup-blies; She maket the pearly gates ap-pear; Far in - to dis.tant worlds ahe pries, And brings e - ter - nal glo-ries near.

3. Cheerful we tread the do - mert through, While faith inspirea a bsavenly ray, Though liony roar and tem - peota How And rocks and dan a gera fill the way.
4. So Abrabam, by di , vine com - mand, lef his own houne to wilk with God; his fath be - held the pro-mived land, And fired his zeal a - long the road.



1. Je- ans, I my cross have taken, All to leave and fol - low thee; $\boldsymbol{\}}$ Let the world ne-glect and leave me, They have left my
Naked, poor, despised, for - saken, Thou, from hence, my all shalt be:


## 2

Perish earthly fame and treasure, Come disaster, scorn and pain, In thy service parn is pleasure, With thy favour loss is gain: Oh! 'tis not in grief to harm me. While thy bleeaing 'ove I see: Oh! 'tis not in joy to charm me.

When that love is mid from me


THIS WORLD IS NOT MY HOME. C. M.
As sung by Rev. Mr. Gamewell.


The alur is only usod in singing the chorus: in singing the verser, sing as if there was no stur.


## GLASGOW. L. M.

Dare.



rayg,
2. He built those worlds above, And fix'd their wond'rous, frame;
By his command they stand or nove By his command they stand ar nove, Ye roper when ye rise
Ye vapours, when ye
Ye thunders murm'ring round the akies, His power and glory show.
3. 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 honours be exprest ;
But saints that taste his saving love Should sing his praises best.
pause 1
4. Let earth and ocean know They owe their Maker praise; Praise him, ye watery 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 honours be exprest
But saints that know his heavenly grace Should learn to praise him beat

## Pantse It

7. Monarchs of wide command, Prase ye th etermal King i
udges, adore that sovereign hand Whence all your honours 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 wond'rous fame to raise ;
God is the Lord : his to raise ;
Deserves our endless praise.
Let nature join with art,
And all pronounce him blect
But saints that dwell 80 near hin heat Should sing his praises best


1. How aweet to reflect on the joys that await me In yon blissful region, the haven of reat,
Where glorified spirite with weicome shall greet me, And lead me to mansions prepared for the bleat; $\}$ En - circled in light, and with glory en - shrouded,


2. While angelic legiono, with harpe tuned celential, Harmonionsly join in the concert of praies, The exints as inoy fock from the refions terteatrial, In loud haHelujah their voican will raise; Biy eoul will reapond, to Immanuel bo given All glory, all honour, all might and dominion,

2 Then hail, bleased ntatel hail, ye songnters of glory Ie harpers of bliss, moon Ill meet you ahove. find join your fill choir in rehearning the sory. Saivation from sorrow through Jemus's love;
Though prison'd in earth, yet by anticipation Though prison'd in earth, yet ty anticipatio
Of joys that a wait me when freed from probation Wy heart's now in beevoen the Eden of lown

 and lead them with the mont sndent devotion."-Incidents in ino $L 4 f 0$ of Proutdent Dwighth p. 23

3. Thy hands, dear desus, were not armid With a revenking rod: No hard commiscion to pert
Ths vengeince of a Coc
4. But all was mercy, all was mild, And wrath forwook the throne, Agd brought salvation down.
5. Here sinners, you may heal your wounds Ald wipe your sorrows dry Truat in the mighty Saviour's name, Aud you shall never dis.

See, dearest Lord, our willing souks Accept thine offerd grace. And sive the father pruse


2. The armice now are in parade,

How martial they appear! All arm'd and dress'd in uniforma,
Ther look iske men or war :

Ticy follow their great Genera, The great Elerual Lamb
Hisgarmemts stain'd with his own blood, King Jesue is hys name.
4. The trumpet sounds, the armies shout, And drive the houts of hell: The great Immannel IEinners, enlist with Jesus Christ Th' eternial Son of God, And mard with us to Cana
Beyond the swelling fivod.
5. There in a green and bow'ry field Where fruits immortal grow; There, clothed in white, the angels brigh We 'll ghout and sing for evermore In that eternal world:
But Sutall and his armies too.
Bhail down to bell we hurld.
6. Hold up your beads, ye soldiers bold, Redemption 's druwing nigh We soon shall hear the trumpet nound In fiery chariote then we all ty And leave the world on frim And meet around the stitiy infone To tune ta'imunortal lyre.


1. Jo - mese - lem, my happy home, Oh! how 1 long for thee! When will my sorrows have an end, Thy joys when ohall I see ?

2. Thy walls are ell of precions stone, Most glorious to be-hold! Thy gates are rich - ly set with poarl, Thy streets are paved with gold.



Home, sweet home, my long sought home, My home in heaven a - bove.

3. Thy gardens and thy pleasant greens, My atudy long have been; Such sparkling light, by human sight, Has never yet been seen. Home, sweet home, \&c.
4. If heaven be thus glorious, Lord, Why should I stay from thence: What folly 't is that I should dread To die and go from hence!
5. Reach down, reach down thine arm of grace,
Where congregations ne'er break up, And sabbathe never end
6. Jesus, my love, to glory 's gone ; Him will I go and see ; And all my brethren here below Will soon come after me.
7. My fricnds, I bid you all adieu ! leave you in God's care; And il I never more see you, Go on,-I Il meet you there
Home, sweet home, \&c.
8. There we shall meet and no more part, And heaven shall ring with praies; While Jesurs' love, in every heart Shall tune the song free grace.
9. And if our fellowship below

In Jesus be so aweet,
What heights of rapture shall we know When round the throne we meet!
10. Millons of years around may run-

Our songs shall atill go on,
To praiss
nd Spirit,-Three in One

INVITATION. 8,7,4. (Nex.:
303

4. Come, yo warry, huary iaden, $\quad$. View him prostrate in the garden; On the yround jour Ssariourd lies! On the bloody tree behold him; Uear him cry, before he dies,
"It in finished ""
Bhaters, will not this sufficel
jou, This be gives you, 'Tis 6. Lol th' incarnate God, ascending,
Pleads the merit of his blood: Pleads the merit of his blood:
Venture on him, venture wholly, Venture on him, venture wholly, Let no other trust intrude:
None but Jesus Can do helpless simuere gund.
the Spi - rit's ris - ing beam.
7. Saints and angels, Joln'd in concert, While the prassful of the Lats of heaven While the blissful geats of heaven Sweetly echo w
Hallelvjah !
Sinuers hore nay sing the same.


1. What's this that in my soul is ris-ing? Is it grace? Is it grace?
Which makes me keep for mer-cy cry-ing, Is it grace? Is it grace? $\}$ This work that's in my soul be-gun, It makes me strive all

2. Great God of love, I can but won-der, Mer-cy's free! Mer-cy's free! $\}$ Though mercy's free, our God is just, And if a soul should
Though I've no price at all to ten-der, Mer-cy's free! Mer-cy's free!


sin to shun, It plants my soul be-neath the sun, Mer-cy's free! Mer-cy's free!

ere be lost, This will tor-ment the sin-ner most, Mer-cy's free! Mer-cy's freel

3. Swell, 0 swell the heavenly chorus, Mercy's free! Mercy's free! The devil's kingdom falls before us, Mercy's free! Mercy's free! Sinners, repent, inquire the road That leads to glory and to God, Come, wash in Christ's atoning blood, Mercy's free! Mercy's free!
4. This truth through all our life shall cheer $\mathbf{n 6}$, Mercy's free! Mercy's free!
And through the vale of death shall bear us, Mercy's free! Mercy's free! And when to Jordan's banks we come, And cross the raging billow's foam, We'll sing, when safely landed bome, Mercy's free! Mercy's free!

5. Shed not a tear as you all lneel in prayer, When $I$ am gone, when $I$ am gone:
Sing a sweet song when my grave you shall see, When $I$ amgone, when $I$ amgone. $\}$ Sing to the Lamb who on earthonce was slain,




Sing to the Lamb who in hea-ven doth reign, Sing till the earth shall be filld with nis name, When $I$ am gone, $I$ am gone.


Pray ye the Lord that my joys you shall share, Look up oil high and be-lieve that l'm therc, When 1 am gone, I am gone.
20

8. Tune, tune your harpe, your barpe, yo saints on high, It too will atrike ray harp with equal foy

## All is well, All is well

They're round my bad, they're in, my room, They wall to waft ruy spirit home. $A l l$ ben weil. All is well!
4. Harkl bark! my Lord, my Lord and Masters roice, I soon ahall seo-onjoy my happy, Calls away hy delay, Why delay Farewell, my friends, adieu, adieu, I can no longer atay with you,
wy glittering crown appenrs in view.
6. Hail ! haill all haill all hall! je blood-wahh'd throng, I come to join, to join your rapturous enaged by graceI come to join, to join your raptarous song. Savel by grace, Sared by greorAll. all is peace and joy divine,
And hearen and glory now are minu.
boud hallelujuhs to the lambl




$$
\text { EDEN OF LOVE. } 12,11,12,11,12,12,12,11 .
$$


2. While an-gel - ic le lions, with harps toned oes: les : tial,
The saints, as the flock from the regions ter - res : trial,






cra-dle, the dew-drope are

3. Say, shall we yield him, in cost-ly de - vo-tion, $\mathbf{O}$-dours of E - den, and
off' - rings di-vine, Gems from the moun-tains, and
4. Vainly we ofer each ample oblation,

Vainly with gold we his favour 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.
PRECIOUS BIBLE. 8,7,8,7,7,7.


1. Pre-cious Bi-ble, what a trea-sure, Does the word of God af-ford! Let the world ao-count me poor, Hap-ing this, I want no more. All I want for life or pleasure, Food or med'cine, shield or sword. $\}$

2. Food to which the world's a stran-ger, Here my hun - gry soul en-joys;
Of ex - cess there is no dan-ger, Thoughit fill, it nev-er cloys. $\}$ on a dy-ing Christ $I$ feed, He is meat and drink in-deed.



SWEET HEAVEN. L. M.



2. The way the ho-Iy pro-phets went, The road that leads from ban - ish-ment, $\}$
The king's highway of ho- ii - nesa, Inl go, for all his paths are peace. $\}$

0 heav'n, sweet heav'n, I long for thee! 0 when shall I get there?


TRAVELLING PILGRIM. L. M. 2 Ines


1. Farewell! vain world, I'm going home, Where there's no more stormy clouds arising; , To the land, to the land, to the land I ambound, Where thore's no more stormy elouds arising.
My Saviour smiles, and bids me come Where there's no more stormy clouds arising.

2. Sweet angels leckon me away, Where there's no more stormy ciouds a-ris - Ing;

To the land, to the land, to the land I am bound, Where there's no more stormy clouds arlsing

3. On his head the dews of midnight, Fell, long ago,
Now a crown of dazzling sunlight Sits on his brow.
4. Jusus died-yct lives forever, No more to dio-
Blecding Jesus, blessed Saviour, Now reigns on hich :
5. Now in heaven be's interceding For dying men,
Soon he'll finish all his pleading, And come again.
B. Budding fig-trees tell that summer Dawns o'er tho land,
Signs portend that Jesus' soming, is near at hand.
7. Children, let your lights be burning. In hope of heaven.
Waiting for our Lourd's returning At dawn or even.
8. When he comes a voice from hearon Sball pierce the tomb,
"Come, yo blessed of my Father, Children, como home.'

3. Y've fought through many a battle sore, Til the warfare is over, hallelujah! Till the warfere is orer, many more
4. I take my breast-plate, sword, and shield, Till the warfare is over, hallelujah! And boldly march into the feld,
Till the warfare by over, tc
5. The world, the flesh, and Satan too The world, the feek, and Satan too,
Tiill the warfare Is over, hallelujah। Unite and atrive what they can do: Till the warfare is over, te.
6. On thee, 0 Lord, I humbly call, Uphold me or my soul must fall, Till the warfare is over, \&c.
7. Ive listod, and I mean to fight Till the warfare is over, hallel ujah! Till all my foes are put to tight;
8. And when the victory $r$ have wo
8. And when the victory $Y$ have won,
Till the warfare is over, hallelujib, r'll give the pratise to God alone,
9. Come, fellow-Christians, join with me Till the wartare is over, halleluje Tiil the the foe, and never fle The heavenly battle is begun,
Till the warfare is over, hallelujah! Come, take the fell, and win the crowi Till the warfare is over, \&c.
11. With listing orders I have come; Till the warfare is over, halleluja Come rich, come poor, come old or rung,
Till the warfare is over, dc.
12. Here's race's bounty Christ Here's grace's bounty, Christ hathat fiv ou,
Till the warfare Is over, hallelujah! And glorious crowns laid up in hearon till the warfare is over, de.
13. Our Gen'ral he is gone before Till the warfare is over, hallelujah And you may draw on grace's sto
14. But if yuu will not list and But, if you will not list and firbs
Till the warfare is over, halletuan You'll sink into eternal night;

DAYSPRING. 8,7.

3. Zi - on's sun, sal - va - tion beam-ing, Gild-ing now the ra-diant hills, Rise and shine till bright-er gleam-ing,





oth - er side of oth - er side of

Jor-dan, hal - le - la - jah! Jor-dan, hal - le - lu - jah!

oth -er side of
Jor - dan, hal - le - lu - jah! Jor - dan, hal - le - lu - jah!

4. No chilling winds, nor pois'nous breath Can reach that healthful shore;
Sickness and sorrow, pain and death Are felt and fear'd no more.
5. When shall I reach that happy place And be forever blest?
When shall I see my Father's face, And in his bosom rest?
6. Fill'd with delight, my raptured soul Would here no longer stay ;
Though Jordan's waves should round me roll. I'd fearless launch away.


$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. Be-hold! be-hold the Lamb of God! On the cross, on the cross! } \\ \text { He sheds for you his precious blood, On the cross, on the cross! }\end{array}\right\}$ Oh! hear his all - im - port-ant cry, "E-li, la - ma sa - bach-tha-ni ;"

D. C. Draw near and see vjur Saviour die, On the cross, on the cross!

2.

Behold his arms extended wide, On the cross, \&c. Behold his bleeding hands and side, On the, \&o. The sun withholds his rays of light,
The heavens are clothed in shades of night,
While Jesus doth with devils fight, On the, \&c.
3.

Come, sinners, see him lifted up, On the, \&c. For you he drinks the bitter cup, On the, \&ic. The rocks do rend, the mountains quake, While Jesus doth atonement make,
While Jesus suffers for our sake, On the, \&e.

Where'er 1 go I'll tell the story, of the, \&e. Of nothing else my soul shall glory, Save the, \&o. Yea, this my constant theme shall be,
Through time and in eternity
That Jesus tasted death for ine. On the, \&o.

Let every monrner rise and cling, To the, \&c
Let every Christian come and sing, Round the, so.
There let the preacher tike his stand
And, with the Bible in his hand
Declire the triumphs through the land. Of the, se.

3. Ye wouderful orbs that astonish my eyes Your glories recede from my sight, I soon shall contemplate more beputiful skies, And atars more resplendently bright.
4. Ye mountains and valleys, groves, rivers and plains, Thou earth and thou ocean, adicu!
More permanent regions where righteousness reigns, Present their bright hills to my view.
5. My loved habitation and gardens adieu No longer my footsteps ye greet, A mansion celestial stands full in my view. And peradise welcomes my feet.


1. His voice as the sound of the dul-ci-mer sweet, Is heard thro' the sho-dows of death; $\}$, His lips as the foun-tain of
The ce-dars of Le-bs-non bow at his feet, The air is perfumed with his breath.


 sort with thy sheep, To fced on the pas-tures of love? Say why in the val-ley of death should I weep, Or s-lone in th' wilder-ness rove?



O, glo - ry, hal - le - lu - jah! And we'll all cross o - ver Jor - dan, hal - le - lu - jah! And we'll all cross o - ver Jor-dan, hal - le - la - jah!
4. Ifeel no ways like getting tired, 0 , glory, hallelujuht I am making for the harbour-Hillelujah.
5 thope to get there by and by, 0 . glory, hallelujah
B. I have some friends before me gone. 0 , glory, hallelujah! By and by Ill go and meet them-Hallelujah!
7. I'll meet them round our Father's throne, O, glory, hallelujah
8. O! how it lifts my soul to think, O. glory, hallelnyan' Of soon meeting in the kingdom-Hallelujabl
9. Our God will wipe all tears away, o. glury, hallelujah .
When we all arrive at Canam-Hallelujai!


$$
\text { FOUNT OF GLORY. } 8 \mathrm{~s} \& 7 \mathrm{~s} \text {. }
$$


$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. Far from mor - tal cares re - treat - ing, Sor-did hopes and vain de - sires, } \\ \text { Here our will - ing foot-steps meet - ing, Er'ry heart to heav'n as - pires. }\end{array}\right\}$ From the fount of glo ry beam-

2. Who shall share this great sal - - va - tion? Ev' - ry pure and hum - ble mind, Ey' - ry kind - red, tongue, and na - tion, From the stains of guilt re - fined. $\}$ Bless-ings all a - round be - stow-


2. This is the way I long have sought, And mourn'd because I found it not; My grief and burden long has been, Becruse I was not saved from sin.

Hallelujah, \&c.
3. The more I strove against its power I felt its weight and guilt the more Till late I heard the Saviour say, Come hither, soul, I an the way. Hallelujah, \&c.


1. Come, thou fount of ev' -ry blessing, Tunemy heart to sing thy grace; Streams of mer-cy, ne - ver ceas - ing, Call for songs of loud-est praise;

2. Here I raisemy Eb-en - e-zer, Hith-er by thy help I'm come: And I hope, by thy good plea-sure, Safe-ly to ar - rive at home

3. O! to grace how great a debt-or Dai-ly I'm constrain'd to be! Let that grace, Lord, like a fet-ter Bind my wand'ring heart to thee!


Je-sus sought me when a stranger, Wand'ring from the fold of God; He, to save my soul from dan-ger, In-ter-posed his pre-cious blood.


Prone to wan-der, Lord, I feel it; Proneto leave the God I love-Here's my heart, Lord, take and seal it. Seal it from thy courts a-bove. Chorus-Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah! We are on our journey home; Hal-le - lu - jah! Hal-le - lu - jah! Je-sus smiles and bids us come

3. Scenes of sacred peace and pleasure, Holy days and Sabbath bell. Richest, brightest, sweetest treasure Can I say a last farewell ?

Can I leave you-
Far in heathen lands to dwell?: H:
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 theeFar in heathen lands to dwell. :U:
5. In the deserts let me labour,

On the mountnins let me tell How He died-the blessed SaviourTo redeem a world from hell!

Let me hasten-
Far in heathen lands to dwell. :ll:
6. Bear me on, thou restless ocean ; Let the winds my canvas swellHeaves my heart with warm emotion, While I go far hence to dwell. Glad I leave thee,
Native land-Farewell-Farewell!:H:


pale, and thy pulses are 10 w ,
And thy once blooming cheek wears the o-mi-nous glow.

and fields-from its murm'ringrills, Fromits beau-ti-ful plains and its herbage-crown'd hills.

are falling on love's list'ningear. And now in thine eye shines the fond, parting tear.
4. Thou art passing away, as the first summer rose, That awaits not the time when the Winter wind blows, But hasteth away on the Autumn's quick gale, And scatters its odors o'er mountain and dale.
5. The light of thy beauty has faded and gene, For the withering chills have already come on; And thou soon wilt be laid in the house of the dead.
6. Thou shalt soon bo consigned to the cold, dreary tomb, The lot of all living-mortality's doom :
Thou shalt there sweotly rest in the calmest repose, Undisturbed by lifo's cares, and unpierced by its woes.
7. "Who, who would live always away from his God Away from yon heaven, the blissful abode, Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'or the bright plains, And the noontide of glory cternally reigns?


1. Fa-ther, who in the o - live shade, Whenthe dark hour came on, Didst with a breath of heav'n-ly aid, Strengthen thy son;

2. Oh , by the anguish of that night, Send us down blest relief,
Or to the chastened let thy might Hallow this grief.
3. And thou that, when the starry sky, Saw the dread strife begun, Didst teach adoring faith to cry, Thy will be done.
4. By thy meek spirit, then of all

That e'er have mourned the chief, Blest Saviour, if the stroke must fall, Hallow this grief.

AMHERST. H. M. 6,6,6,6,8,8.
Billings.

8. Oh happy souls, that pray Where God appolnts to hear! Oh happy men, that pay Their con-stant service therel They praige thee still; And happy thoy, That love the vay To Zion's hil

2. Joy of the desolate, light of the straying, Hope of the penitent, fadeless, and pure, Here speaks the Comforter, tenderly saying Earth has no sorrow that heav'n cannot cure.
3. Here see the bread of life; see waters flowing Forth from the throne of God, pure from above; Come to the feast love; come, ever knowing Earth has no sorrow' but heav'n can remove
TENDER CARE, or SODA. C.M.
P. M. Atchley.




 (4)
$\qquad$ P. M. Atchley.






With shout-ing and sing - ing, though Jor - dan may roar, You'll en - ter fair Ca-naan, and rest on the shore.


Al-though you must tra - vel the dark wil - der - ness, Your Cap-tain's be - - fore you, he'll lead you to peace.
4. Farewell, trembling mourners, with sad broken hearts, 5. Farewell, careless sinners, for you I must mourn, O basten to desus, and chouse the good part! He $e$ full of compresion, and mighty wesas, His arme ale extemied, your sonls to receive.

To think of your danger, if still unconcern'd; I read of the judgment, where all must appear, L read of the judgment, where all must appear,
How will you stand trembling with tormenting fear!
6. Farewell, my dear brethren, farewell all around, Perhaps we'll not meet till the last trump shall govad To meet you in glory I give you my hand, Our Saviour to praise in a pure social band

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## Rop Rep

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