SABBATH-SCHOOL MINSTREL;

BEING A COLLECTION OF THE

MOST POPULAR HYMNS AND TUNES,

TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF THE BEST

ANNIVERSARY PIECES.

THE WHOLE FORMING

A COMPLETE MANUAL FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.

By J. B. AIKIN.

PHILADELPHIA:

SAVANNAH, GA.: COOPER, OLCOTT & CO.

COLLINS, 705 JAYNE STREET.

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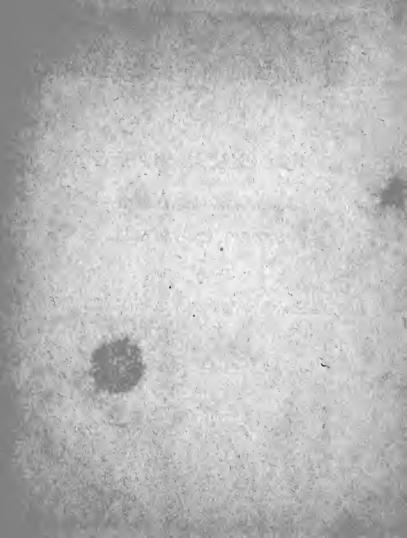
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PREFACE.

THE steady progress in public favor of the New System of Musical Notation, as presented in the "Christian Minstrel," "Harmonia Ecclesiæ," "Juvenile Minstrel," &c., has induced the Author to issue the present work for the use of Sabbath-schools.

The Elementary department, as presented in this book, is short; though full enough to lead to a clear understanding of the theory and principles of the Science.

The "Sabbath-School Minstrel" provides fully for the wants of Anniversaries, Exhibitions, and other festivals of the Sabbath-school. The tunes are adapted to the sentiments of the hymns, and are unquestionably the best now in use. The Author respectfully but confidently asks for this work the same measure of favor given to his previous publications.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by J. B. AIKIN,

in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC.

Musical sounds may be considered in reference to their Pitch, Length, and Force. And upon these are founded three departments, which embrace the whole of the elementary principles of music.

Pitch regards a sound as high or low. Length, as long or short. Force, as loud or soft.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—RELATIVE PITCH.

The human voice is capable of producing seven distinct primary sounds. A repetition of the first of the series forms an octave, which lies at the foundation of the high and low sounds.

SCALE OF AN OCTAVE.



These notes, called Doe, Ray, Mee, &c., represent the eight sounds in the octave.

The difference of pitch between two sounds is called an *interval*. Certain of these intervals are only half as great as others; hence, we have what are properly called the greater and the less intervals, which, for the sake of convenience, are denominated

whole-intervals and half-intervals.

The voice, in forming the scale of an octave, naturally rises, or falls, in whole and half steps, or whole and half intervals. From 1 to 2, and from 2 to 3, are whole-intervals; from 3 to 4 is a half-interval; from 4 to 5, from 5 to 6, and from 6 to 7, are whole-intervals; and from 7 to 8 is a half-interval; making five whole-intervals, and two half-intervals in the scale of an octave. Now in addition to these sounds and intervals which the voice will naturally produce, we can, by an effort of the mind and organs of voice, sing intermediate sounds from 1 to 2, from 2 to 3, from 4 to 5, from 5 to 6, and from 6 to 7. These intermediate sounds are represented, in written music, by having a sharp (#), or a flat (\flat), prefixed to the note in the tune, and are called accidental flats and sharps. When speaking of the accidental flats and sharps in the tunes, we say a sharp fourth (#), a sharp fifth (#0), a flat seventh (#0), a flat third (#0), &c.; or, sharp faw (#0), sharp sole (#0), flat see (#0), flat mee (#0), &c.

3

In singing the accidental flats and sharps, the voice is assisted in producing the proper elevation or depression by changing the pronunciation of the syllable used. Thus, when a sharp occurs in a tune before *Doe*, *Ray*, *Faw*, &c., these syllables should be pronounced *Dee*, *Ree*, *Fee*, &c. When a flat occurs in a tune before *See*, *Mee*, &c., these syllables should be pronounced *Say*, *May*, &c.

Rule.—A sharp (#) elevates the pitch of a note a half-interval.

Rule.—A flat (b) depresses the pitch of a note a half-interval.

The Key of A, Key of F, Key of C, &c., at the beginning of the tune, has reference to the pitch of sound to be taken for the key,—which any correct instrument will give.

INSTRUMENTAL SOUNDS-ABSOLUTE PITCH.

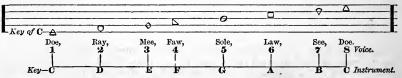
Instruments furnish sounds of absolute pitch,—which are put in tune by the ear, and, of course, are made to correspond with the sounds and intervals of the voice.

A is the same sound on all instruments, B is the same sound, C, and so of all the other letters. Thus, by means of instruments, we have fixed and definite sounds, so that when we speak of A, or C, or G, we speak of a sound which is known to be always and

in every part of the world the same.

The seven primary sounds on instruments, are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet. These same seven letters are located on the five lines and four spaces on the staff; so that when we find a note on A, B, or C, or any other letter on the staff, we play the corresponding or same letter on the instrument, which gives a definite pitch of sound to the notes on the staff.

C SCALE.



As there are only seven primary sounds, it requires but the seven letters on the instru-

ment,—which also limits seven letters on the staff.

C is called the Natural Scale to instruments from the fact that the instrument is based on the sound called C, and requires no flats or sharps to correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice. C is applied to the key, and is therefore 1; D is 2, E is 3, F is 4, G is 5, A is 6, B is 7, and C is 8. The half-steps or half-intervals on all instruments occurs between E and F, and between B and C.

The Scale always takes its name from the letter, or sound, on which it is based.

The Key is the governing sound: it governs the pitch of all the other sounds in the scale.

Note.—This and the succeeding scales should be practised until the pupils become perfectly familiar with all the sounds, syllables, and intervals, ascending and descending, in regular succession; then by skips, as 1—3—5—8; 1—5; 1—8, &c., until the pupils can give the sound of any note in the scale.



The letters represent the sounds on the instrument, and the spaces between the letters represent the whole and half intervals.

The numerals 1, 2, 3, &c. represent the sounds; and the spaces between the numerals

represent the whole and half intervals as produced by the voice.

In the Key of G, the voice and instrument ascend together to the sixth degree of the scale, when, as will be seen at once, the intermediate sound from F to G must be played on the instrument, to conform to the natural rise of a whole interval from 6 to 7 in the voice.

A sound thus raised a half-interval on the instrument is said to be sharped,—marked thus, #. Hence the

RULE.—When G is the key, F must be played sharp to form the natural 7th of the scale.

A flat 7th in the Key of G is played on F.

D SCALE. | Compared to the content of the content

In this scale, the sound called D on the instrument is taken as the key. The natural rise and fall of the voice from 1 to 2 is a whole step, from 2 to 3 a whole-step, from 3 to 4 a half-step, from 4 to 5 a whole-step, from 5 to 6 a whole-step, from 6 to 7 a whole-step, and from 7 to 8 a half-step.

INSTRUMENTAL.—RULE.—When D is the key, F must be played sharp to form the natural 3d of the scale; and C must be played sharp to form the natural 7th of the scale.

A flat third in the key of D is played on F, and a flat seventh is played on C

A SCALE.



The 8th degree of this scale is one, or the key, to the next octave above.

The natural rise and fall of the voice is always the same, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.—RULE.—When A is the key, F, C, and G must be played sharp to form the natural succession of intervals from the key,—or to make the instrument correspond with the natural rise and fall of the voice.

This scale may be performed by assuming A flat as the key; then observe the following

RULE.—When Ap is the key, B, E, A, and D must be played flat.

Note.—Instruments are constructed upon a chromatic scale; that is, a scale rising in half-intervals from the lowest sound on the instrument to the highest. The sharp of one letter is the same sound as the flat of the next letter above it, so that G# is Ab; A# is Bb; C# is Db; &c., &c.



In this scale, F on the instrument is taken as the key. From F to G is a whole-interval,—from G to A is a whole-interval. From A to B is a whole-interval; but this will not correspond with the voice, which naturally rises and falls a half-interval between 3 and 4. We must therefore play the intermediate sound from A to B, called B flat,—marked thus b.

RULE: - When F is the key, B must be played flat to form the natural 4th of the scale

A sharp 4th (the) in the Key of F is played on B.

Bb SCALE.



In this scale, the sound called B flat on the instrument is taken as the key.

The natural rise and fall of the voice is the same, whatever may be the pitch of the key.

INSTRUMENTAL.—RULE.—When B flat is the key, B and E must be played flat to form the natural intervals in the scale from the key.

Take B on the instrument as the key, and it will be necessary to play five sharps, in order to sustain the natural intervals to the key.



In this scale, E flat on the instrument is taken as the key.

The voice ascends and descends the octave by the same intervals in this scale, as in all the preceding scales.

INSTRUMENTAL.—RULE.—When E flat is the key, B, E, and A must be played flat. This scale may be performed on the instrument by taking E as the key; then observe

the following

RULE.—When E is the key, F, C, G, and D must be played sharp.

The notes Doe, Ray, Mee, &c. will occupy the same lines and spaces on the staff, and the natural rise and fall of the voice will be the same, in the Key of E as in the Key of E b. The whole scale is a half-interval lower in the Key of E than in the Key of E.

The preceding illustrations show the location of the scale on every letter on the staff; and as there are hundreds of tunes written in all the different keys, a permanent location

is therefore given to each scale on the staff.

We have now given a full explanation of all the sounds and intervals in one octave, If the voice is extended either above or below the octave, it will naturally pass over the same gradation, or succession of sounds and intervals, as far as the compass of the voice extends. Consequently, as the octaves are all alike, when one octave is thoroughly learned, all is understood in respect to the pitch, or high and low sounds in music

SECOND DEPARTMENT.-LENGTH OF SOUNDS.

THE consideration of the length of sounds naturally follows that of pitch. The first question in regard to notes is, What sounds do they represent? Or what is their pitch? The second question is, How long are these sounds to be continued?

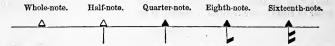
We have heretofore considered sounds in reference only to their pitch, and their

relation to each other as high or low.

The pitch of sounds is not affected by their length. The same sounds, of whatever

pitch, may be continued for a longer or shorter time.

The notes (Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See) which represent pitch, also represent length, by adding a stem, filling the head of the note, &c. as follows:-

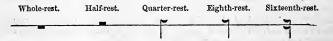


These notes represent five varieties of length, each note having its appropriate name expressive of its relative length. On the half-note, the sound must be continued half as long as the whole-note; on the quarter-note, the sound must be continued quarter as long as the whole-note, &c., each note claiming its relative length in comparison with the others, -so that the whole-note represents the longest sound, and the sixteenth-note the shortest.

A dot (•) adds to a note one-half its length.

Thus, a dotted half-note P. is equal to three quarters P. or P. A dotted quarter • is equal to three eighths or or

There are five different rests, or marks of silence, corresponding in time to the five different kinds of notes, as follows:-



A dot (.) adds to a rest one-half its length.

A pause () is sometimes used. The notes over or under which it is written are to be prolonged indefinitely at the pleasure of the performer.

Staccato.—When a note, or several notes, are to be sung in a short, pointed, and distinct manner, the staccato () is used. Dots (. . . .) over or under the notes, signify **emi-staccato.

Slur —When one syllable of poetry is to be applied to two or more notes, a slur is drawn over or under the notes, or the stems of the notes are connected.

Triplet.—When three notes are to be sung in the time of two of the same value, the figure 3 is written over or under them.

Repeat.—A passage to be repeated is embraced between two dotted lines across the staff.

A Double bar () shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.



Measures.—Tunes are divided, by the single bar, into equal portions called measures.

| Bar. | Measure. | Bar. | Measure. | Bar. | Measure. | Bar. |
|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | | | | - | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | · | |
| | | | | | | |

Each measure, or portion between the bars, must occupy the same time in the performance, whatever may be the number of the notes. To aid in the computation and equal division of the time, certain regular motions of the hand are made; this is called beating Time.

The Time of measures is indicated by two large figures, one over the other, at the commencement of the tune. Thus:—

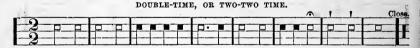
Two over two has two beats to the measure, the first down, the second up, with one half-note, or its value, to each beat in the measure, and is called Double-time, or Two-two time.

Three over two has three beats to the measure, the first down, the second left, the third up, with one half-note, or its value, to each beat in the measure, and is called Triple-time, or Three-two time.

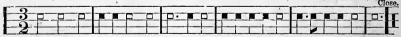
Six over four $\frac{6}{4}$ has two beats to the measure, the first down, the second up, with a dotted half-note, or its value, to each beat in the measure, and is called Compound-time, or Six-four time.

Rule.—The downward beat always begins the measure.





TRIPLE-TIME, OR THREE-TWO TIME



COMPOUND-TIME, OR SIX-FOUR TIME.



THIRD DEPARTMENT.—Force of Sounds.

MUSICAL sounds may be loud, very loud, soft, very soft, moderate, or ordinary as to force, without affecting their pitch or length.

Medium. - A sound produced by the ordinary action of the organs of voice or of an

instrument is a medium sound, and is marked m.

Piano.—A sound produced by the vocal organs somewhat restrained, is a soft tone; it is called piano, and is marked p.

Pianissimo. - A sound produced by a very slight exertion of the vocal organs, yet so

as to be distinctly audible, is called pianissimo, and is marked pp.

Forte.—A loud sound, called forte, is produced by a strong and full exertion of the vocal organs. It is marked f.

Fortissimo.—A very loud sound is called fortissimo; it must not be attempted beyond the power of the vocal organs so as to degenerate into a scream. It is marked ff.

Accent .- General Rules. 1st. The first note in every measure must be accented.

2d. When there is more than one note to a beat, the first is accented.

3d. In tripple-time when the measure is filled with two quarter-notes, and two halfnotes, the first half-note is accented.

In compound-time, the first and fourth notes in the measure are accented.

Organ tone.—A sound which is commenced, continued, and ended with an equal degree of force or power, is called an organ tone (______).

Diminishing sound .- A sound commencing loud, and gradually diminished until it Recomes soft, is marked Dim., or : also called Diminuendo.

Increasing sound.—A sound commencing soft and gradually increased until it becomes loud, is marked Cres., or ; also called Crescendo.

Swell .- A sound commencing soft and gradually increased till it becomes loud, then

diminished till it becomes soft, is marked thus -.

Pressure tone.—A very sudden swell is marked thus ...

Explosive tone.—When a sound is to be struck with great force, and instantly diminished, it is marked thus > or <>.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



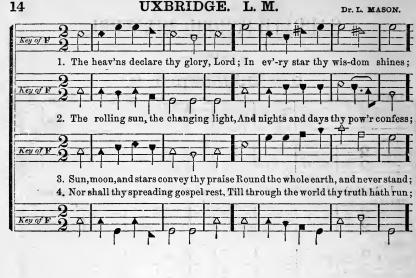
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

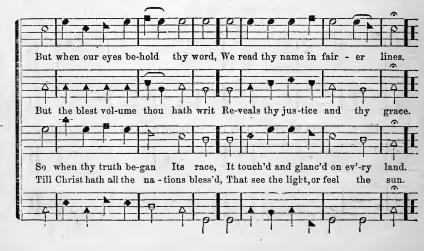
Two beats to the whole-note.

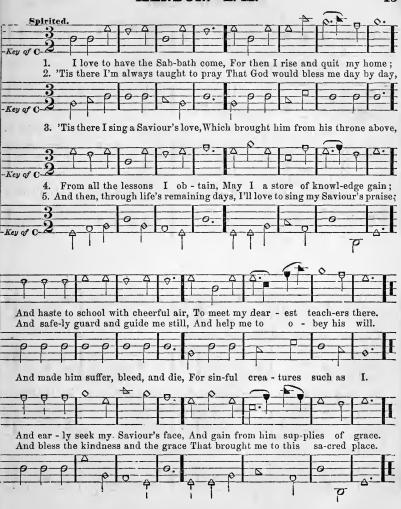


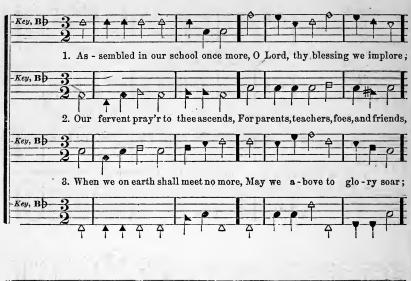
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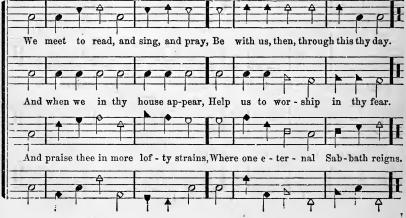


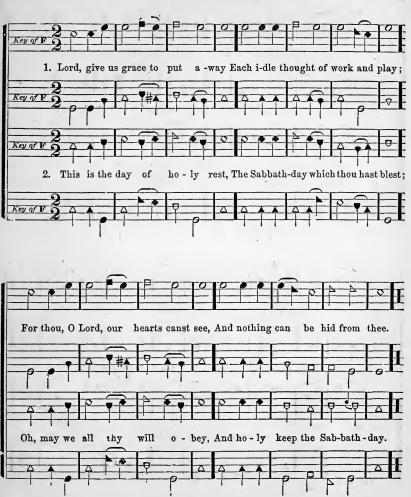




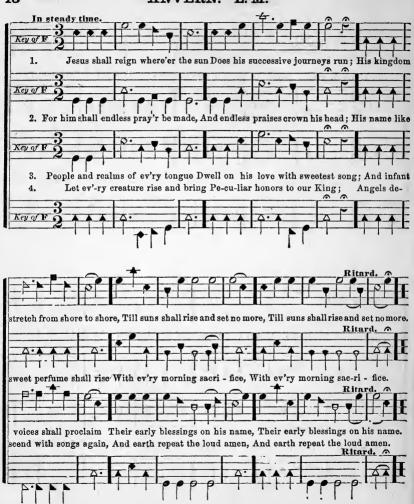


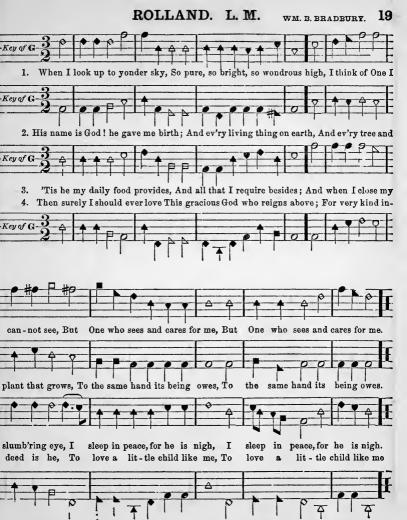






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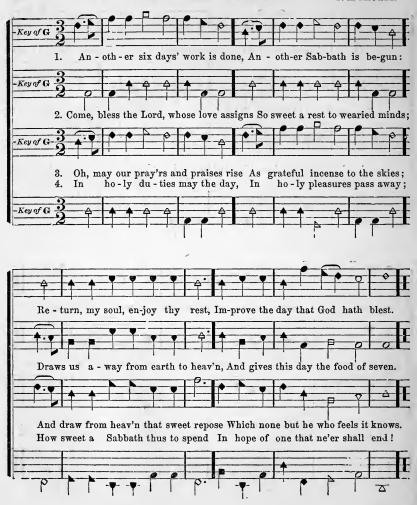


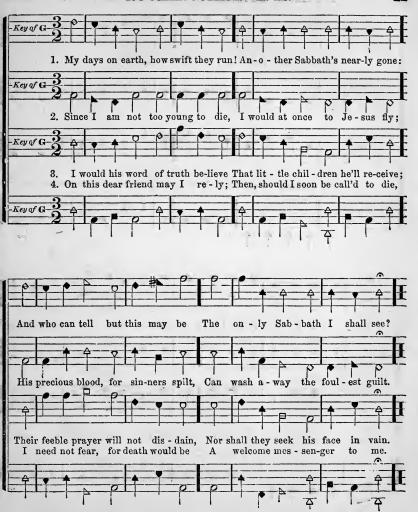


Key of G

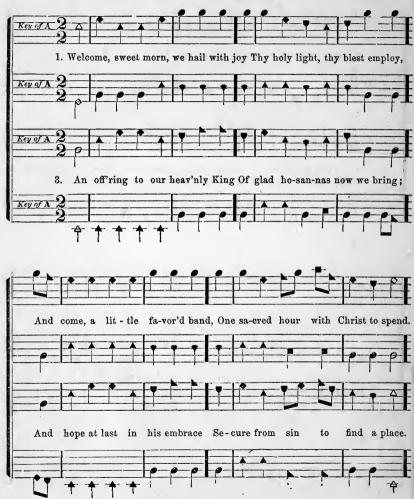
-Key of G

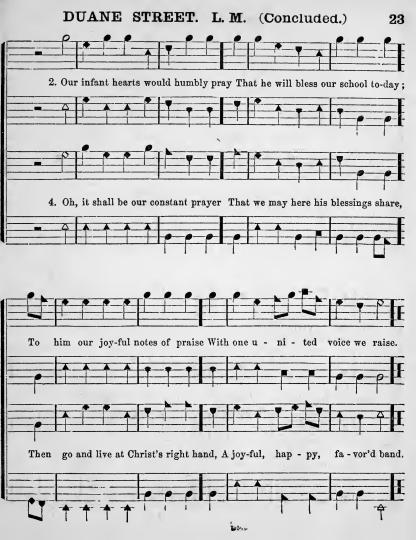
Key of G



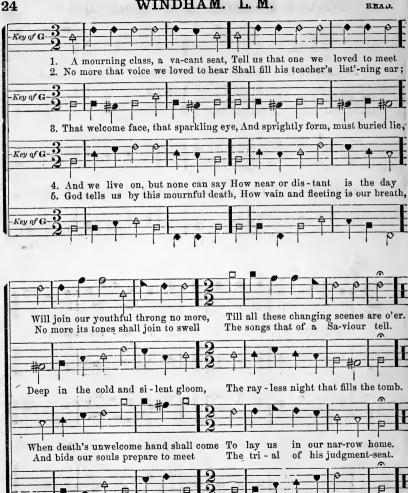


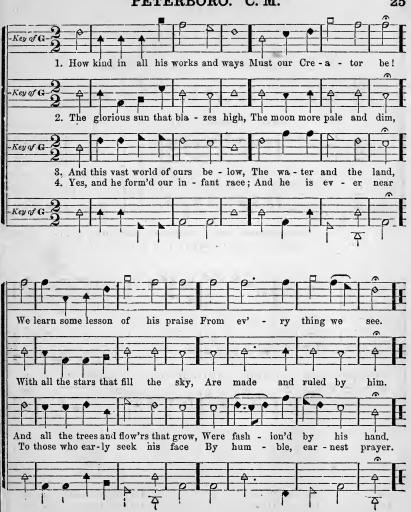
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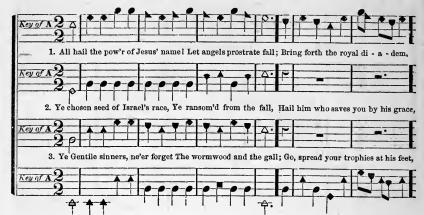




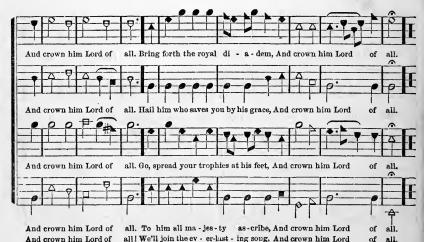


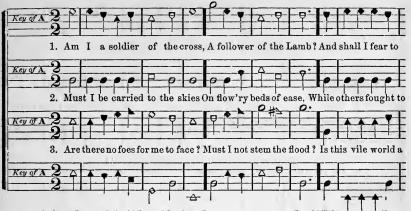






Let ev'-ry kindred, ev'ry tribe, On this terrestrial ball, To him all ma-jes - ty as-cribe,
 Oh that with yonder sacred throng We at his feet may fall; We'll join the ev - er - last - ing song,



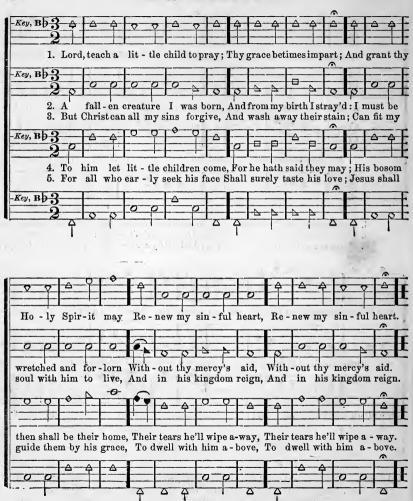


4. Sure I must fight if I would reign: Increase my courage, Lord! I'll bear the toil, en-5. Thy saints in all this glorious war Shall conquer, tho'they die: They see the triumph

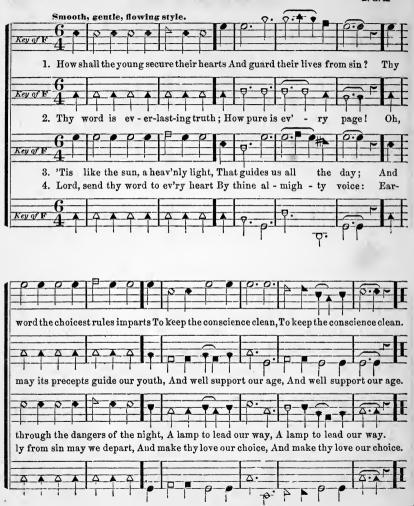
6. When that illustrious day shall rise, And all thy armies shine, In robes of vict'ry,

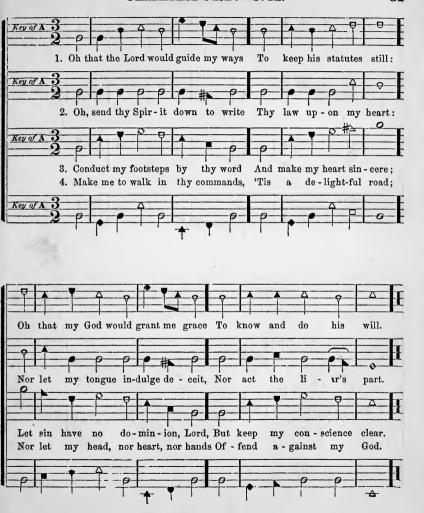


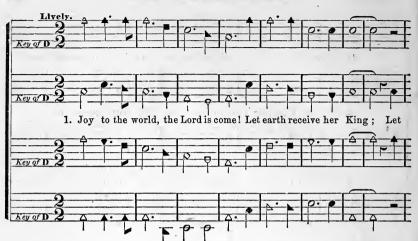
dure the pain, I'll bear the toil, endure the pain, Sup - port - ed by thy word. from a-far, They see the triumph from a - far, By faith they bring it nighthro'the skies, Inrobes of vict'ry, through the skies, The glo - ry shall be thine.

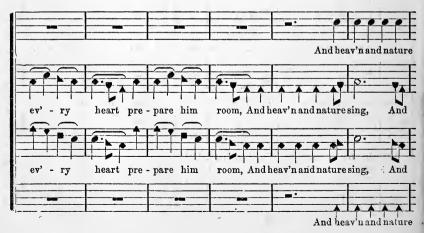






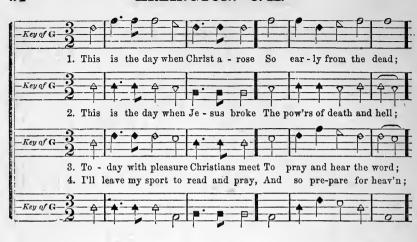


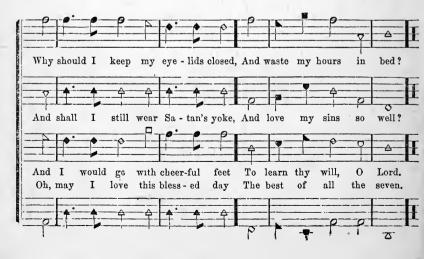


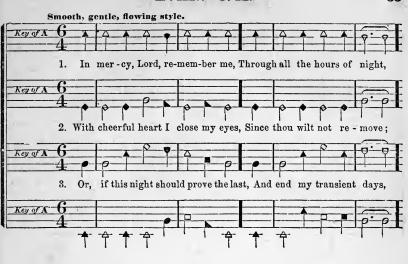




- Joy to the world! the Saviour reigns, Let men their songs employ;
 While fields and floods, rocks, hills, and plains, Repeat the sounding joy.
- No more let sin and sorrow grow, Nor thorns infest the ground: He comes to make his blessings flow Far as the curse is found.
- He rules the world with truth and grace,
 And makes the nations prove
 The glories of his righteousness,
 And wonders of his love.





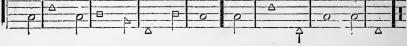


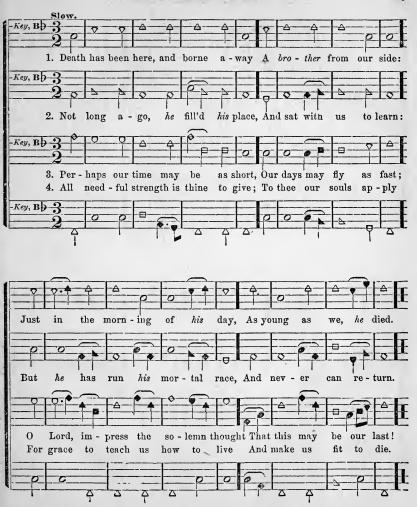




And guide us to the fruit - ful fields Where trees of knowledge grow.

While fold - ed in the Sa-viour's arms We're safe from ev' - ry snare.

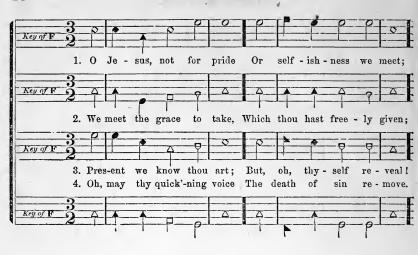


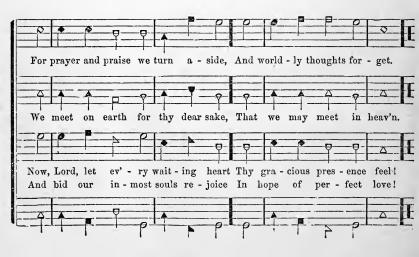




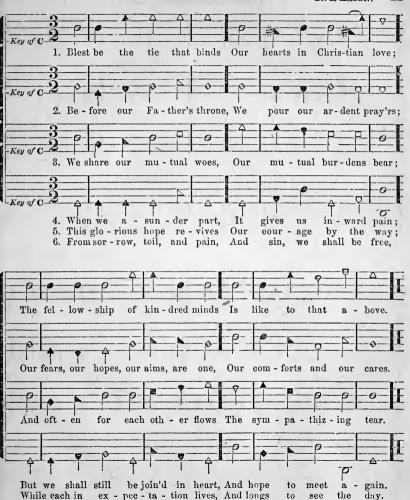




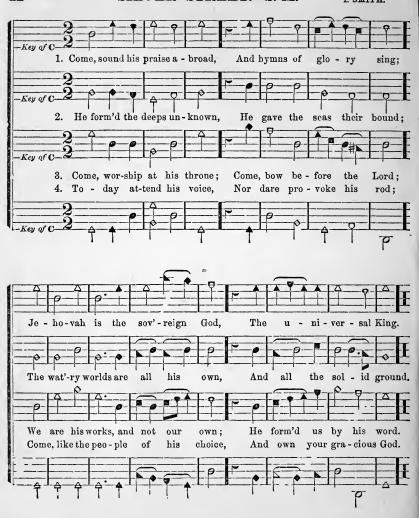


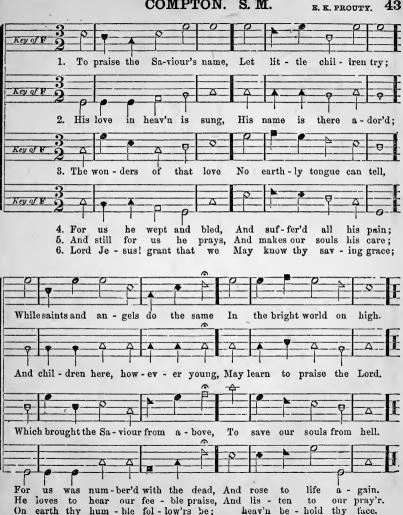


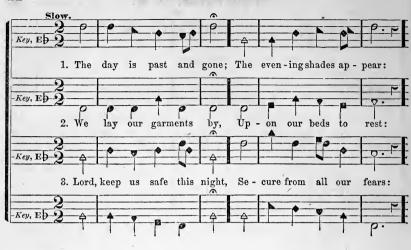
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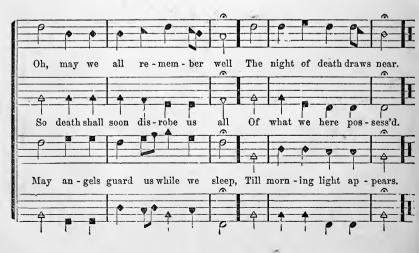


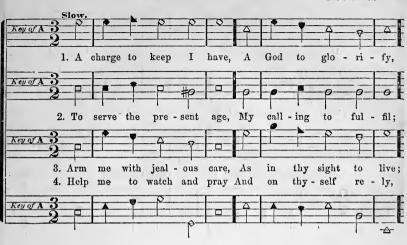
And per - fect love and friendship reign Through all













LABAN. S. M.

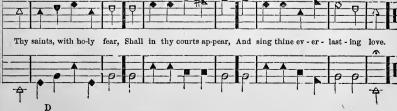


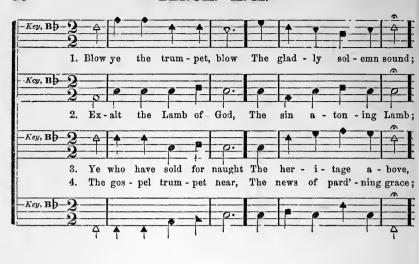


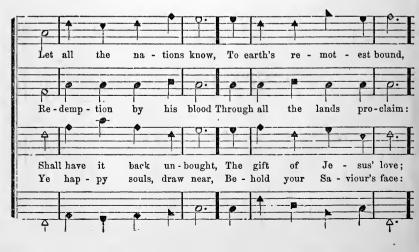


Then shall I all thy will per-form















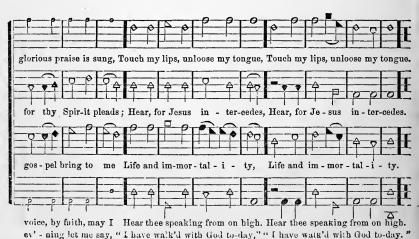
the mysterious One: Where reason fails, with all her pow'rs, There faith prevails, and love adores.

the dead sinner live: His work completes the great design And fills the soul with joy divine.

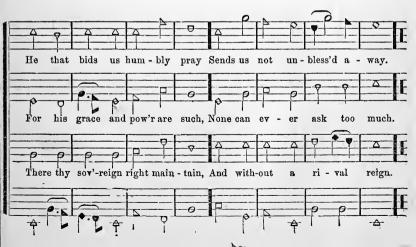




- 4. While thy min-is-ters pro-claim Peace and pardon in thy name, Thro' their
- 5. From thy house when I re-turn, May my heart within me burn; And at

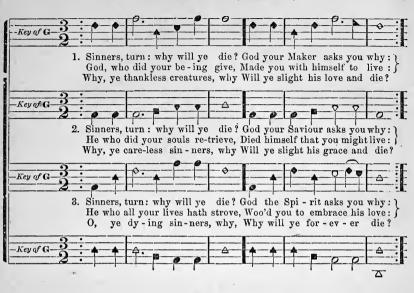


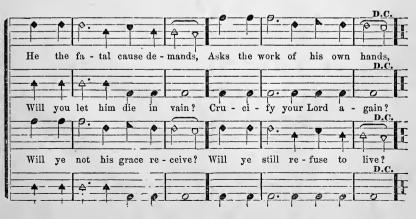


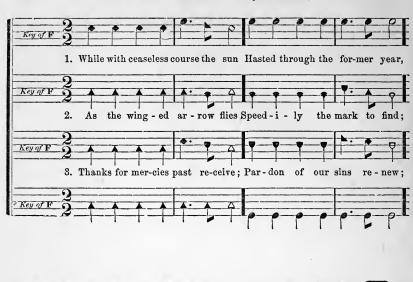


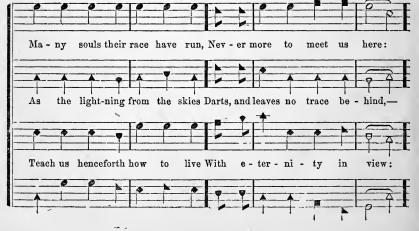
PLEYEL'S HYMN. 7s.





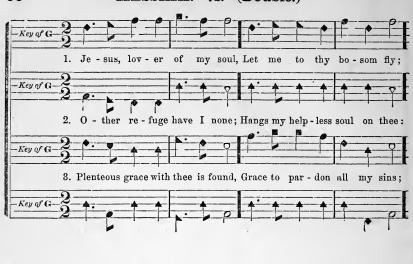


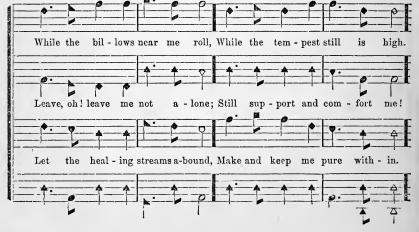


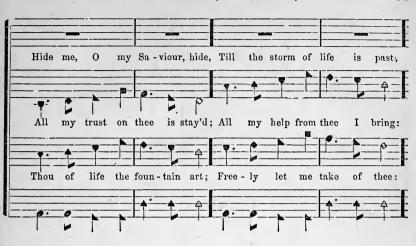




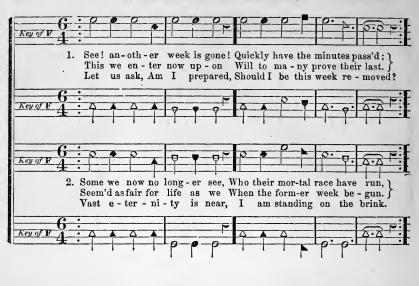
MESSIAH. 7s. (Double.)

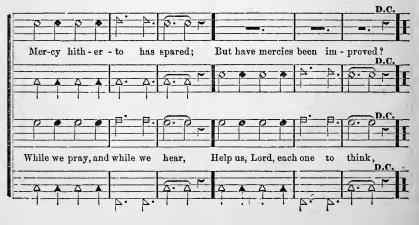






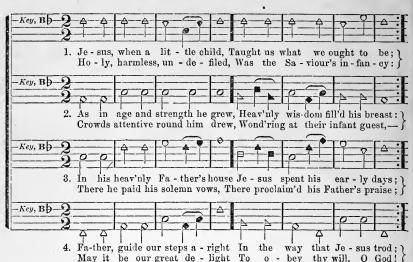


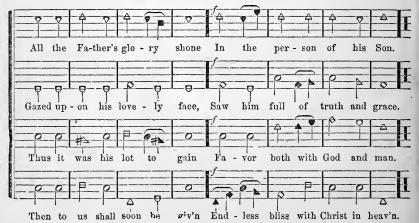




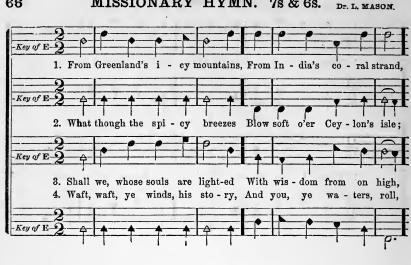




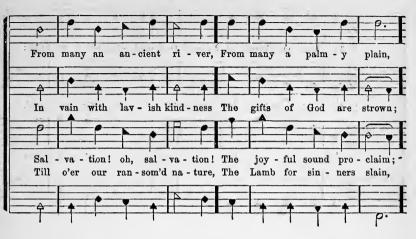


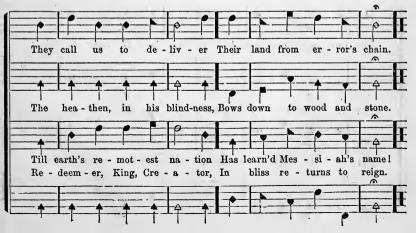




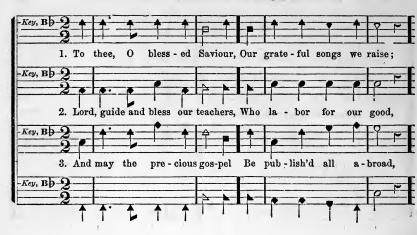


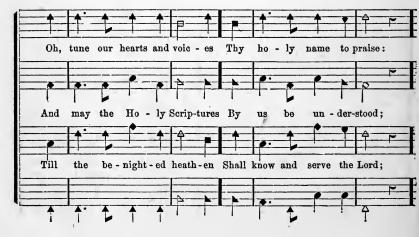


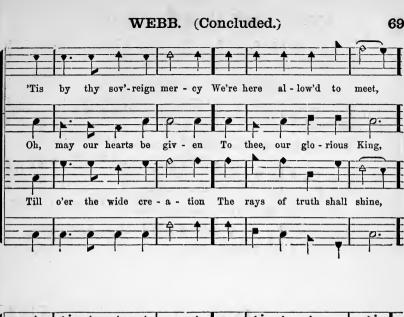


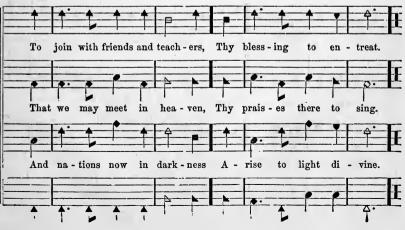












AMSTERDAM. 7s & 6s. (Peculiar.)









Save me from e - ter - nal wail-ing, — Save me from Je - ho - vah's rod!

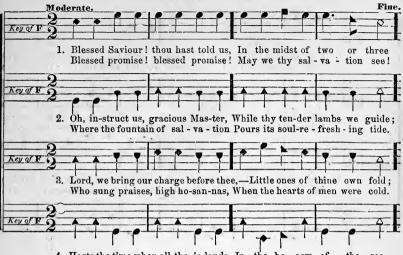
Thou a - lone canst ease my an - guish, Thou a - lone canst par - don give.



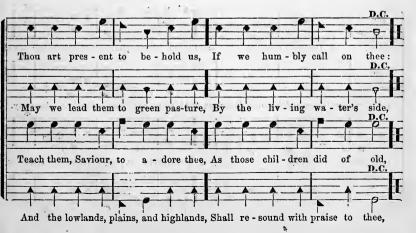




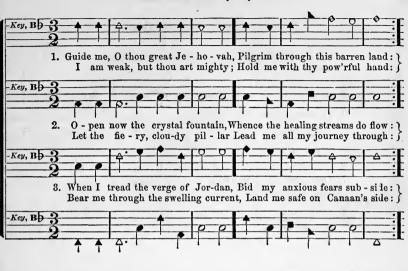




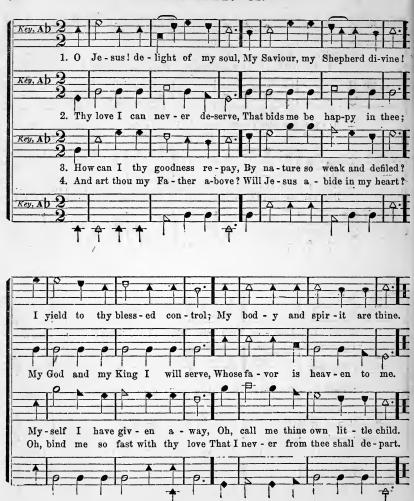
4. Haste the time when all the is-lands In the bo-som of the sea, And the chil-dren of all na-tions Shall their God and Sa-viour see.







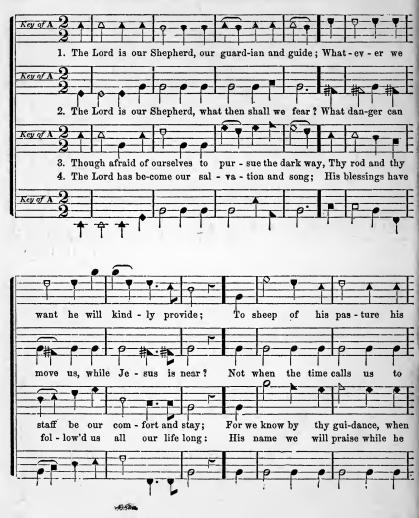


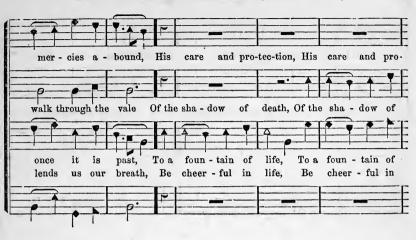








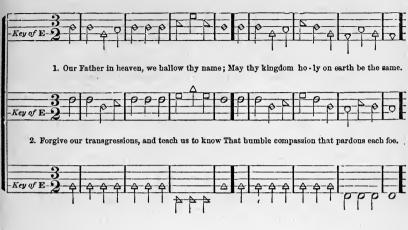






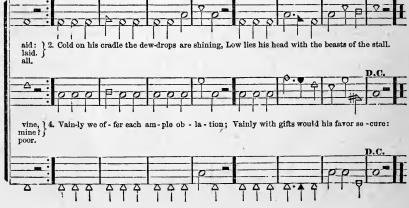


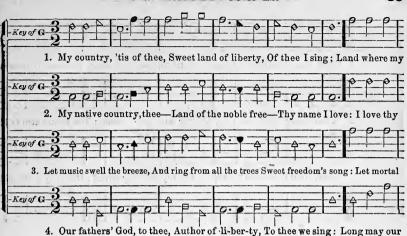
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, And the mountide of glory e - ter-nal -ly reigns? While the anthems of raptice unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.



















ANNIVERSARY DEPARTMENT.

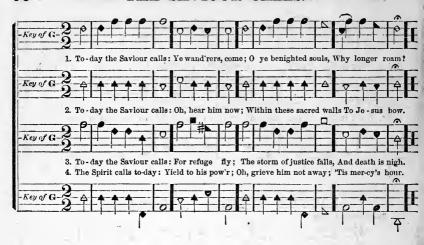
SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, &c.



LET US WALK IN THE LIGHT. (Concluded.) 89



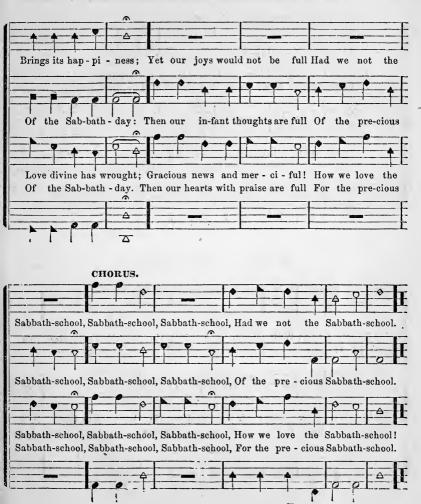


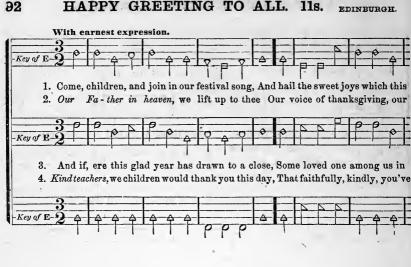


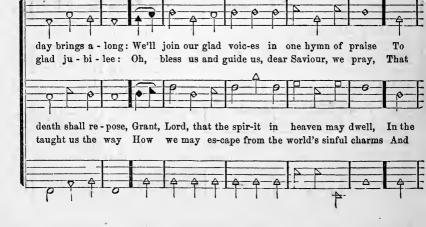


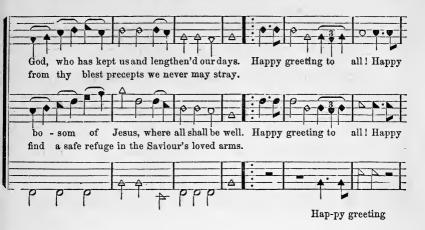
J. D. REINBOTH.

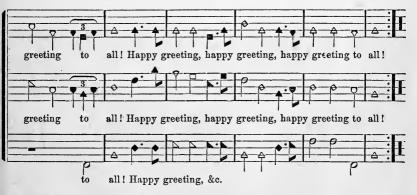






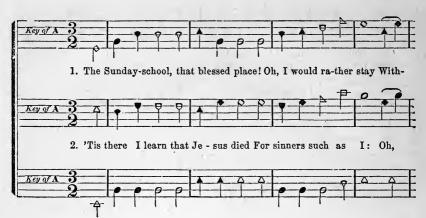


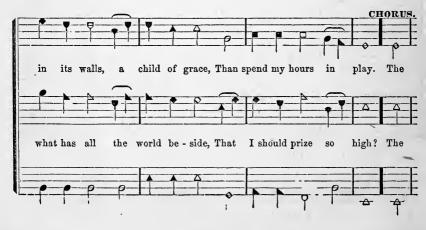




5. Dear Pastor, we ask thee, as lambs of thy fold, To teach us that wisdom more precious than gold, Our footsteps to guide in the pathway of truth, To "love our Creator in the days of our youth."
6. And now, as we part, let us bid you good cheer: We pray for a blessing on your labors here: May many "bright jewels" be your blest reward, And "crowns of rejoicing, in the day of the Lord."

In general anniversaries, omit the last two verses.

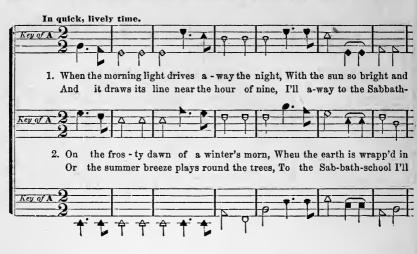


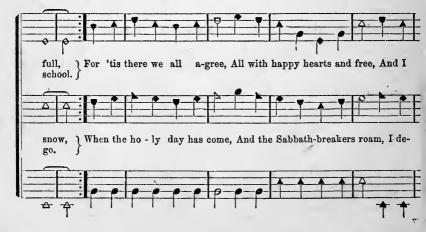






- Then let our grateful tribute rise,
 And songs of praise be given
 To Him who dwells above the skies,
 For such a blessing given.
- And welcome, then, the Sunday-school!
 We'll read, and sing, and pray,
 That we may keep the golden rule,
 And never from it stray.



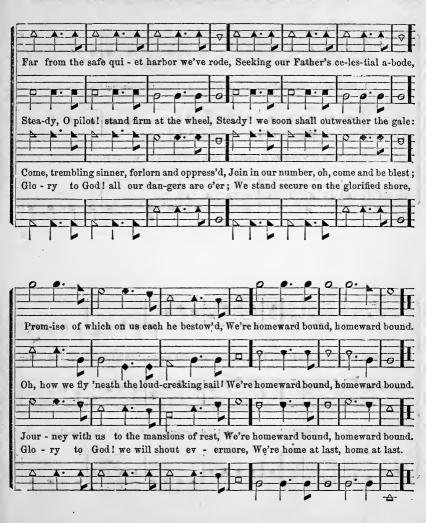


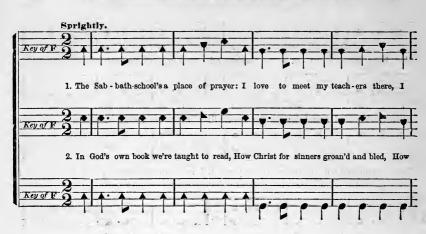


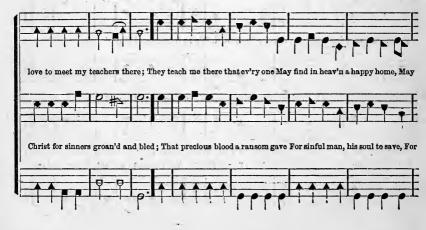
- In the class I meet with the friends I greet,
 At the time of morning prayer;
 And our hearts we raise in a hymn of praise,
- And our hearts we raise in a hymn of praise,
 For 'tis always pleasant there:
 In the Book of holy truth,
 Full of counsel and reproof,
 We behold the guide of youth,
 At the Sabbath-school: Plaway, &c.
- 4. May the dews of grace fill the hallow'd place, And the sunshine never fail.
 - While each blooming rose which in memory grows
 Shall a sweet perfume exhale:
 When we mingle here no more,

But have met on Jordan's shore, We will talk of moments o'er, At the Sabbath-school: I'll away, &c.







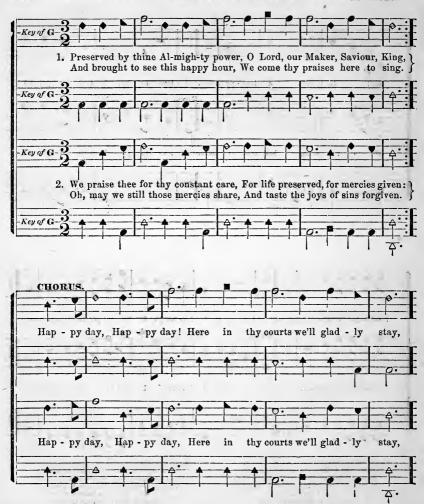


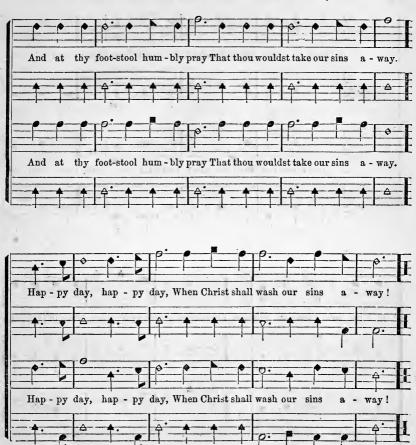




3. In Sabbath-school we sing and pray, And learn to love the Sabbath day; That, when on earth our Sabbaths end, A glorious rest in heav'n we'll spend. I love to go, I love to go, I love to go to Sabbath-school.

4. And when our days on earth are o'er, We'll meet in heav'n to part no more; Our teachers kind we there shall greet, And oh! what joy 'twill be to reet. In heav'n above, in heav'n above, In heav'n above, to part no more.

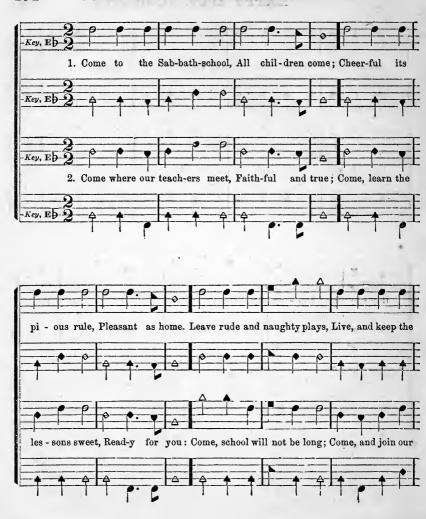




3. We praise thee for the joyful news Of pardon through a Saviour's blood: O Lord, incline our hearts to choose

The road to happiness and God.
Chorus.—Happy day, &c.

 And when on earth our days are done, Grant, Lord, that we at length may join, Teachers and scholars, round thy throne, The song of Moses and the Lamb.
 Chorus.—Happy day, &c.





Oh! there's a school on high,
 Where angels praise:
 Joy beams in every eye,
 Sweet strains they raise:

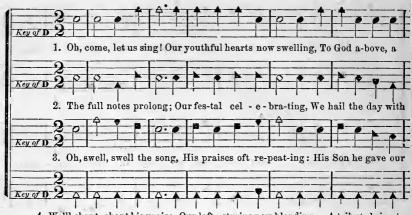
There seraph children sing Anthems to our glorious King, And crowns to Jesus bring, Blest Sabbath-school.

THE HAPPY LAND.

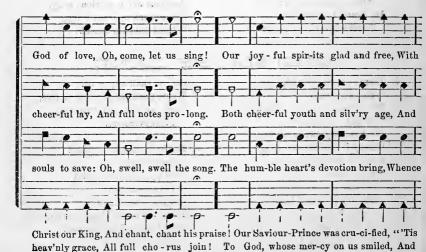
- 1. There is a happy land,
 Far, far away,
 Where saints in glory stand,
 Bright, bright as day:
 Oh, how they sweetly sing,
 Worthy is our Saviour King.
 Loud let his praises ring;
 For evermore!
- Come to this happy land,
 Come, come away;
 Why will ye doubting stand,
 Why still delay?

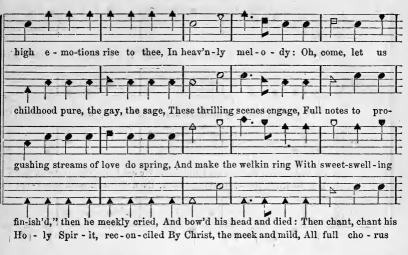
Oh, we shall happy be,
When, from sin and sorrow free,
Lord, we shall live with thee,
Blest evermore.

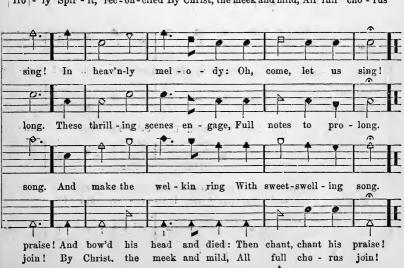
Bright in that happy land
 Beams every eye;
 Kept by a Father's hand,
 Love cannot die.
 Oh, then, to glory run;
 Be a crown and kingdom won,
 And, bright above the sun,
 Reign evermore.

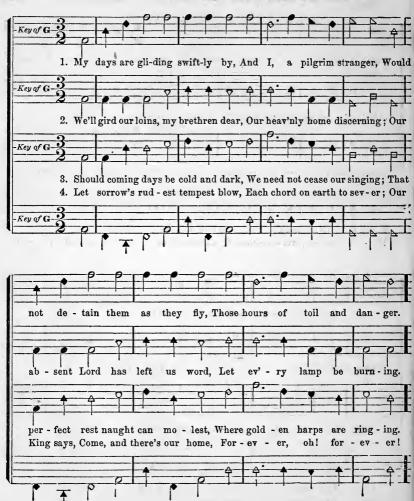


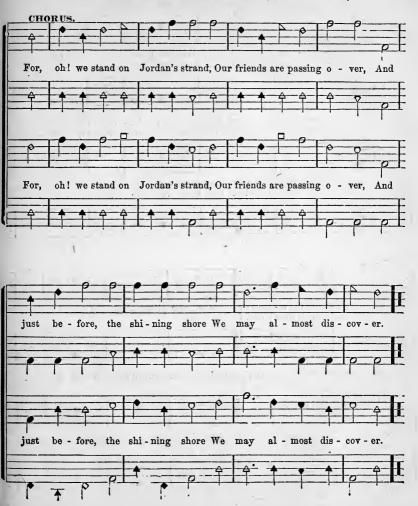
- 4. We'll chant, chant his praise, Our lofty strains now blending,—A tribute bring to
- 5. All full cho rus join! To Je sus con-de-scend-ing To bless our race with













JOYFULLY, JOYFULLY. (Concluded.)

1111

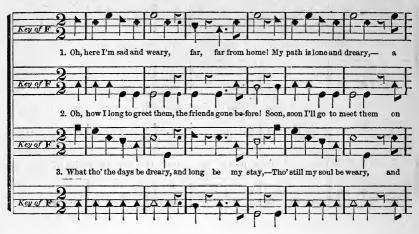


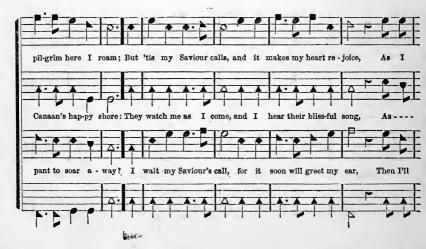


112

OH, HERE I'M SAD AND WEARY.

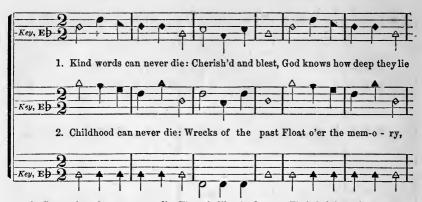
From Devotional Melodies, by permission.-Words by Rev. W. KENNEY, Music by S. C. FOSTER.



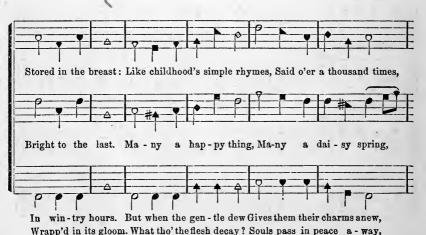




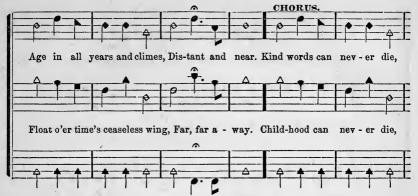
114 KIND WORDS CAN NEVER DIE. Words by A. HUTCHINSON. Arranged by H. WATERS.



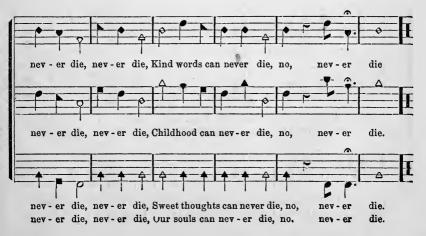
- 3. Sweet thoughts can never die, Though, like the flowers, Their brightest hues may fly
- 4. Our souls can nev er die, Though in the tomb We may all have to lie,

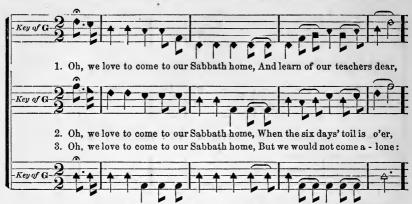


KIND WORDS CAN NEVER DIE. (Concluded.) 115

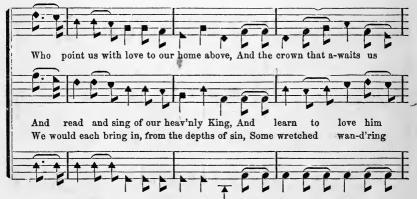


With many an add - ed hue, They bloom a - gain. Sweet thoughts can never die, Live through e-ter-nal day With Christ a - bove. Our souls can nev - er die,





- 4. Whose feet now stray in the broad, broad way, Who know not of God or heaven,
- 5. Then toil we on till the race is won, And the pearly gates un fold,

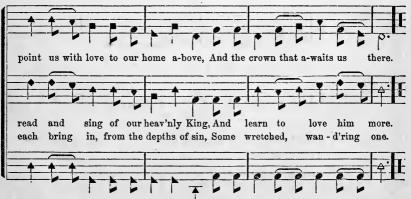


And would bid them taste of the blessed feast Which our Fa-ther's love hath And we find our rest on the Saviour's breast, At home in the ci - ty of

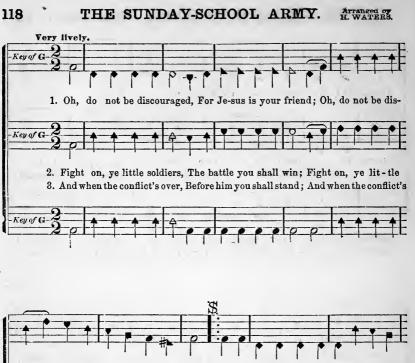
OH, WE LOVE TO COME. (Concluded.)

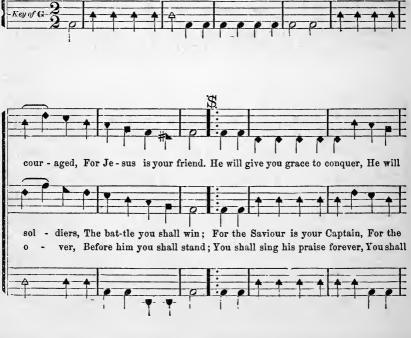
117



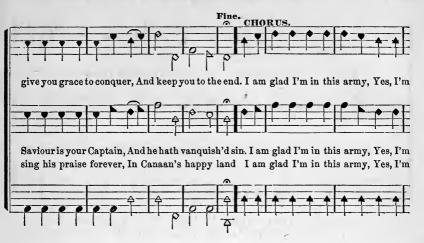


bid them taste of the blessed feast Which our Fa-ther's love hath giv find our rest on the Saviour's breast, At home in the ci - ty of s

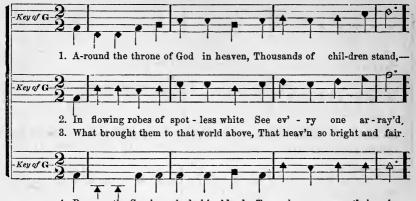




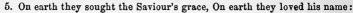
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ARMY. (Concluded.) 119

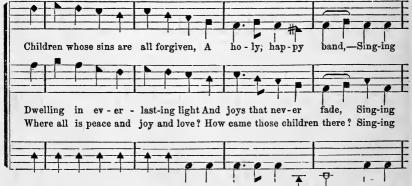






4. Because the Sa-viour shed his blood To wash a - way their sin:

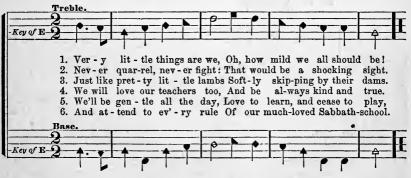




Bathed in that pure and precious blood, Behold them white and clean, Sing-ing So naw they see his bless - ed face And stand be-fore the Lamb, Sing-ing



VERY LITTLE THINGS ARE WE.



THE CHILD'S PRAYER.

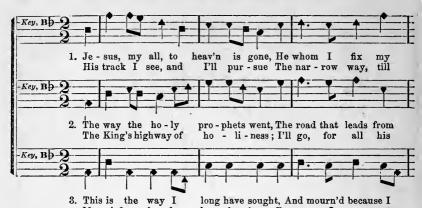
- 1. Jesus, Lord, to thee I pray: Guide and guard me through this day.
- 2. As the shepherd tends his sheep, Lord, me safe from evil keep.
- 3. Keep my feet from every snare, Keep me with thy watchful care.
- 4. All my little wants supply, If I live, or if I die.
- 5. And when life, O Lord, is past, Take me to thyself at last.





I'M ON MY JOURNEY HOME. L. M.

124

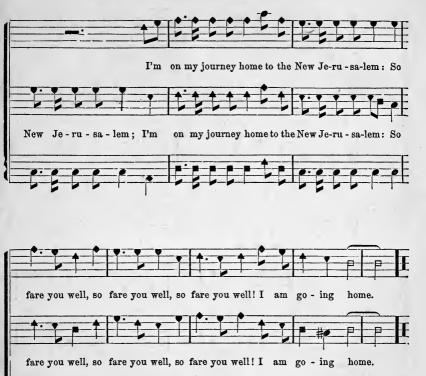


My grief a bur-den long has been, Be-cause I was not

4. The more I strove a - gainst its power, I felt its weight and
Till late I heard my Sa - viour say, Come hith - er, soul, I



I'M ON MY JOURNEY HOME. (Concluded.) 125



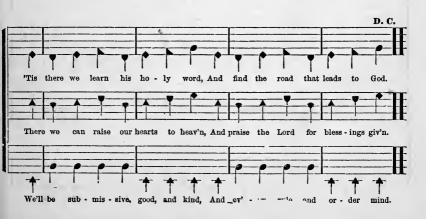
5. Lo! glad I come, and thou, blest Lamb, 6. Then will I tell to sinners round Shalt take me to thee as I am: Nothing but sin have I to give,-Nothing but love shall I receive.

What a dear Saviour I have found: I'll point to thy redeeming blood, And say, Behold the way to God.

SAY, BROTHERS, (or SISTERS.)







128 SORROW SHALL COME AGAIN NO MORE

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Arranged by S. H. VON NARDROFF.

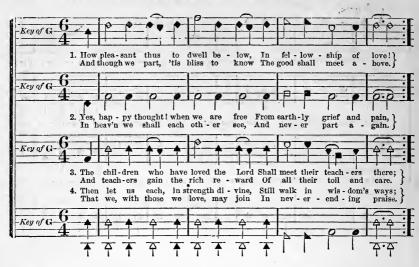


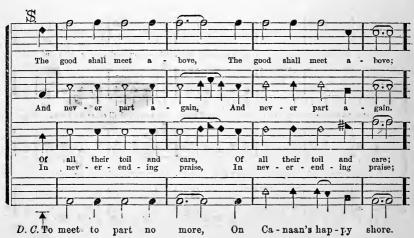
'Tis a sweet-thrilling murmur around the Christian's grave; Oh, sorrow shall come again no more. When the saved ones forev - er, in joy - ous notes prolong, Oh, sorrow shall come again no more.

SORROW SHALL COME, &c. (Concluded.)







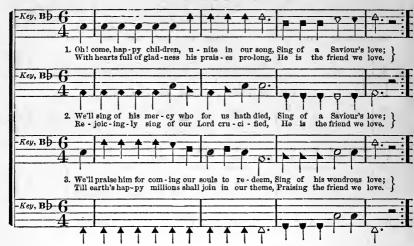


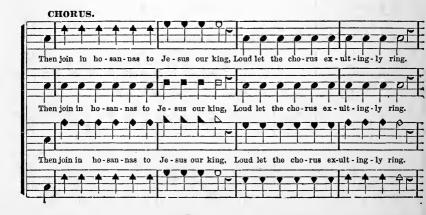




SING OF A SAVIOUR'S LOVE.

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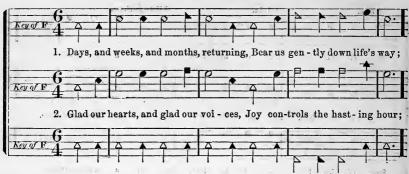




SING OF A SAVIOUR'S LOVE. (Concluded.) 133



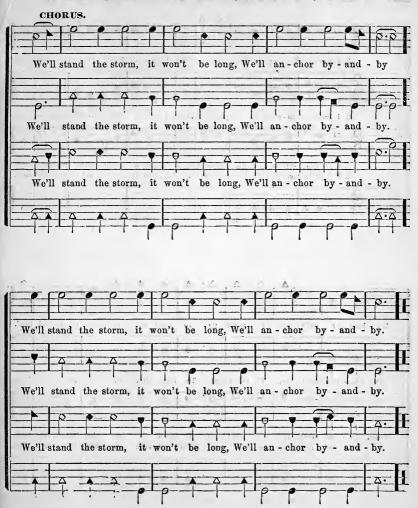
- 4. Oh! do you not hear him now bidding you come, Come to his arms of love? Then why will you tarry? for yet there is room, Room in his arms of love! Chorus.—Then join in hosannas, &c.
- 5. Oh! come, then, and join in the song that we sing, Singing of him we love; Join all your glad voices in praise to our king, Praises to him we love. Chorus.—Then join in hosannas, &c.
- Then glory to Jesus shall still be our song,
 Glory to him we love;
 For glory and praises unto him belong,—
 Praises to him we love.
 Chorus.—Then join in hosannas, &c.



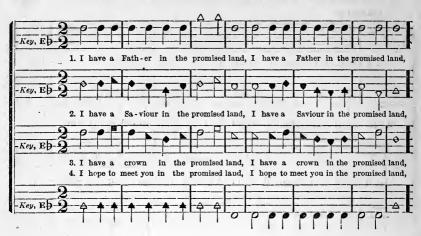
- 3. Glad for class-mates and for teach-ers, Guid-ing us with gen tle rule;
- 4. Yet tho' glad, we'll still re mem-ber What the mo-ments al ways say;
 - 5. Let us not for get the meaning, Days like these for ev er wear;

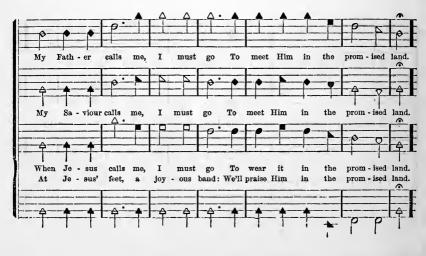


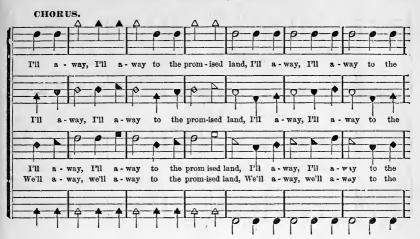
Glad for all the gifts that reach us, Through our own loved Sab-bath-school. Life must have its cold De-cem-ber, Just as sure-ly as its May. One more field has had its glean-ing, One more sheaf our arms should bear.



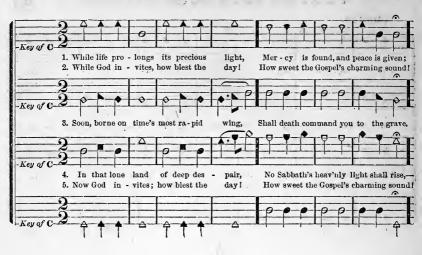
136 I HAVE A FATHER IN THE PROMISED LAND.

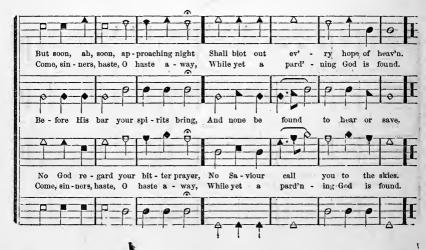






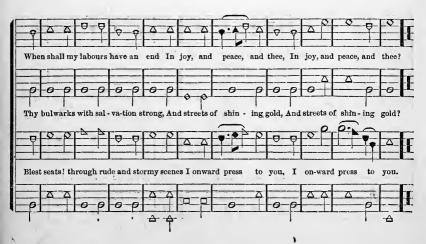


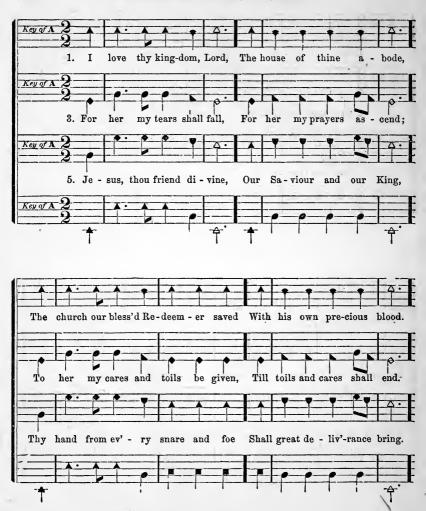


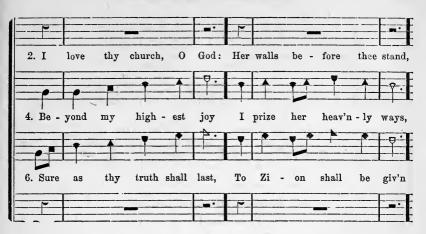


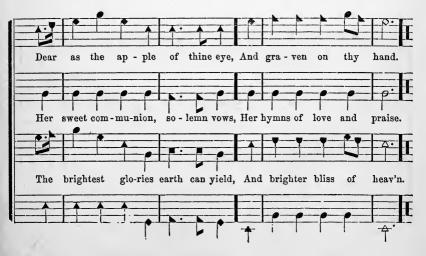
DARMSTADT. C. M.





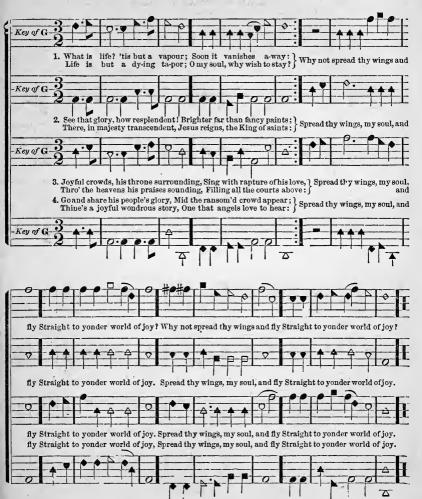








WHAT IS LIFE? 'TIS BUT A VAPOUR. W. B. BRADBURY. 143



WORLD OF LIGHT.

Fublished, in sheet music, by Rev. E. W. DUNBAR, No. 67 Smith Street, New Bedford, Mass. Mr. DUNBAR also publishes several other fine pieces in sheet music.





WORLD OF LIGHT. (Concluded.)

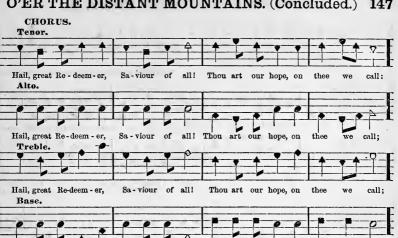
145







O'ER THE DISTANT MOUNTAINS. (Concluded.)





OH, HOW HAPPY ARE THEY, &c.

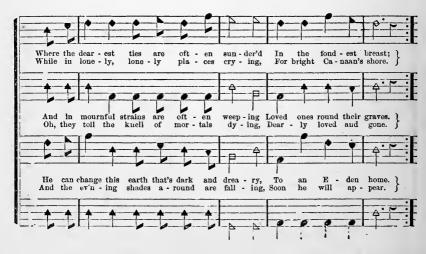


OH, HOW HAPPY ARE THEY, &c. (Concluded.) 149







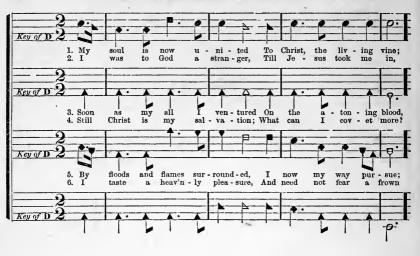


ON THIS DREARY EARTH, &c. (Concluded.)

151











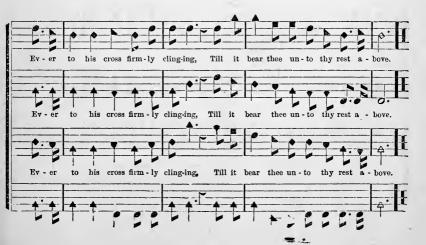


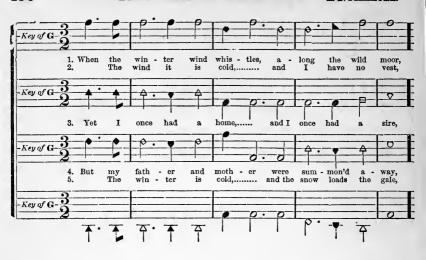
154 MURMUR NOT, MY SOUL, THOUGH IN SORROW.

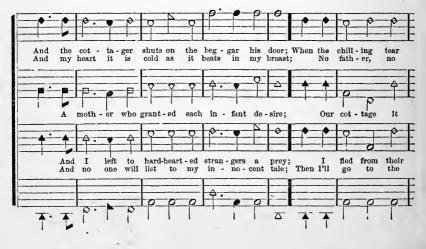
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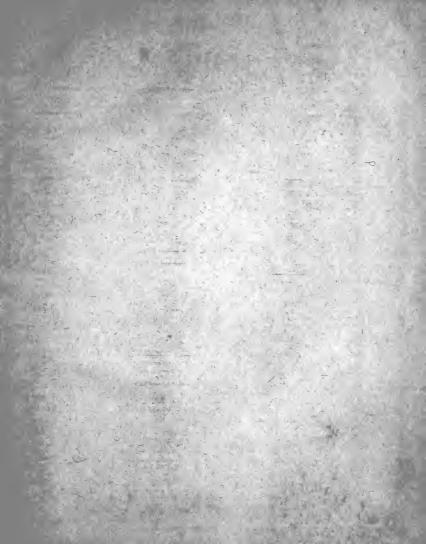


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