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BRITISH AMERICA'S SACRED VOCAL MUSIC.

COMPRISING A LARGE PORTION OF ANCIENT STANDARD CHURCH TUNES

IN THE VARIOUS METRES NOW IN USE.

ALSO,

MODERN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN COMPOSITIONS

FROM THE MOST APPROVED PROFESSORS IN MUSIC:

with urthwimber of original tunes of Easy acquirement; anthems, and special pieces, add adapted to various public occasions.

FOURTH EDITION, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

SAINT JOHN, (New Brunswick:)

PUBLISHED BY STEPHEN HUMBERT, AND SOLD BY HIM IN SAINT JOHN; ALSO SOLD BY WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
DAVID M'MILLAN, V. H. NELSON, AND WILLIAM AVERY, BOOKSELLERS IN SAINT JOHN.

1840.

PREFACE.

Since the sale of the last edition of this work has been completed, the author has been frequently importuned to republish the Second Edition entire. The approbation with which that book was received has not been diminished, notwithstanding the various editions of sacred music which have been circulated through the British Provinces.

The author would have been happy to have gratified his musical friends, and still hopes he will not forfeit their favorable regards, by having only copied a great part of that work into this edition, and supplying the remainder from the valuable resources within his power.

In compiling this fourth edition, he has endeavored to embody as much style and diversity as could well be comprised in a work of this size. Many sound and standard tunes of ancient origin are retained, others of modern date, of simple style or chanting form are added, and are here recommended for church practice, in preference to such tunes as are often used, burthened with overmuch sluring and useless repetition, occupying much time without affording that pleasing melody, always found in correct simple sacred music. Should the present work meet a favorable reception, it is hoped such useless custom will be discontinued.

It is also further hoped and fervently wished, that the present too much prevailing practice of dull and monotonous performance, particularly in time, in devotional exercises, may drop into disuse; and the audience thereby be relieved from that impatience to which such performances naturally subjects them.

In most of the sacred music that has come within the author's reach, especially that of ancient date, Melody is the grand ingredient; but latterly, professors of music have adopted a general system in which Melody is wholly confounded in Harmony; hence in the most

iv PREFACE.

popular music of modern date, no one part of the compound in the several parts of a tune affords a pleasing melody; and it is only when the parts move together that the pleasing sensations arising from good music are obtained.

To correct in some degree such system, and urge a consistent melody in each and all the parts of a tune, the present work has a general tendency; and those teachers and leaders in the science of sacred music, who will exert their influence in restoring that style in their performances which naturally produces the best melody, and that movement in the respective modes of time, which secures the life and spirit of the tune, will render essential service to the general practice of sacred music, and stimulate more effectually, the ardor of devotional exercise in public worshipping congregations.

The author acknowledges with gratitude the kindness of several Publishers and authors of music in Boston, who have allowed him to enhance the value of his work, by extracting from their publications.

INTRODUCTION TO THE GROUNDS OF MUSIC.

THERE are in Music only seven sounds or tones, whose distance or degrees are measured by five whole, and two half tones, which tones are represented by Notes placed upon five lines and their Spaces, called a Staff; and when a tune requires notes above or below the five lines, other lines are added, either above or below, as occasion may require.

The first lesson for the learner, is the Scale or Gamut of Music.

The Scale for the Base is designated by this character, and is placed on the letter F or fourth line, and is called the F Cliff. The Cliff for the Tenor, Treble and Counter, are the same, and is marked thus on the G, or second line as thus,

THE GAMUT OR SCALE OF MUSIC.

	For' Base.	For Teno	or, Counter and Treble.
Space above	В	Space above	G O Sol
Fifth Line	A	Fifth Line	F_O_Faw-
Fourth Space 5	G O Sol	Fourth Space	E O Law
Fourth Line	F_O_Faw	Fourth Line———	D_O_Sol
Third Space	E O Law	Third Space	C O Faw
Third Line	D_O_Sol	Third Line	B-O-Mi
Second Space	C O Faw	Second Space I	A O Law
Second Line—	B_O_Mi	Second Line————————————————————————————————————	G-O-Sol
First Space	A O Law	First Space	F '
First Line	G-O-Sol	First Line	E
Space below	F	Space below	D

which the learner is to get by heart without asking for any tion of the Mi, which is the regulating note, and is to be learned in explanation. The next lesson in order is the rule for the transposi-the same manner as the Scale and repeated as follows:

The natural place for Mi is in B, but If B be flat, Mi is in E.

" B and E be flat, Mi is in A.

" B E and A be flat, Mi is in D.

"BE A and D be flat, Mi is in G.

If F be sharp, Mi is in F.

" F and C be sharp, Mi is in C.

"F C and G be sharp, Mi is in G.

" F C G and D be sharp, Mi is in G.

By these flats and sharps, Mi is removed from B to any letter on the Scale.

above, and for that purpose are placed at the commencement of a then Mi again. The Fa and La should always sound as Faw, Law, tune; each line or space having either flats or sharps is raised by a and the Mi as Mee. The next lesson is to raise and fall the sound sharp one half tone, and by flats depressed one half tone through the of notes on the Scale in regular succession; each line or space conwhole tune, unless altered by occasional flats, sharps, or naturals. tains one degree of sound, two of which are only half tones, and are Note, when there are neither flats or sharps at the commencement always La and Fa, and Mi and Fa. of a tune, then that tune is called natural, and the Mi remains un- Before attempting to learn a tune, it is necessary to comprehend moved on B. The tunes in this work are either in three or four the scale showing the proportion of notes and rests, as to their duraparts, and are braced accordingly. To distinguish the parts of a tion of sound, as for example:

tune, characters called Cliffs are used, and are placed on the Staffs as marked in the tune. Having ascertained the part you are to sing by the Cliff, the next thing is to find the Mi note; for which purpose you are to repeat the letters as they stand on the Scale, until you come to B, and then you say the natural place for Mi is in B, and the learner has now all the use for which the letters on the Scale is intended, as the same rule for finding the Mi note holds good in tunes where the Mi note is removed by flats or sharps.

The singing names of what is sometimes called Sol Fa-ing, now come in use, and are always besides the Mi, only three, viz. Fa Sol and La. The first line or space is always Fa, and the first line or space below Mi is always La; rising from Mi Fa Sol La twice, then Flats and sharps are characters used to remove the Mi note as Mi again, and by descending to, or from the Mi, La Sol Fa twice.

SCALE SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF NOTES

1 Semibreve. 2 Minims. 4 Crotchets.	8 Quavers.	16 Semiquavers.	32 Demisemiquavers.
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commonly called a bar, contains the measure of Time, as in 4 or 2 one semibreve, or two minims, or four crotchets, &c. fill one bar,

and each bar contains only the Time, regardless of the number of notes in the bar. The same rule holds in all modes of Time.

To secure a proper and correct movement in Time, it is necessary to practice some artificial movement until the learner has obtained some proficiency in singing; the most convenient method is, to beat or measure Time with the hand. Various modes have been practised, either may do if correctly performed, but the most consistent is that mode recommended in this work.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ Time, which is the slowest mode, there are four movements to each bar, to perform which

- 1st. Let the fingers of the right hand fall.
- 2d. Drop the heel of the hand.
- 3d. Raise the fingers, and draw them towards the breast.
- 4th. Raise the fingers upwards.

In $\frac{2}{2}$, Time is measured by the same proportion of notes is beat the same as $\frac{2}{2}$.

Music, is Time. The Staff on which music is written is divided by bars across the lines of the Staff. The space between those bars,

1st. Let the fingers fall.

2d. Raise the hand.

In $\frac{2}{4}$, Time is measured by one minim to a bar, and is beat as $\frac{2}{4}$. only one third quicker.

Triple time is marked, first $\frac{\overline{\Omega}}{2}$, and contains one pointed semibreve to a bar, and is measured by three beats to each bar, as

- 1st. Let the fingers fall.
- 2d. Drop the heel of the hand.
- 3d. Raise the hand. Time same as $\frac{2}{2}$.

Triple Time, secondly, contains one pointed minim to a bar, is beat as the preceding, only one third quicker.

Compound Time 4, contains two pointed minims to a bar, and

Time contains two pointed crotchets to a bar, is beat as $\frac{3}{4}$, only one third quicker. only one third quicker.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ Time, the under figures show the fractional parts of the measure note, viz. four crotchets; the upper figures denote four beats to a bar, that is, one to each crotchet, or four beats to the measure note, (a semibreve) which fills the bar.

In $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{2}$ Time, the measure of notes is as in $\frac{4}{4}$, but the beat is only two to the bar, because the time is quicker.

shows that only two crotchets, or fourths of a semibreve, fills a bar, and has two beats to a bar.

the bar, and has three beats to a bar.

In Compound Time, the beats to a bar are equal, and the notes to a beat odd, it is therefore called Compound Time.

First mode, $\frac{G}{24}$, contains two pointed minims, or six crotchets (a pointed minim being equal to three crotchets) to a bar, has two beats, each taking half the bar, or the time of three crotchets.

Compound time same as 4, only crotchets are instead of min-

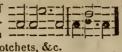
ims, and quavers in place of crotchets, beat as 4, only one third quicker.

To the foregoing general explanation, a knowledge of the follow-In Triple Time, 2, three minims, or seconds of a semibreve, fills ing Musical Characters will comprehend ample instruction for the learner, in all that is necessary to begin practising upon plain and familiar music. As the intention of the Publisher of this work was to avoid scrupulously all unnecessary embarrassment in the elemen-Second mode of Triple Time 3, contains two pointed minims in tary part of this book, nothing has been introduced that is not necessary, or and thing superfluous retained.

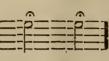
MUSICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED.

Examples. Examples. A Flat set before a note sinks it one The Base Cliff is placed on the fourth line, semitone. and called the F Cliff, and is used only in Base. Either a Sharp or Flat set at the beginning of a tune has influ-The Tenor and Treble Cliff is placed on the ence through it, unless contradicted by a Natural. second line, and called the G Cliff, and is A Natural restores a note, made flat or used in Tenor and Treble, and in Counter. sharp, to its primitive sound. A Staff is five lines with their spaces, where-Observe, that Sharps, Flats, and Naturals affect the sound of no on notes and other characters are written. letters but those on which they are set. A Repeat shows what part of a tune is to Ledger Lines are used when notes ascend be sung over again. or descend beyond the compass of the staff. Figures, 1, 2, signify that the note under figure 1 is to be sung before repeating, and the note under figure 2 at repeating; if tied, both are to be sung. A Brace shows how many parts are sung A Slur shows what notes are sung to one together. syllable; but when the notes are tied at the bottom, the slur is unnecessary. Stoccato Marks should be performed dis-A Sharp set before a note raises it one tinctly; when dots are introduced, they must semitone. be sung soft and distinct.

A Point of Addition adds to a note one half ---its original length. When set after a Semibreve, it makes it equal to three Minims; when set after a Minim, it makes it equal to three Crotchets. &c.



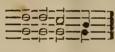
A Hold signifies that the notes, over which it is set, may be continued at the pleasure of the performer.



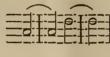
A Figure 3, placed over or under any three notes, reduces them to the time of two of the same kind.



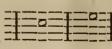
Choosing Notes are placed in a direct line, one above another, either of which, or both may be sung.



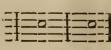
A Ligature or Tie, comprehends two or more notes upon the same line, or space, tied with a slur, which must be sung with one name, and as one sound.



A Single Bar divides the time according to the measure note.



A Measure Note is that which fills a bar.



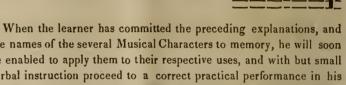
Appoggiatures, or Leaning Notes, are sung according to the value of the note, which follows.



A Double Bar shows the end of a strain.



A Close shows the end of a tune.

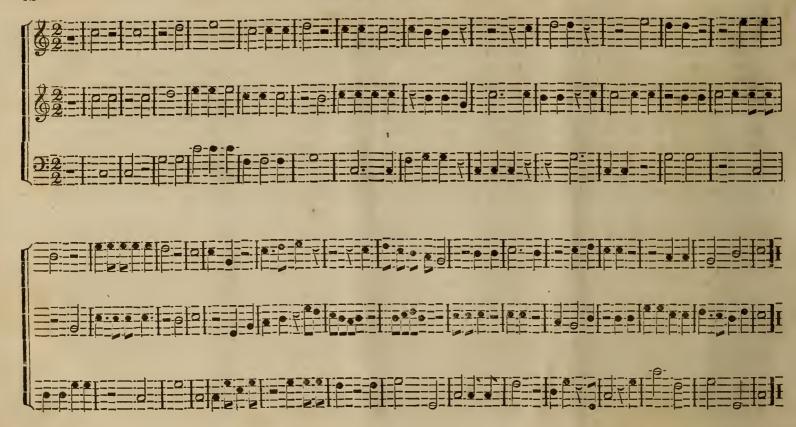


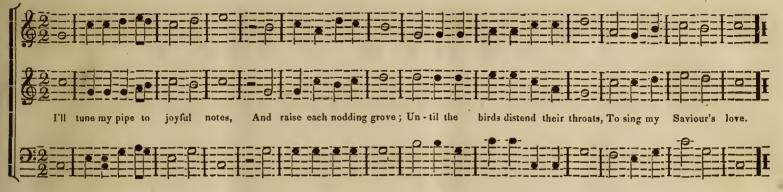
the names of the several Musical Characters to memory, he will soon be enabled to apply them to their respective uses, and with but small verbal instruction proceed to a correct practical performance in his progress. The necessity of paying particular attention to the principles must be obvious, and should therefore in no case be dispensed with, as the knowledge of Notes, Musical Characters, and their uses, are every way requisite to a proficiency in the art of music.

Much depends in assigning suitable voices upon the several parts. In order to secure a proper expression, both in sound and sense, notes, however long or short in their duration, should be struck and ended soft, gradually increasing the sound on the first part, and diminishing toward the close. As the notes ascend on the Staff, they should be sung softer than the low, which should always have a bolder accent. The words should retain their proper accent, and be sung as distinctly as possible. Sounds on the base should be full, on the modern time, by females) the counter soft, yet firm, and the treble without serious injury until knowledge and judgment dictate how smooth and delicate. The directive terms in this work are generally and where to apply them. in plain English, understood at first sight, and require a suitable Singers should always consider, that a becoming deportment in a attention from the performer. A good effect is produced by alter- company performing, or learning "Sacred Music," cannot consisnate loud and soft singing in particular parts of some tunes, under tently be dispensed with. Scripture and reason both forbid it. Sothe directive term soft. Some of the singers may be silent, one lemnity of manuer, in the performer, will add importance to the Other graces in music, such as Holds, Trills, leading small notes, audience could but scarcely resist imbibing his inspiration.

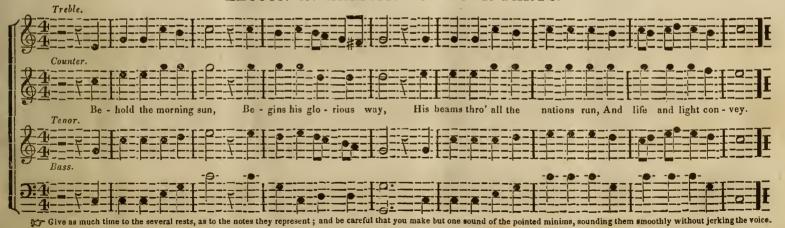
tenor bold and manly, (not effeminately, as in the present practice of transitions, &c. must be acquired by practice; they may be omitted

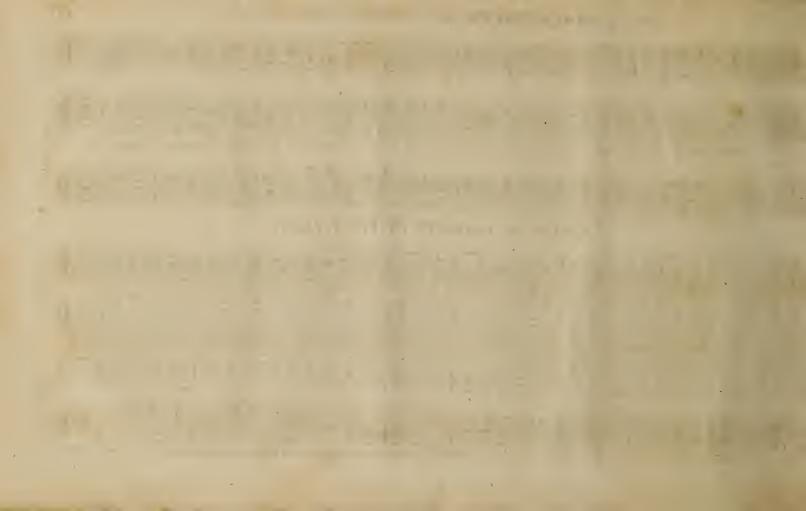
singer should not be heard above another, faintness in expression subject. The frequent occurrence of the sacred name of God, the should be avoided, and the time of the tune kept true. In changing solemn recital of the important concerns of religion and immortality, from soft to loud, strike the first loud note moderately, not rashly are too weighty to admit even the indication of levity; and, doubtloud, as those terms are only relative; extremes must be avoided. less, if the very soul of the singer was poured forth in his music, his





LESSON IN HARMONY OF FOUR PARTS.





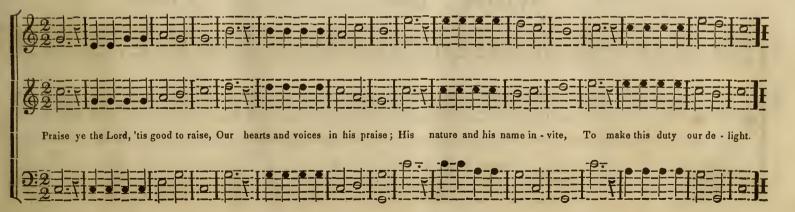
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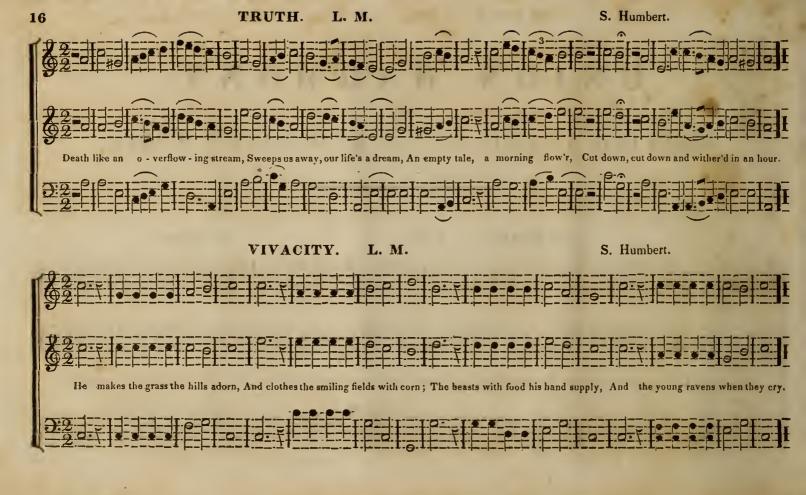
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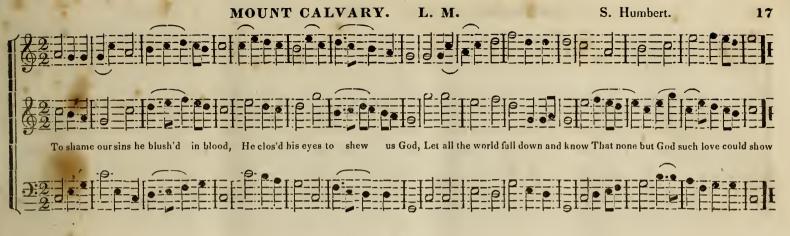
BRITISH AMERICA'S SACRED VOCAL MUSIC.

ALACRITY. L. M.

S. Humbert.

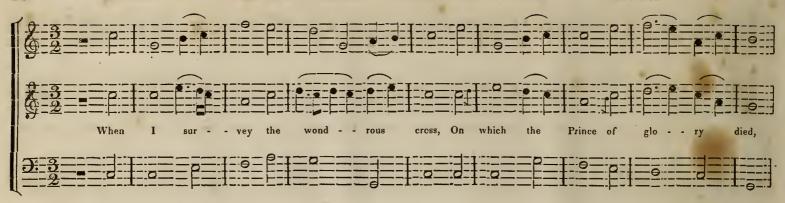


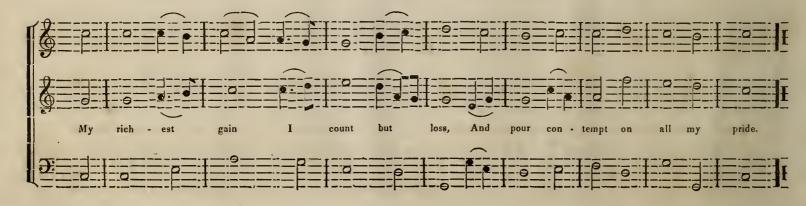


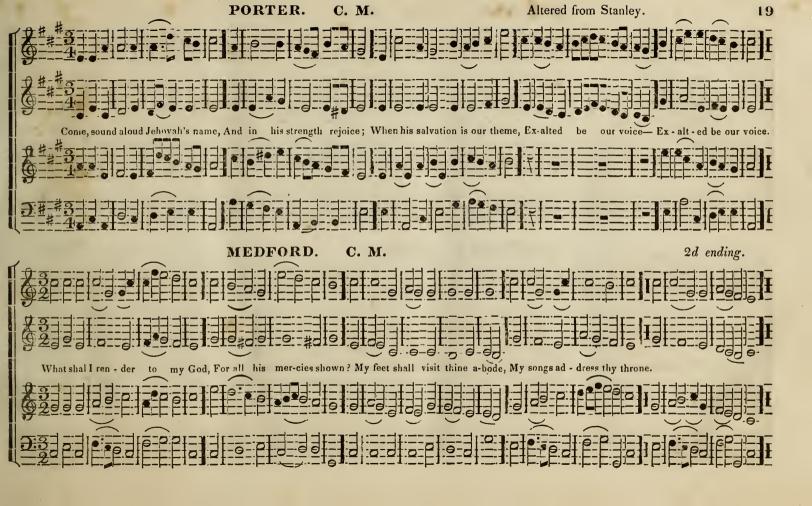


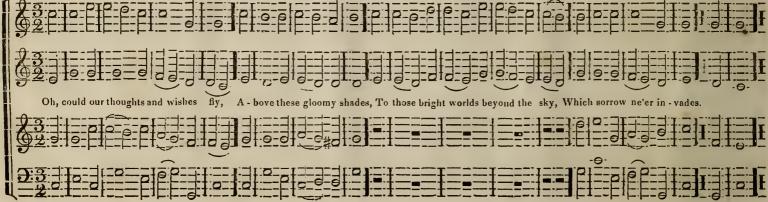
OCEAN NEW. L. M. S. Benison.



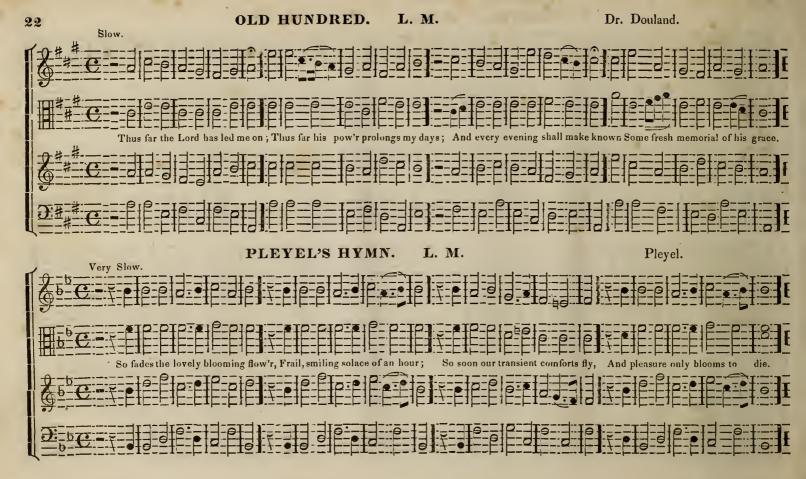


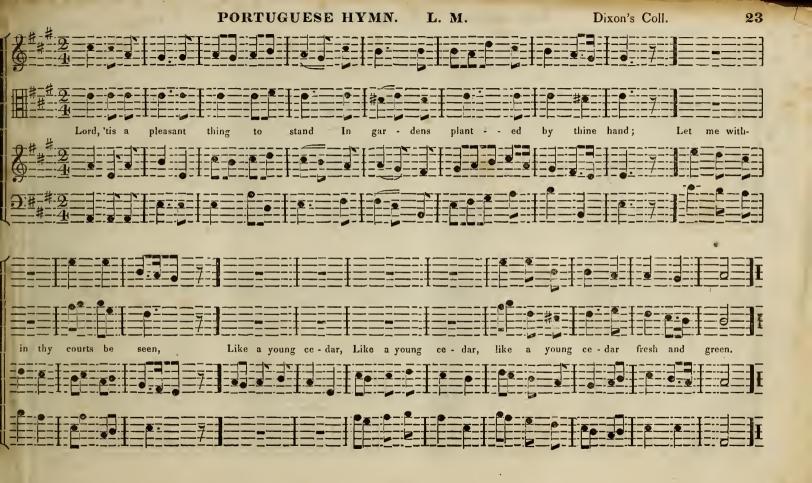






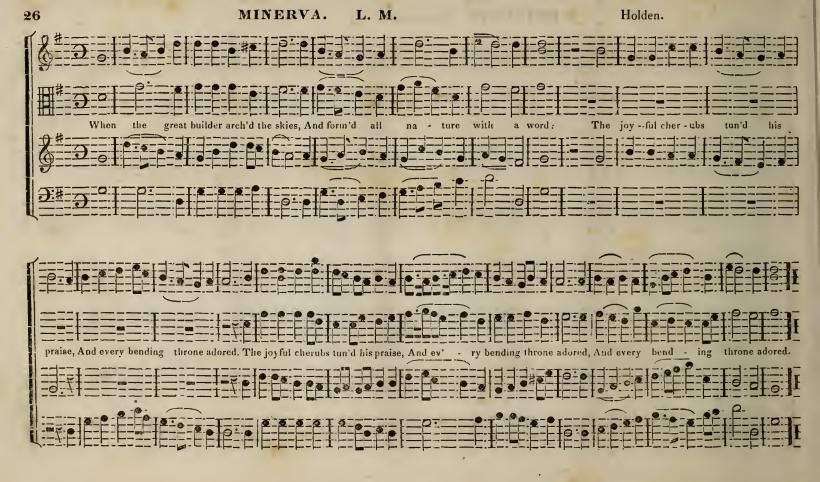


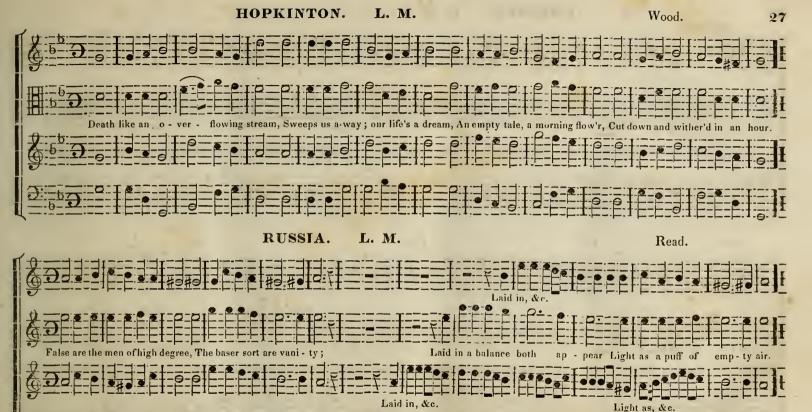








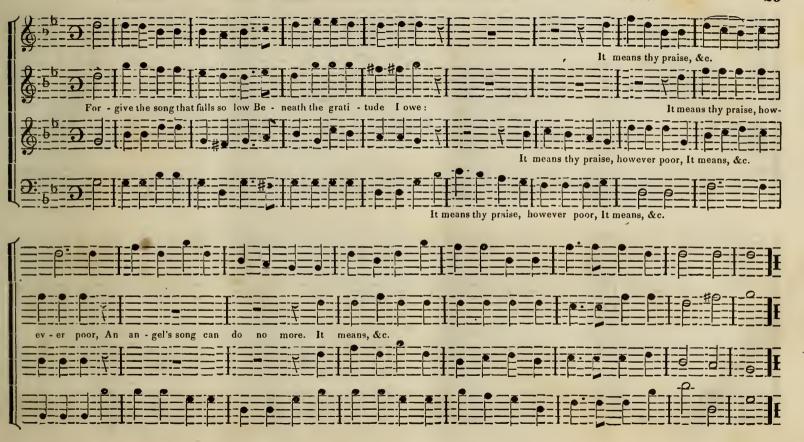


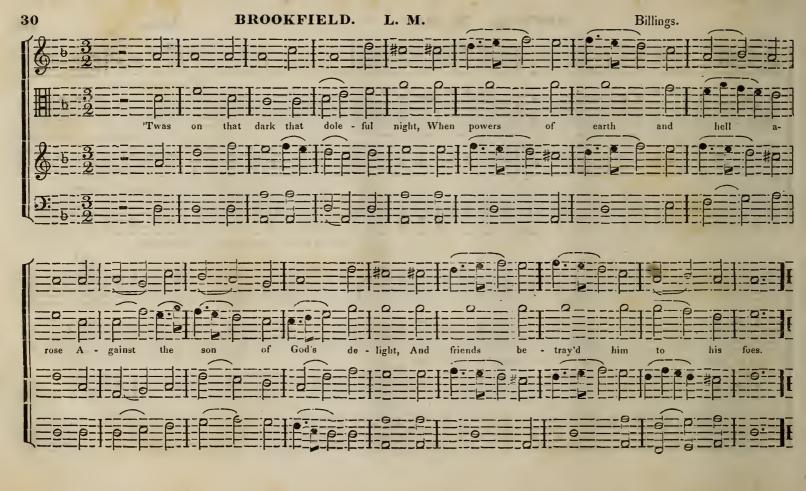


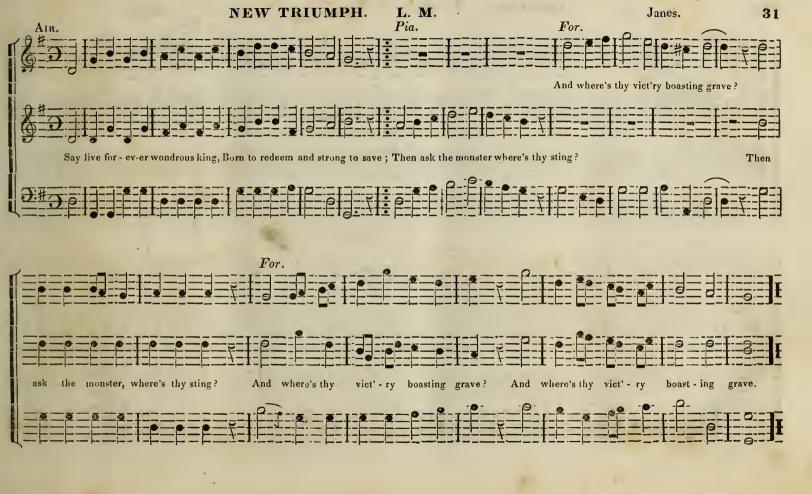
Light as, &c.

Laid in, &c.

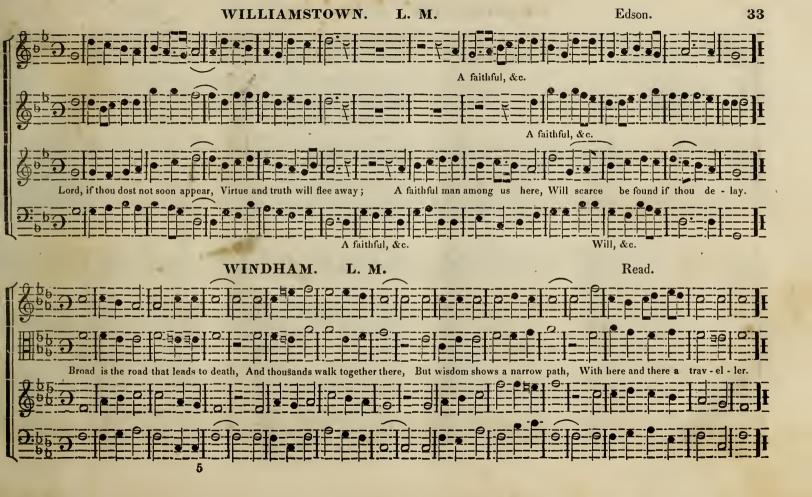






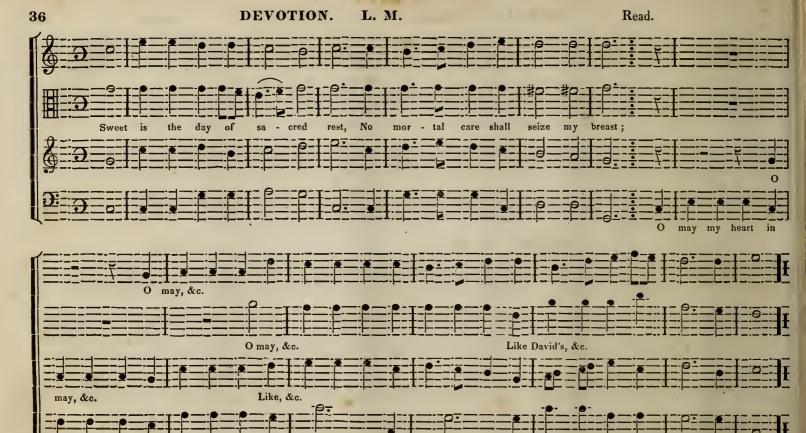










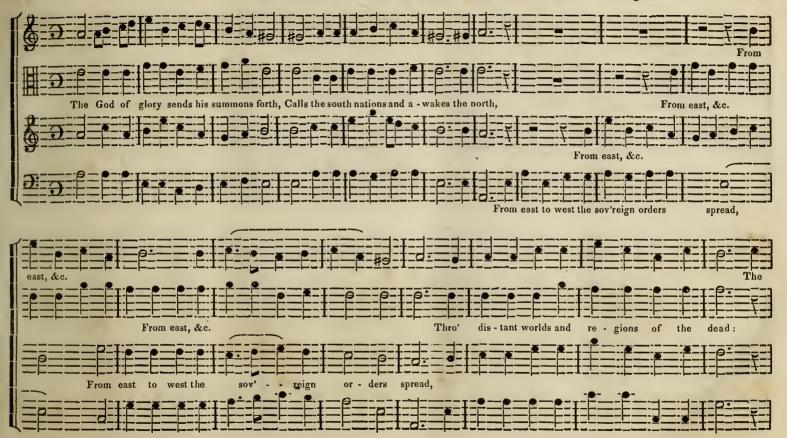


sound.

sol - - - emn

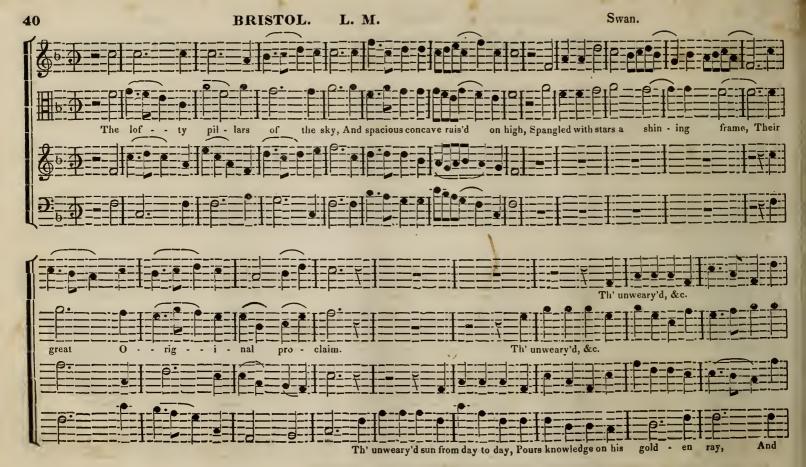
found, Like Da - vid's harp of

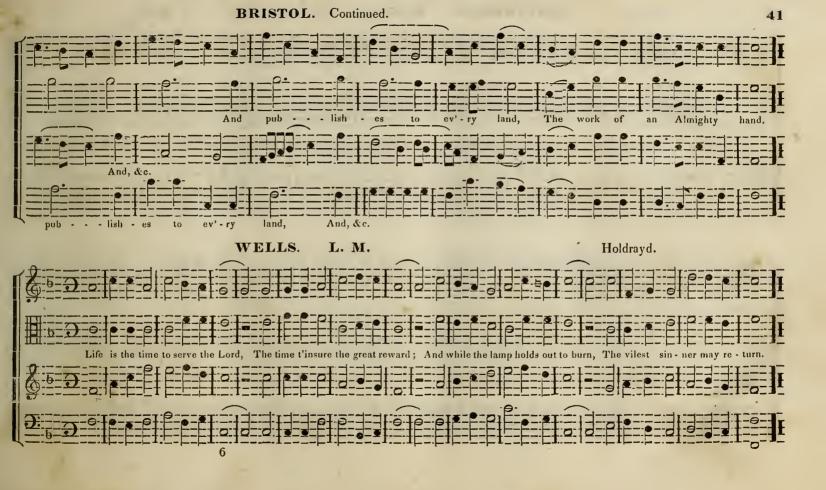
tune



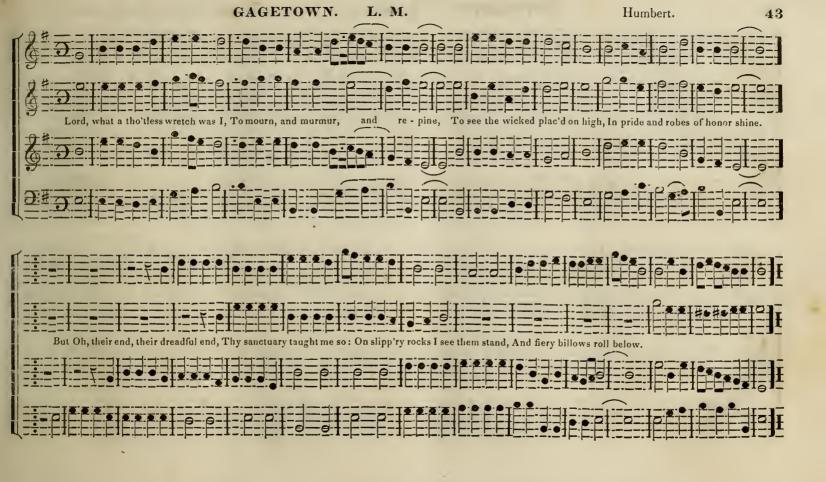


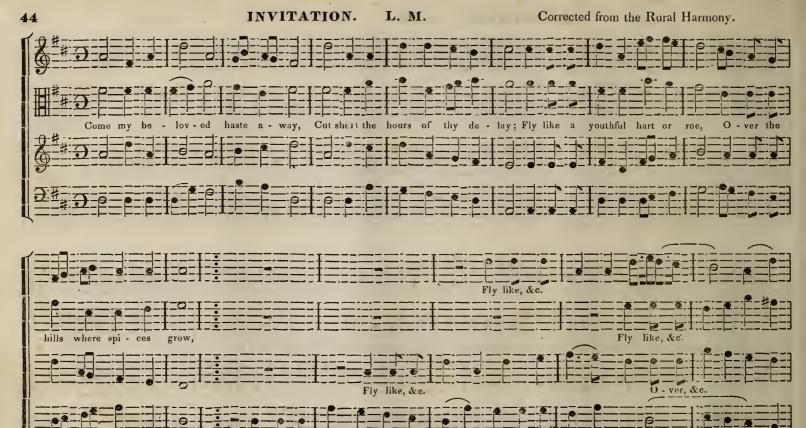






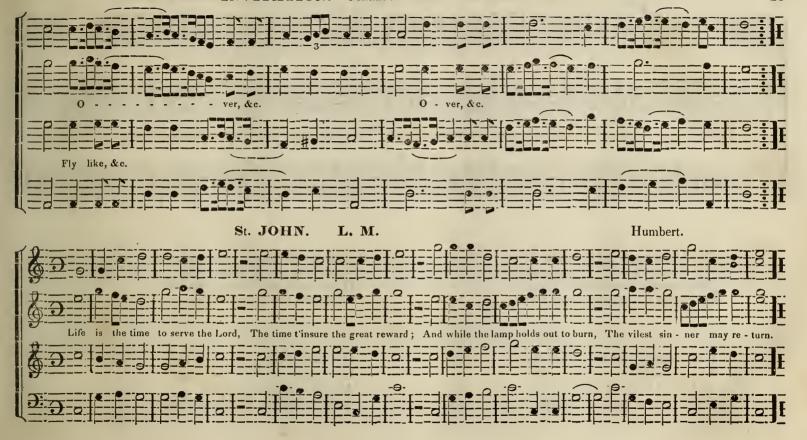


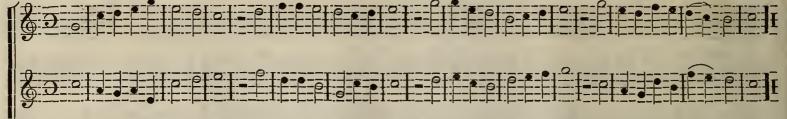




O - ver, &c.

Fly like, &c.





To thee, my God, my voice I'll raise, My pow'rs shall join to sing thy praise; While life shall last, the sweet employ Shall be my constant theme and joy.



2.

For O how many and how great Thy mercies, Lord, to me are shewn! Each morning does thy love repeat, Each night thy goodness does return.

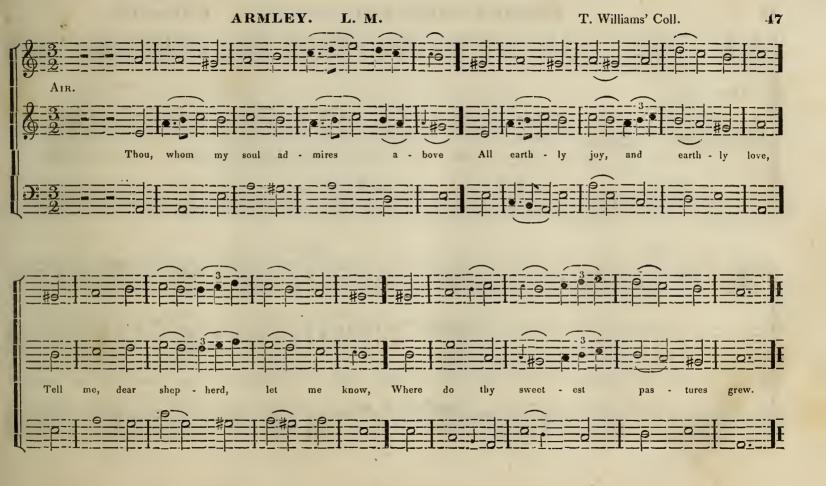
3.

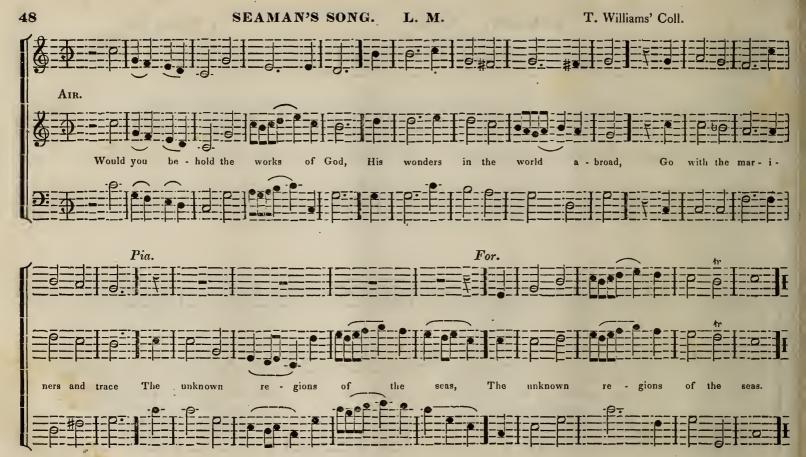
When dangers lurk around our tent, And thousands stare us in the face, To Israel's God our cries we vent, And he preserves us by his grace. 4.

Since day and night we are thy care, And mercies every moment flow, O may each night and day declare The praise that to our God we owe.

5

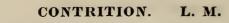
Hosannah to the great Three One: Let angels raise the anthem higher; And all intelligences known Strike in and join the blissful choir.

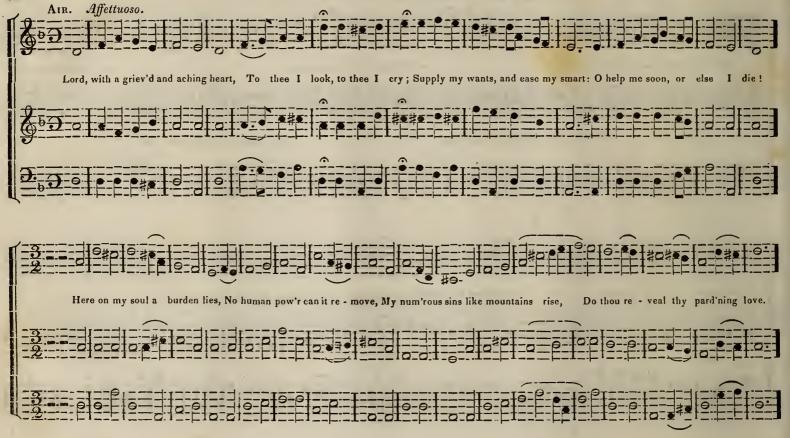


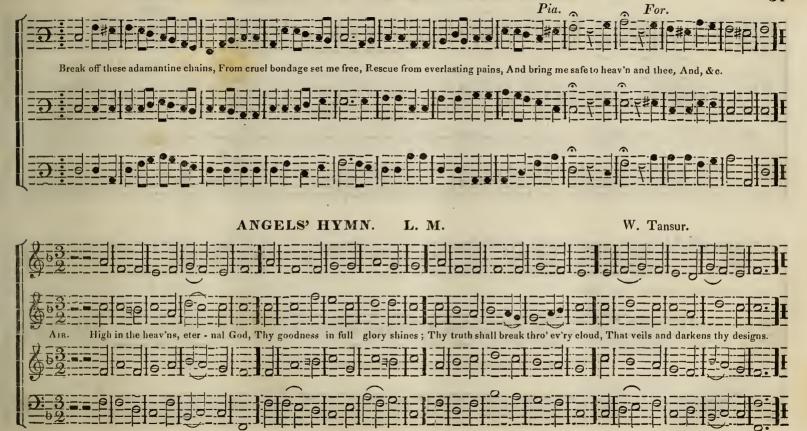


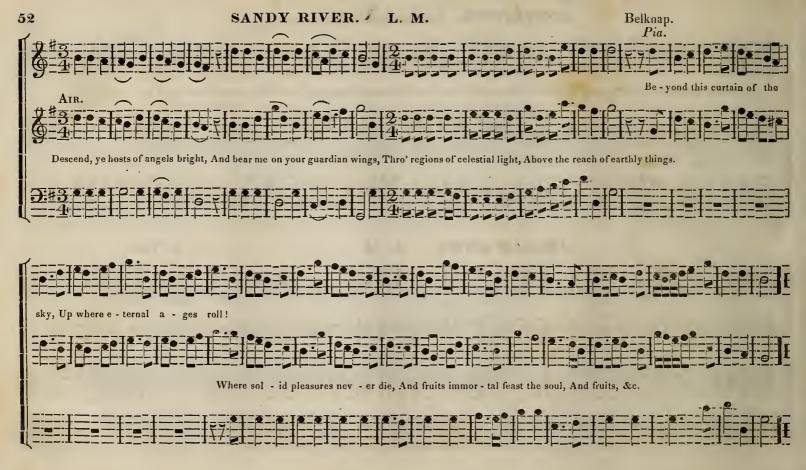


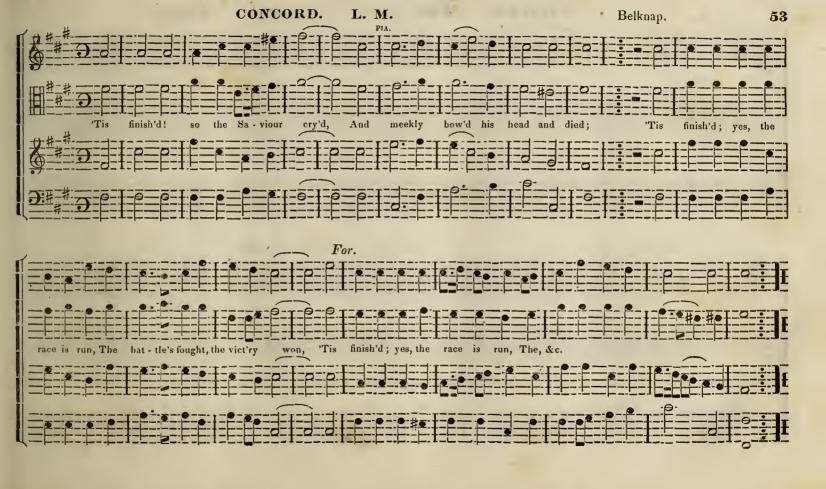


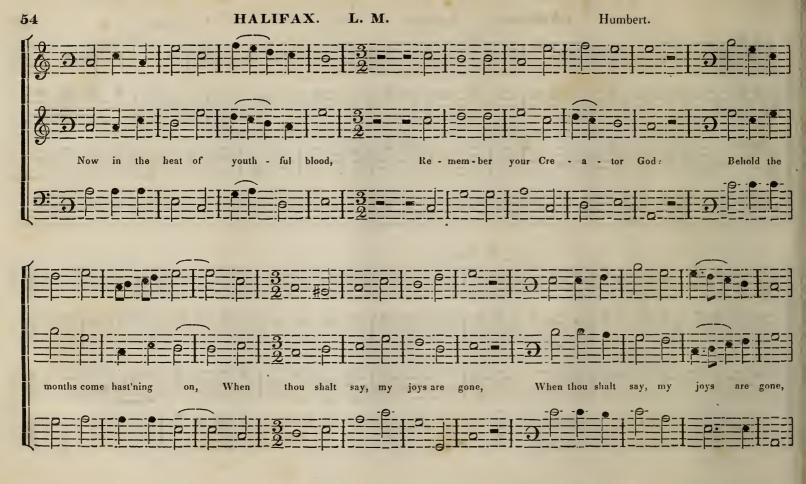




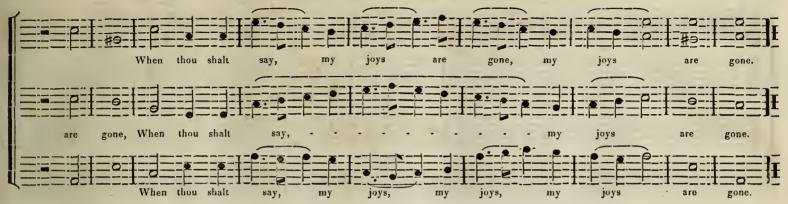






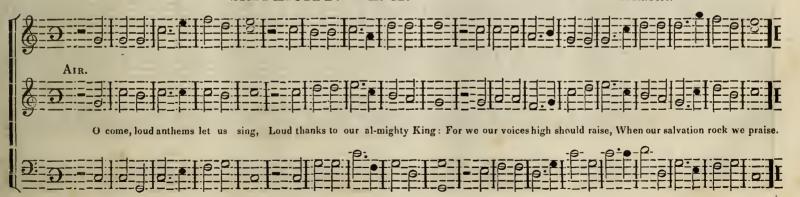


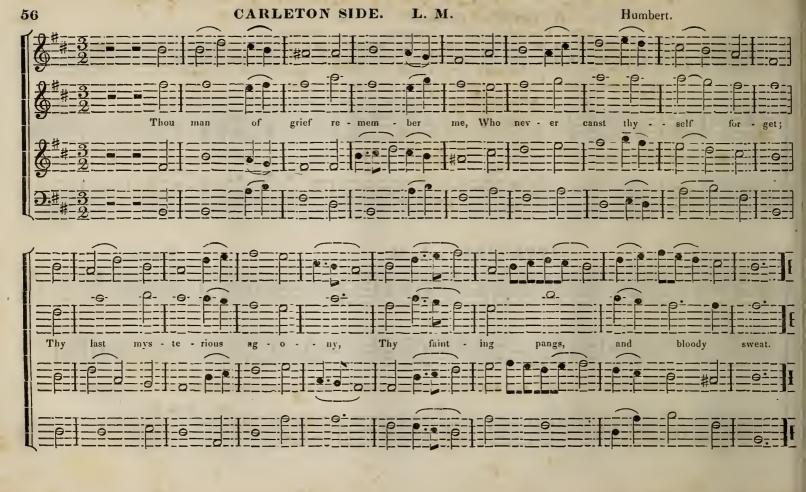
HALIFAX. Continued.

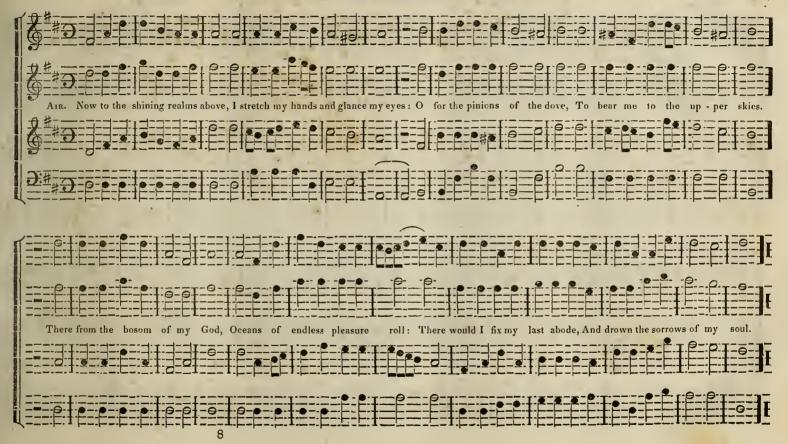


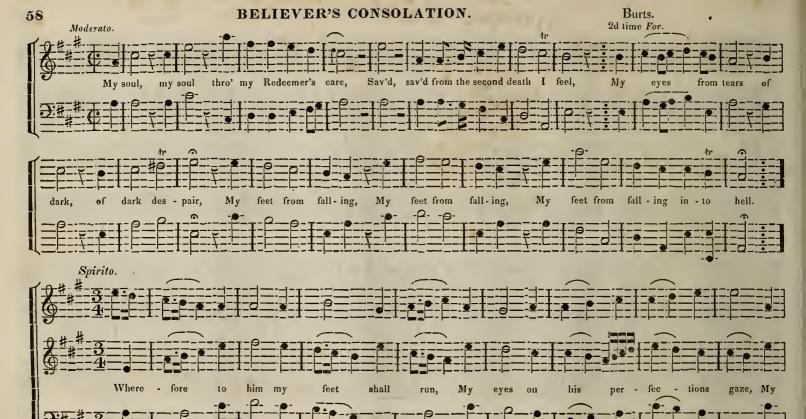
SIMPLICITY. L. M.

Humbert.

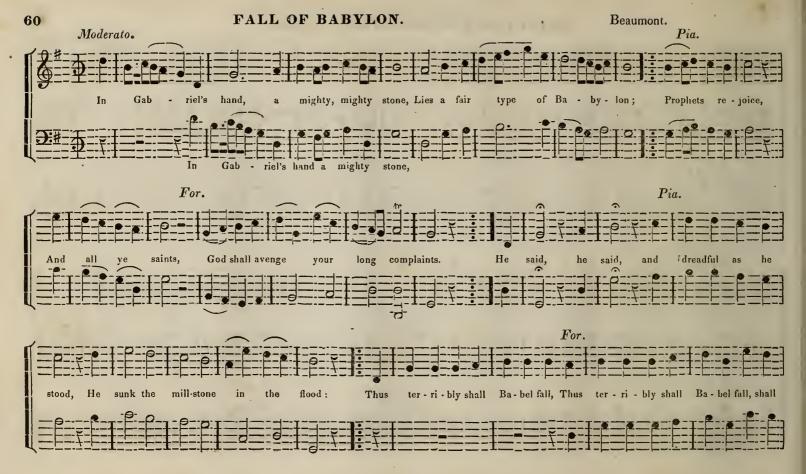














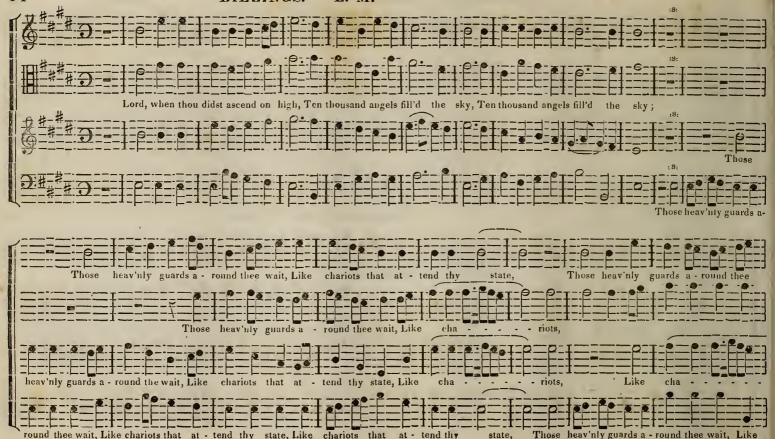
nev - er, &c.

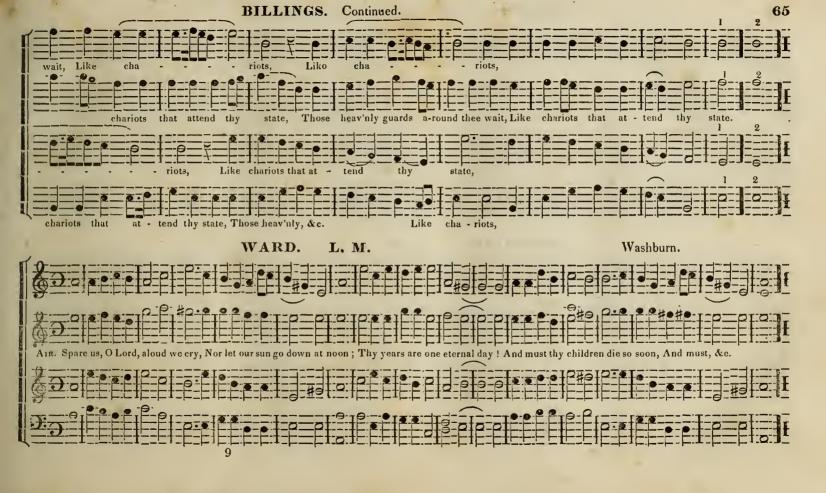
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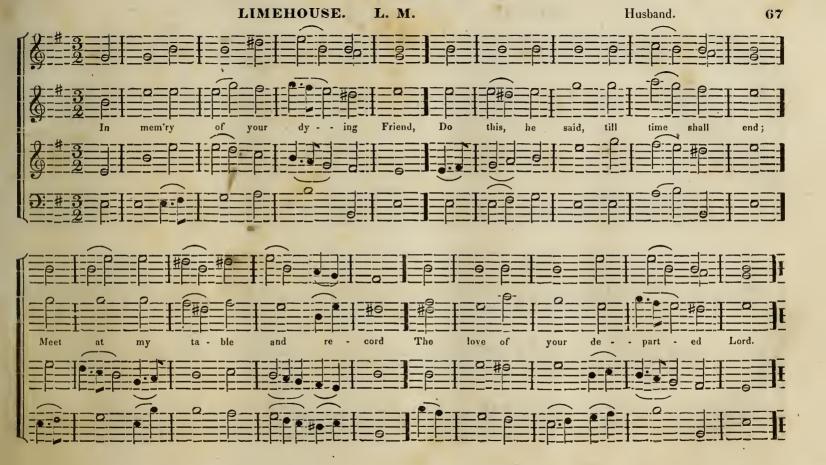


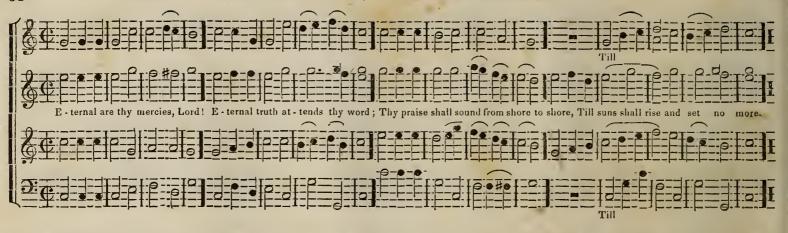






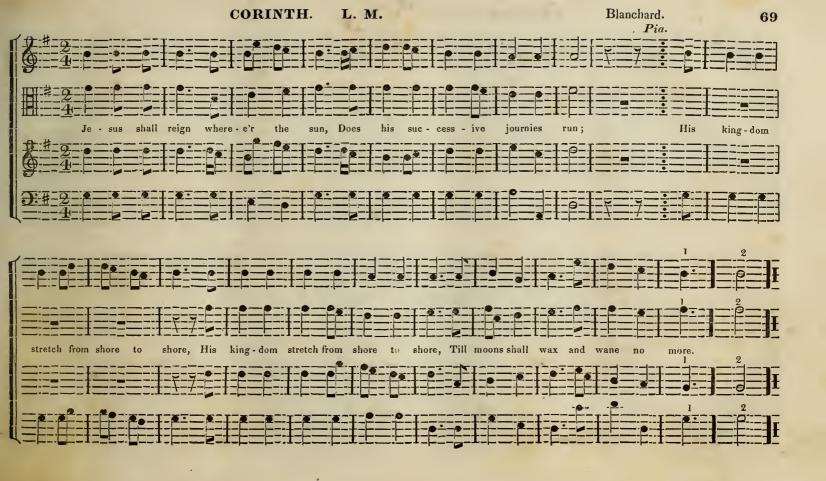


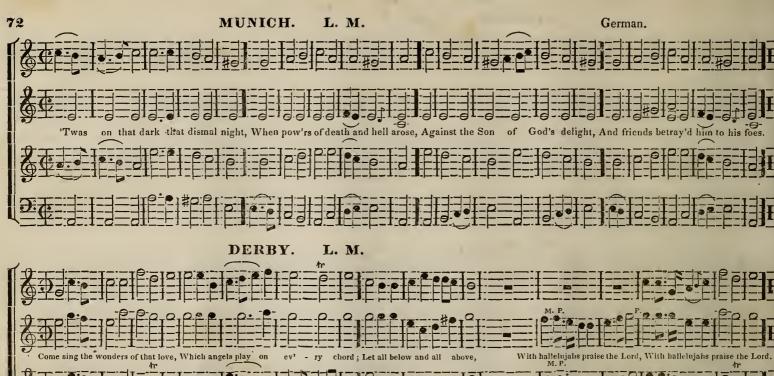


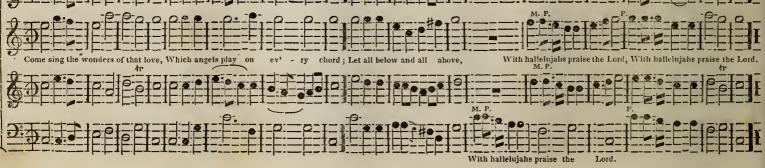


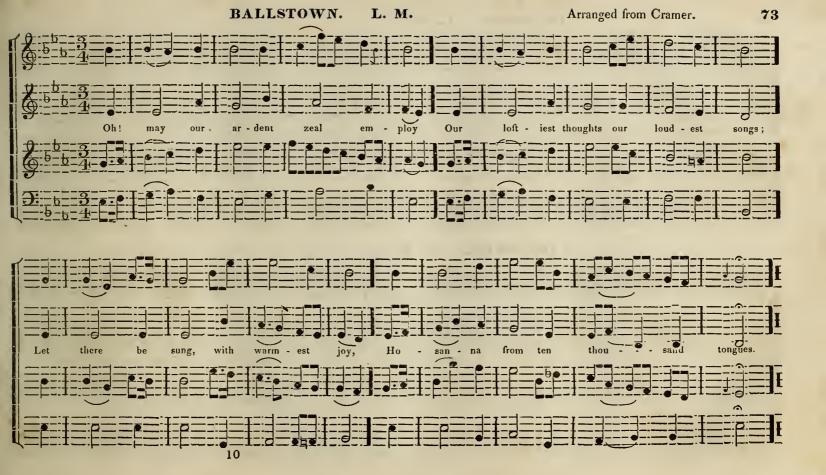
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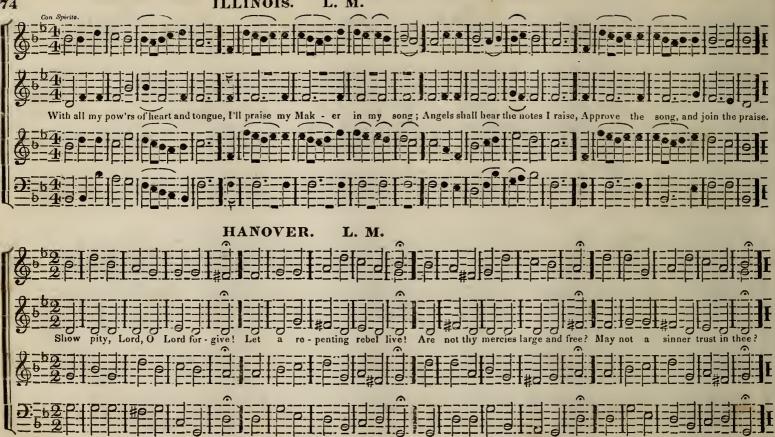






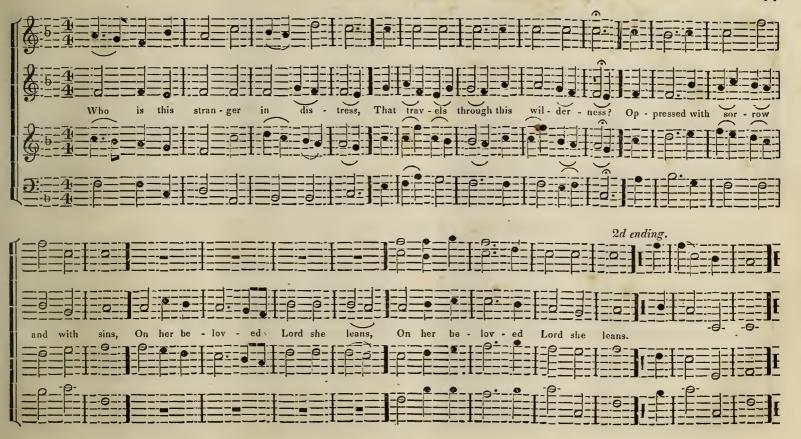


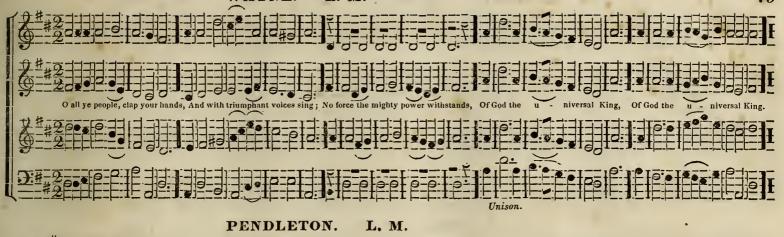


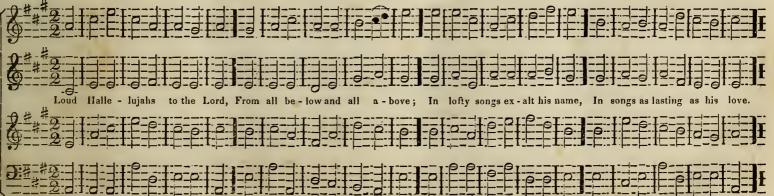








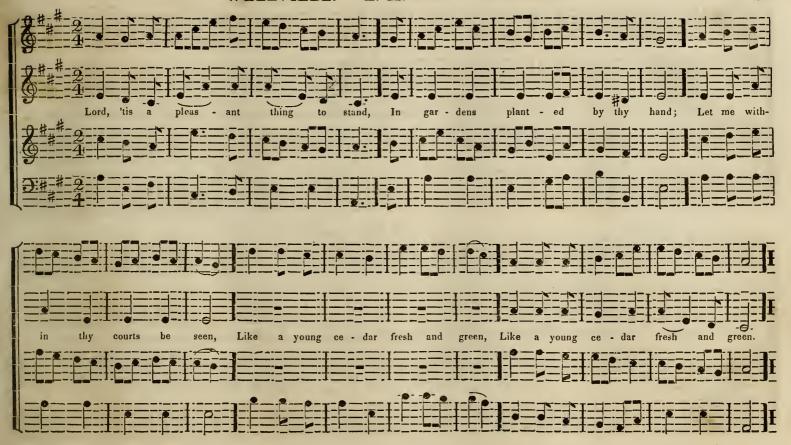




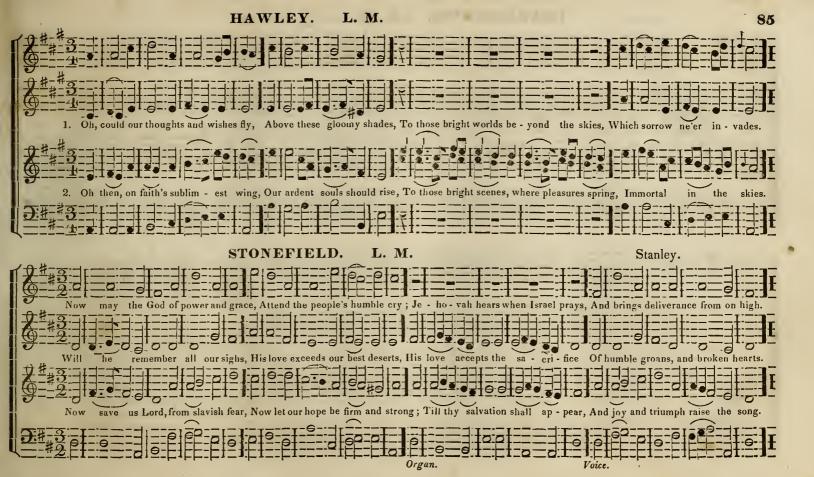


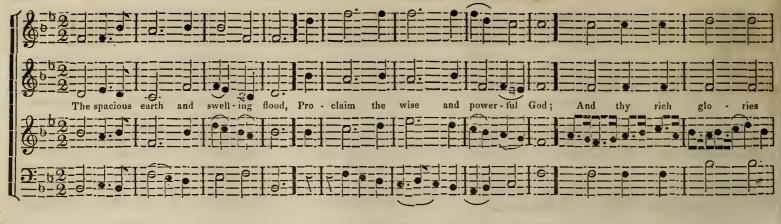














But in thy Son a glory shines, Drawn out in far superior lines; The lustre of redeeming grace Outshines the beams of nature's face.

3

Grace, 'tis a sweet, a charming theme; My thoughts rejoice at Jesus' name; Ye angels, dwell upon the sound; Ye heavens, reflect it to the ground.

4

O may I live to reach the place Where He unveils his lovely face,— Where all his beauties you behold, And sing his name to harps of gold.

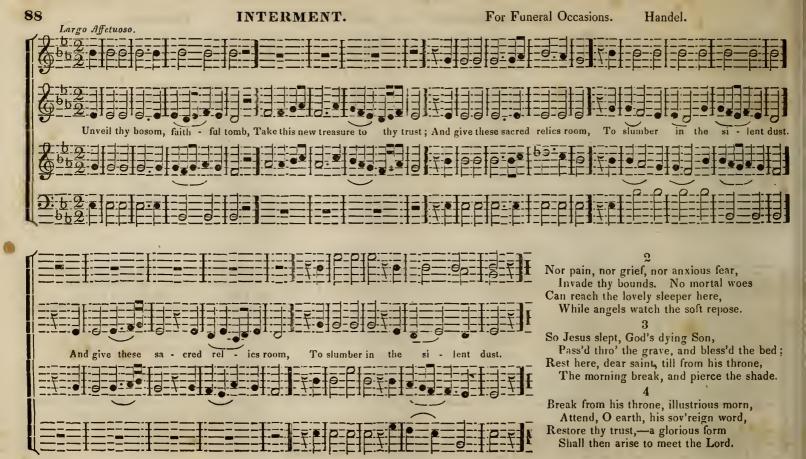


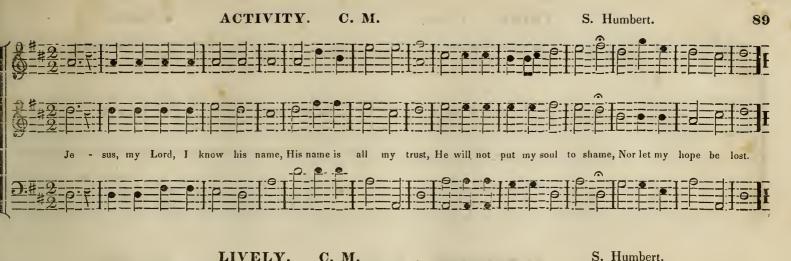


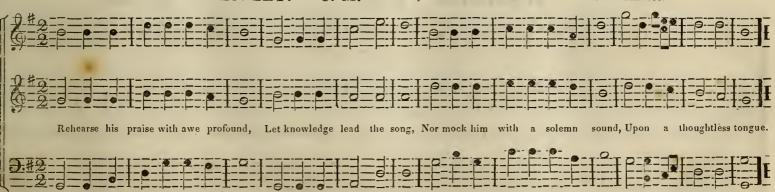
The deed was done; the Lamb was slain;
The groauing earth the burthen bore:
He rose, he lives,—he lives to reign,
Nor time's strong arm shall shake his power.

Riches, and all that decks the great,
From worlds unnumbered hither bring;
The tribute pour before his seat,
And hail the triumphs of our King.

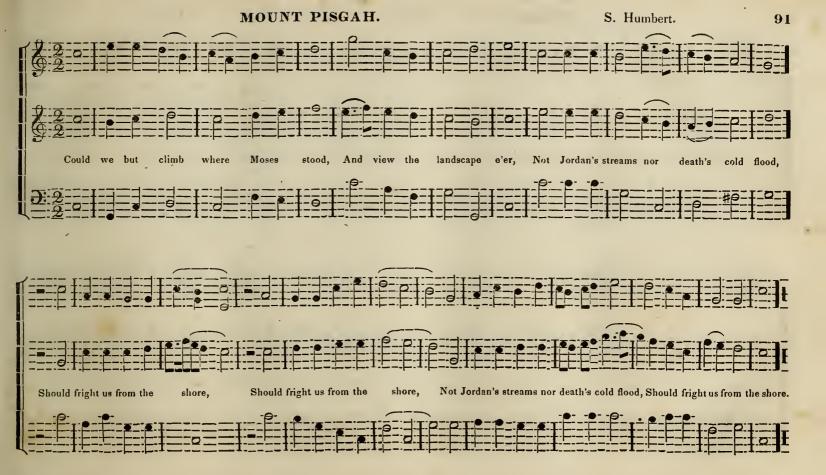
From heaven, from earth, loud bursts of praise
The mighty blessings shall proclaim,—
Blessings that earth to glory raise;
Awake, each soul, and shout his fame.

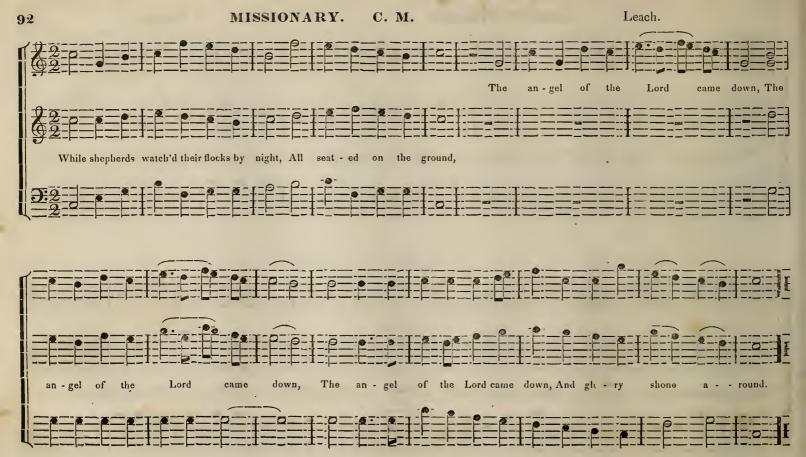


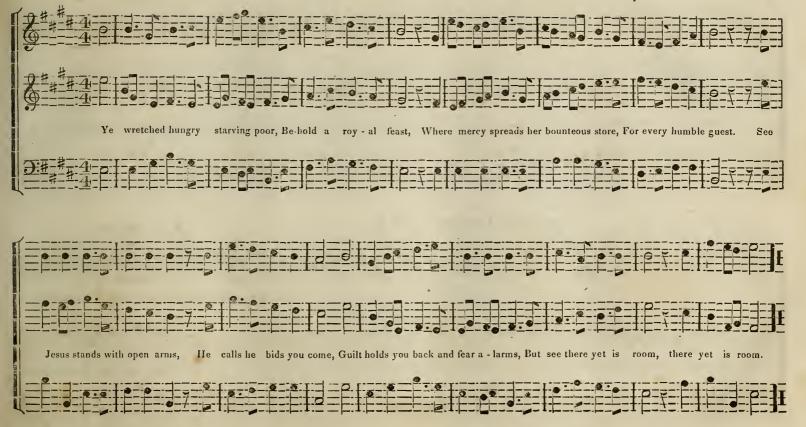


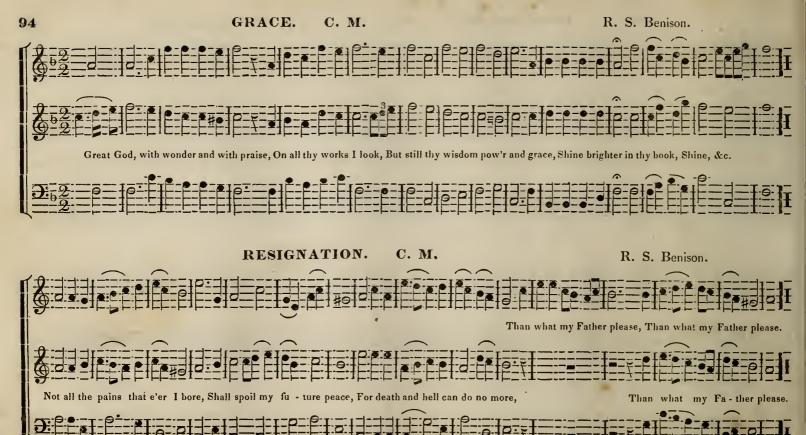






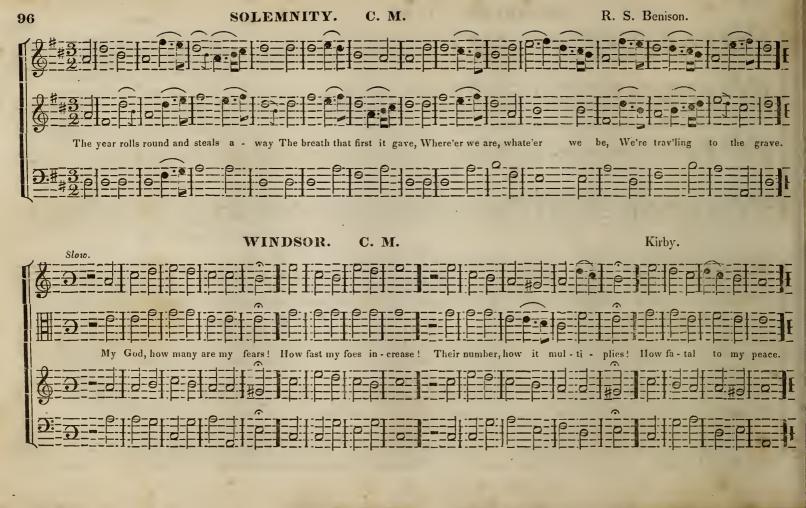


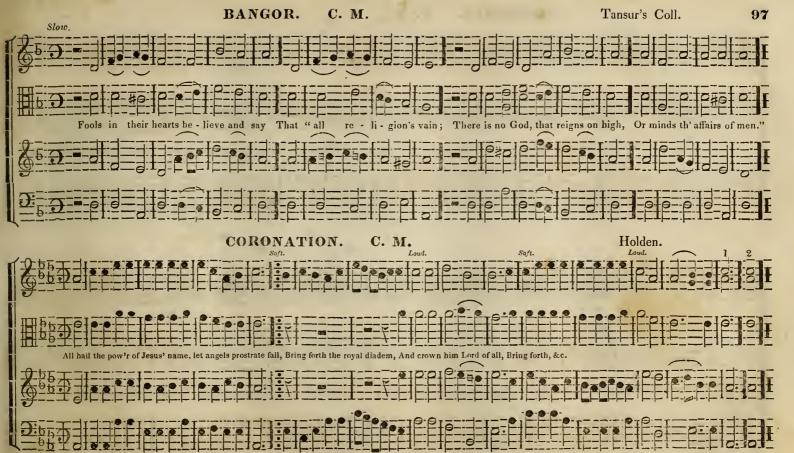




Than what my Fa-ther please





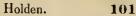








RESOLUTION.





2

While we invoke thine awful name In this appointed rite, May love divine inspire our songs, And fill our souls with light.

3

Near to thy seat would we approach,
And find acceptance there,
Jesus, by thine own sacrifice,
Present our ardent prayer.

4

A grateful tribute, Lord, inspire,
For all thy mercies past:
Let goodness crown each future day,
While months and years shall last.

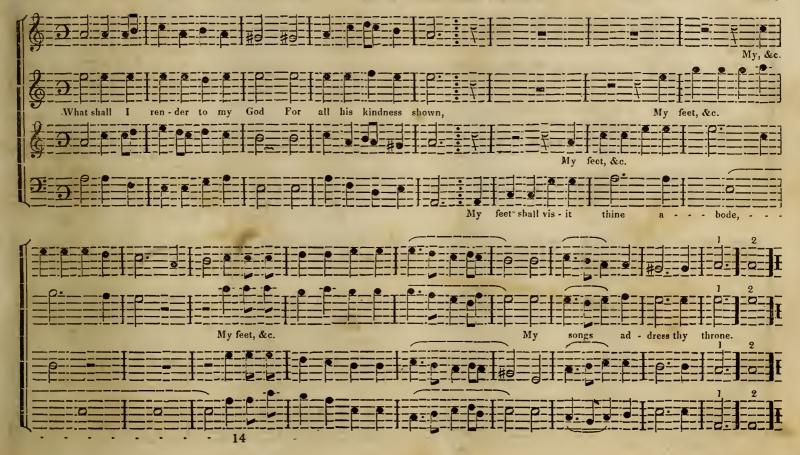
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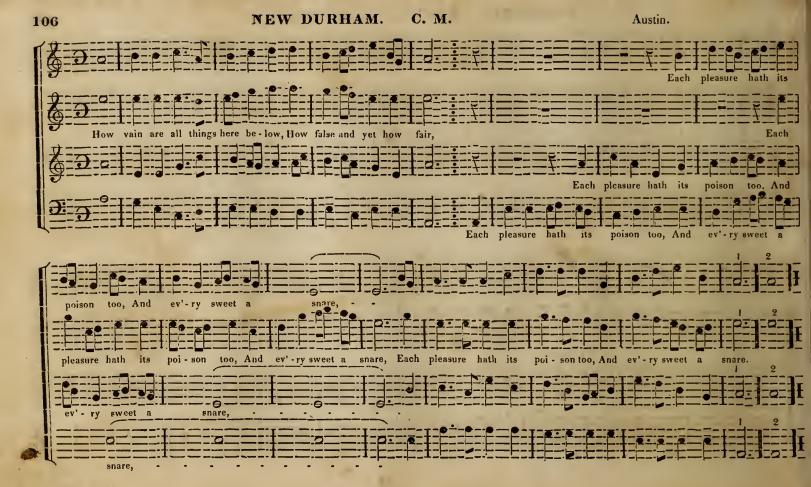
Before thy throne, great God, we bring, Our highly favour'd land; Be thou our never failing friend, And guide us by thine hand.





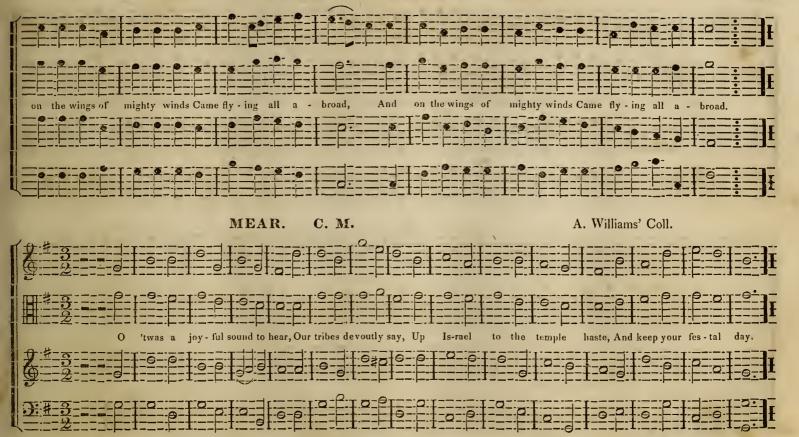




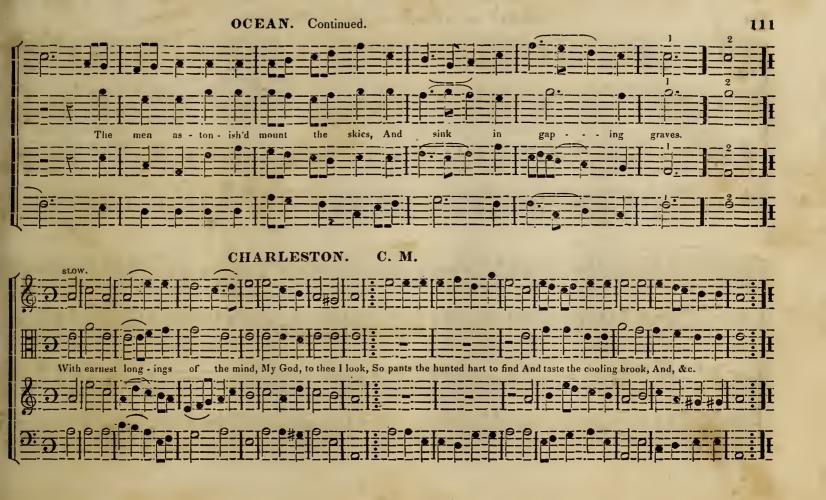








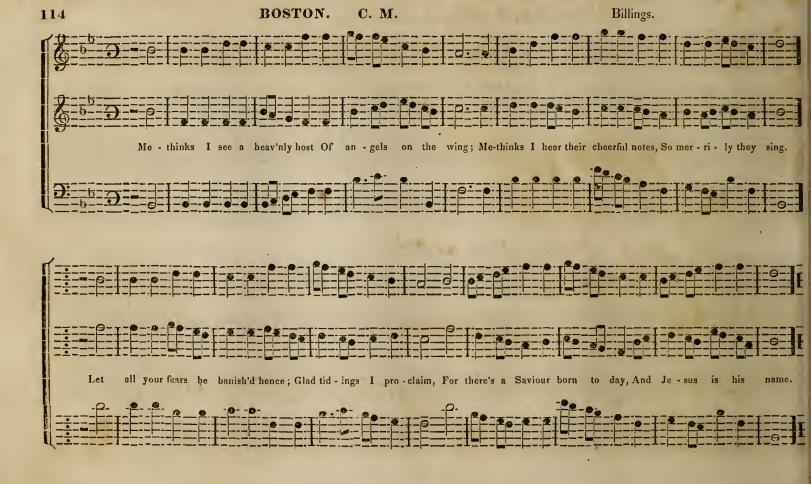


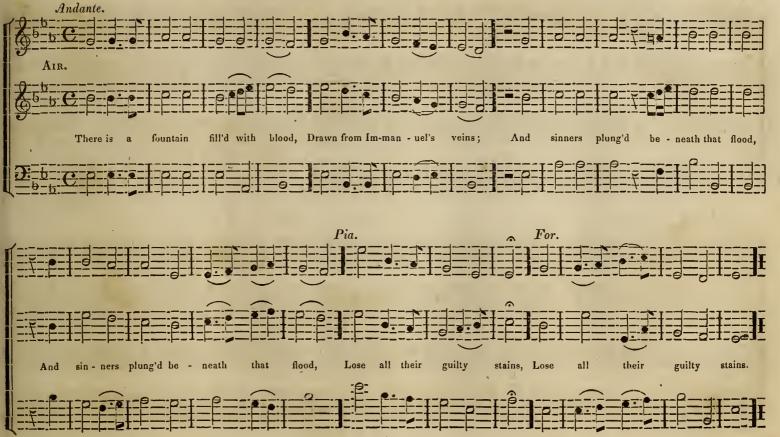


West.

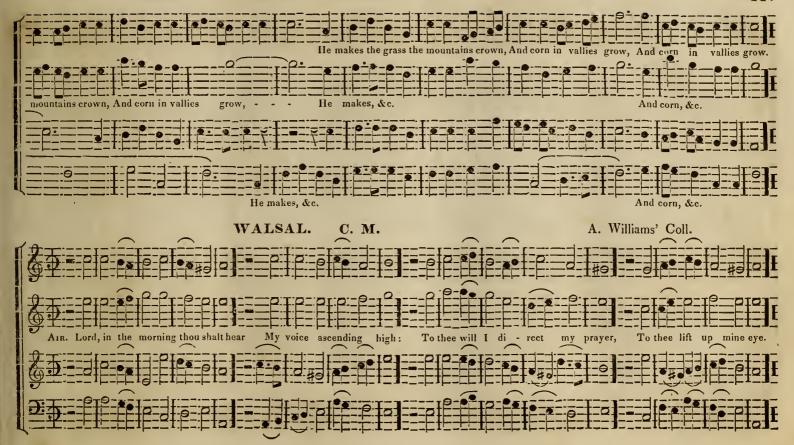
















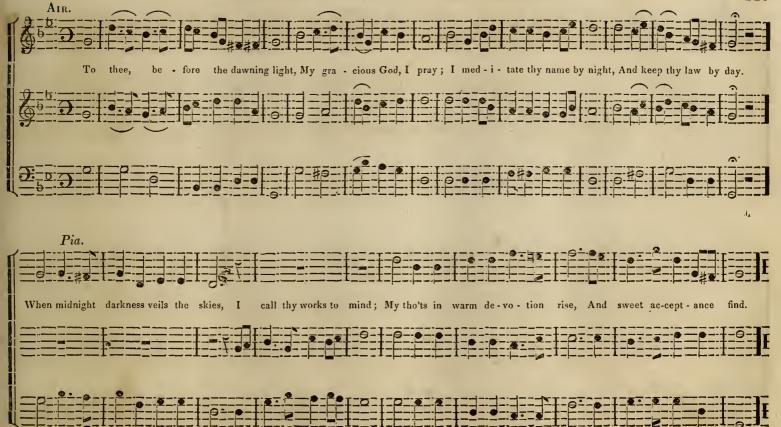
We to the Lord in humble prayer Breath'd out our sad distress; Though feeble, yet with contrite hearts We begg'd return of peace.

With pitying eyes, the Prince of grace Beheld our helpless grief; He saw, and (O annazing love!) He came to our relief.

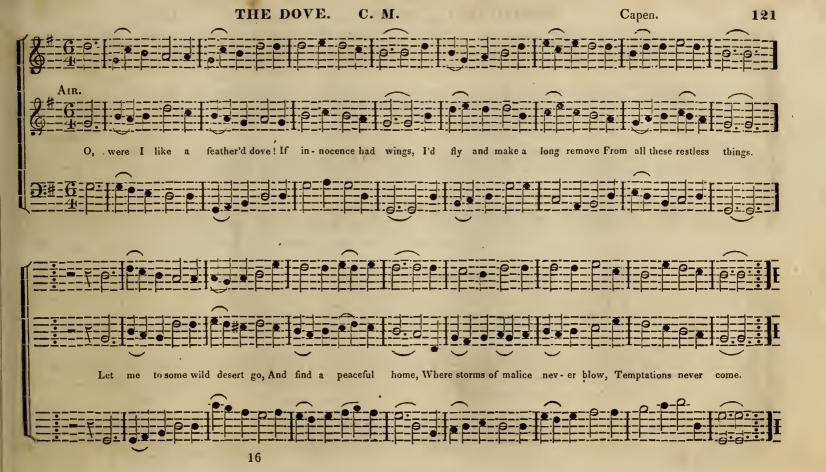
Oh! may our grateful, trembling hearts Sweet hallelujahs sing To him who hath our lives preserv'd, Our Saviour and our King.

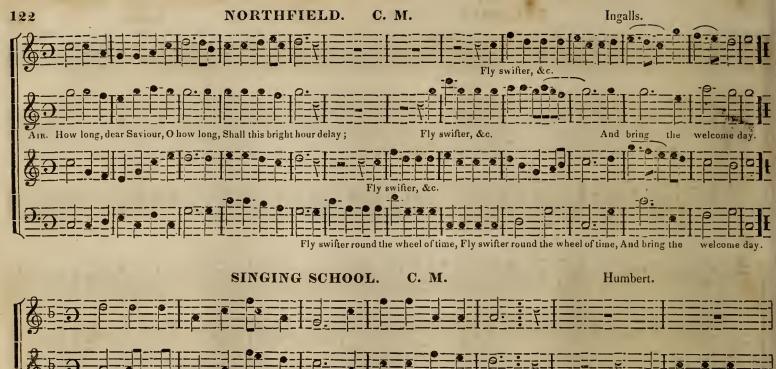
The stormy winds did cease to blow,
The waves no more did roll;
And soon again a placid sea
Spoke confort to each soul.

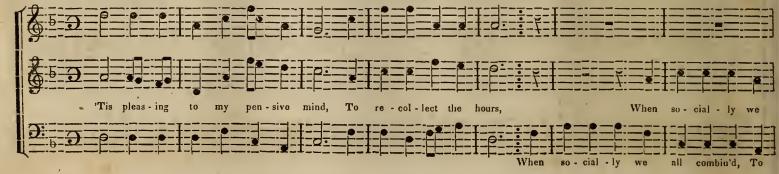
Let us proclaim to all the world, With heart and voice, again,
And tell the wonders he hath done
For us, the sons of men.













2

Oft we beguil'd the winter eve, Forgot the chilling storm, The charms of music to receive, The sacred notes perform.

3

'Twas not obscene and vulgar song,
That did our time employ,
But themes divine, flow'd from our tongues,
And fill'd our hearts with joy.

4

While others waste the sinful night,
And kill their youthful prime,
In songs profane take their delight,
And murder their best time.

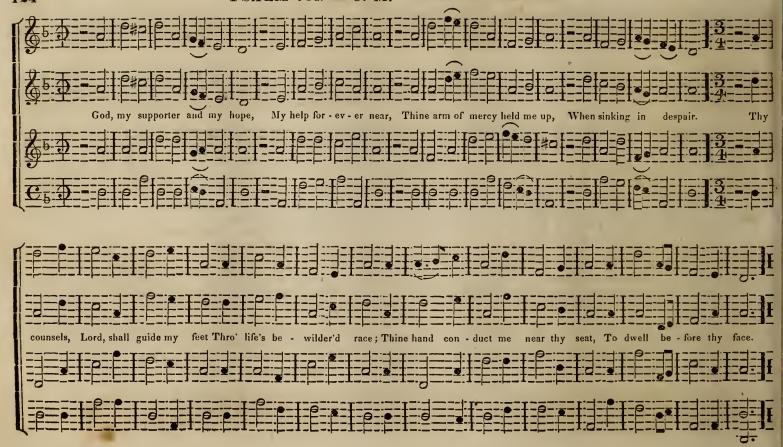
Regardless of the passing hours, Which silent steal away, And waft them to the fatal shores, Of sorrow and dismay. 6

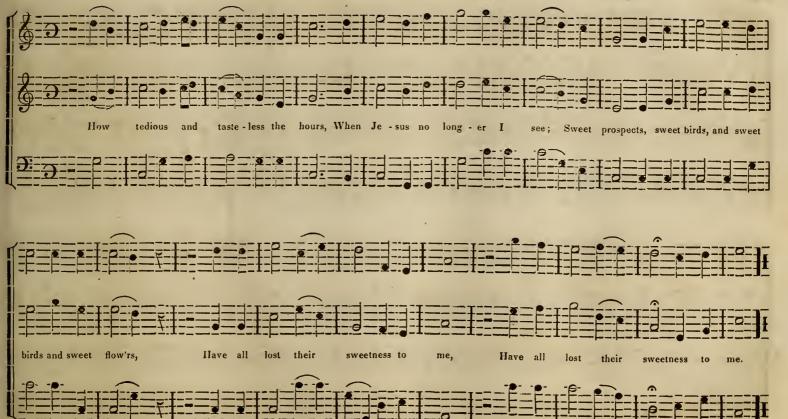
O! might they yet their folly mourn, Their error quickly see, With hymns divine, to God return, And happy, happy be.

Since heav'n, indulgent heav'n has deign'd, To smile on our design, While heart, and voice, and tongue remains, Kind heav'n! they shall be thine.

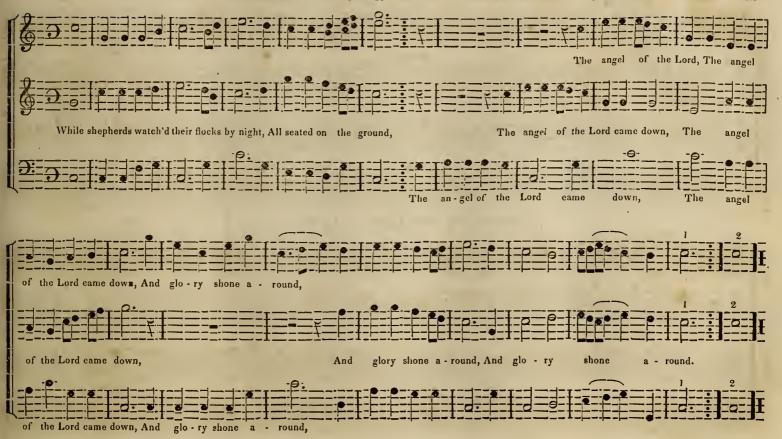
And when on earth those pow'rs shall fail,
The silver strings give way,
When those cold stony hearts and frail
Shall moulder in the clay—

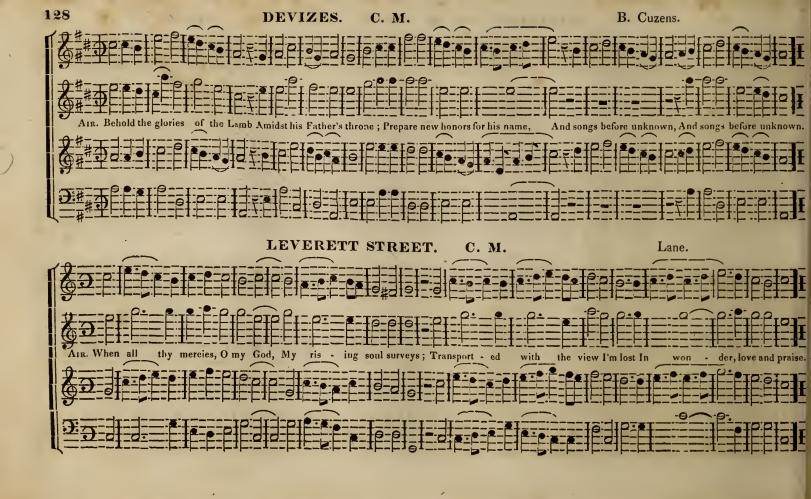
Then with celestial and sublime
The tow'ring notes shall soar,
Angels in the sweet chords shall join,
Jehovah to adore.





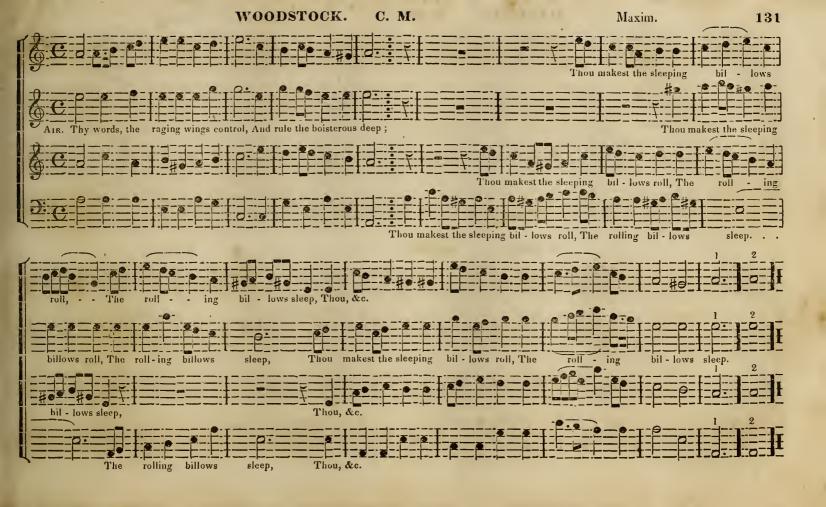


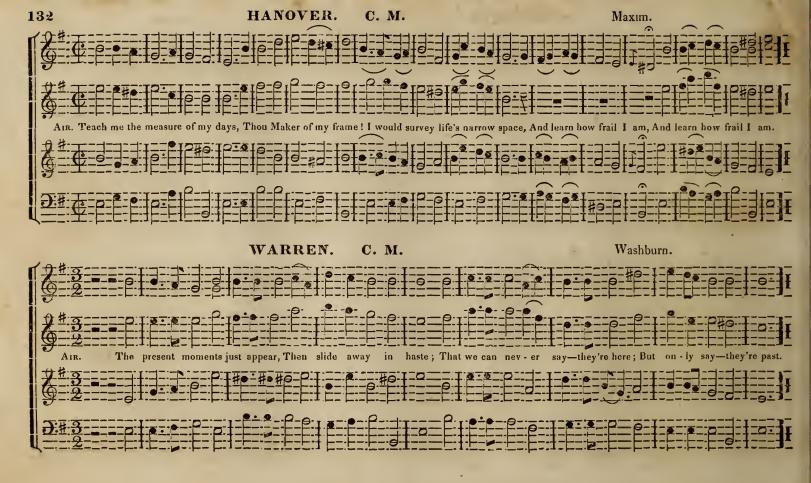


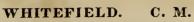








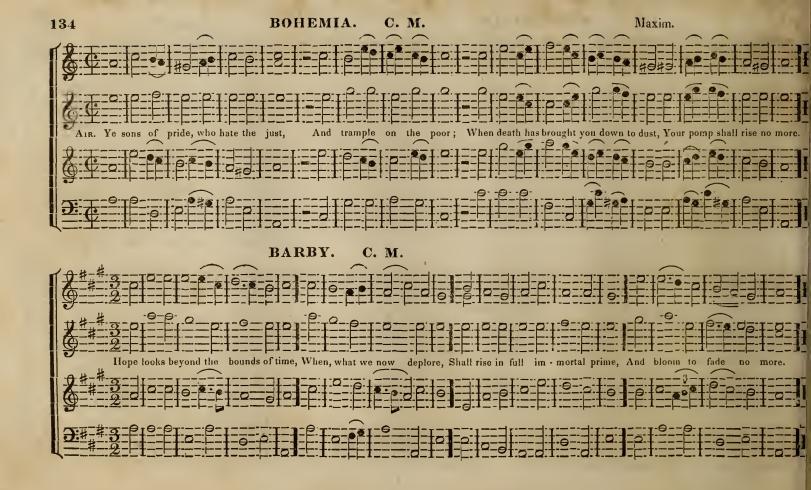


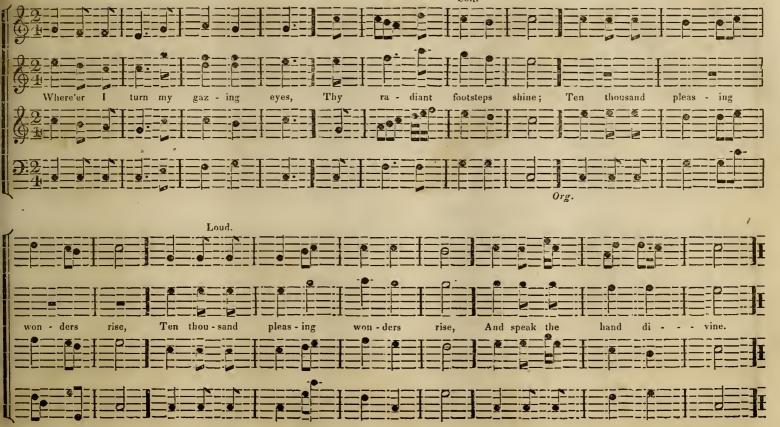


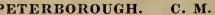
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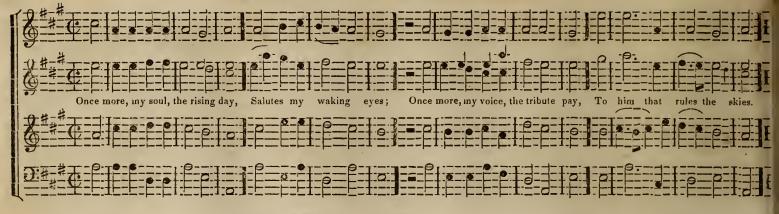
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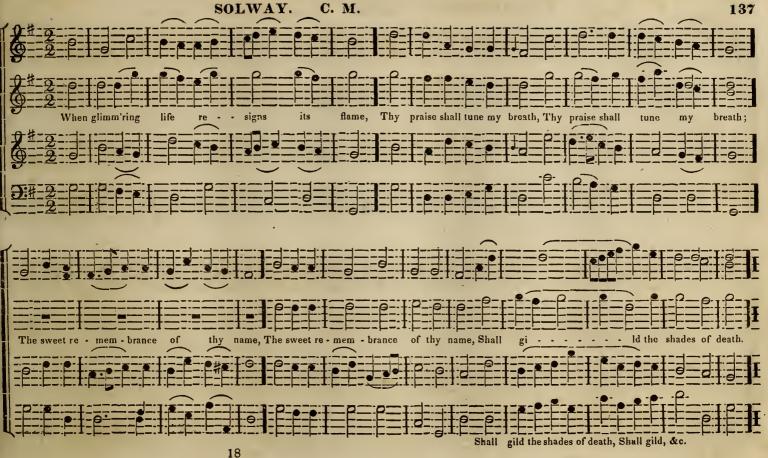




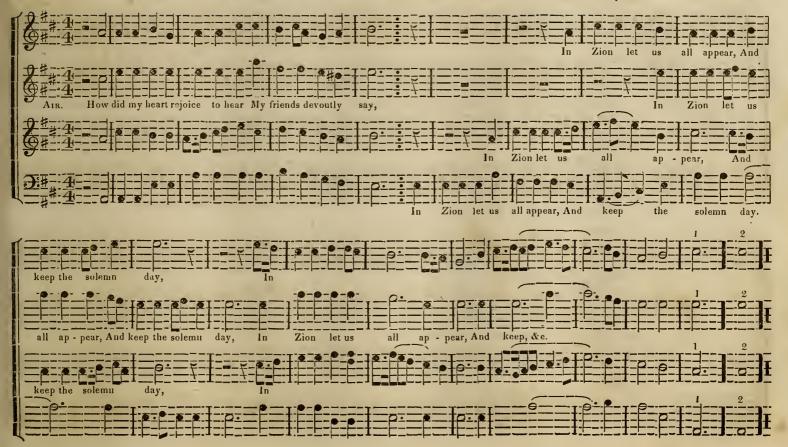


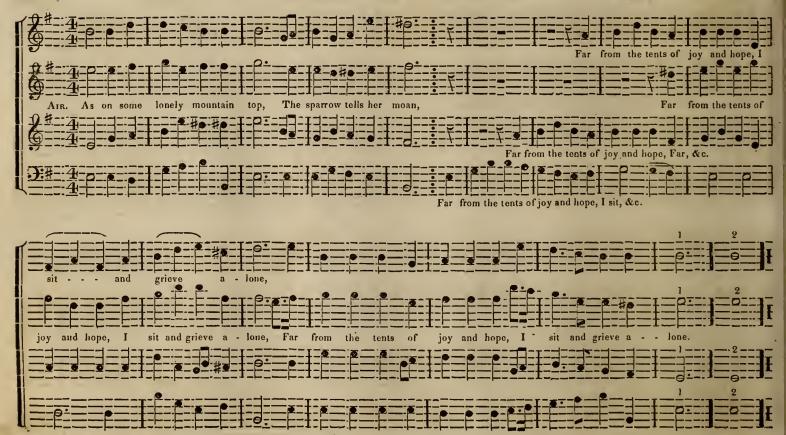
ROCHESTER.





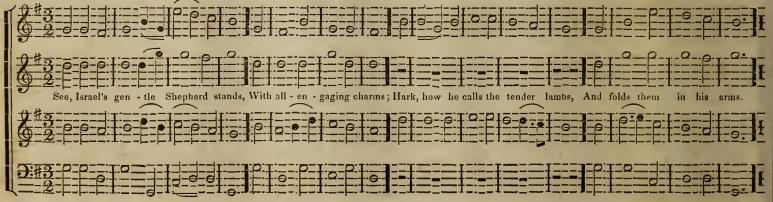






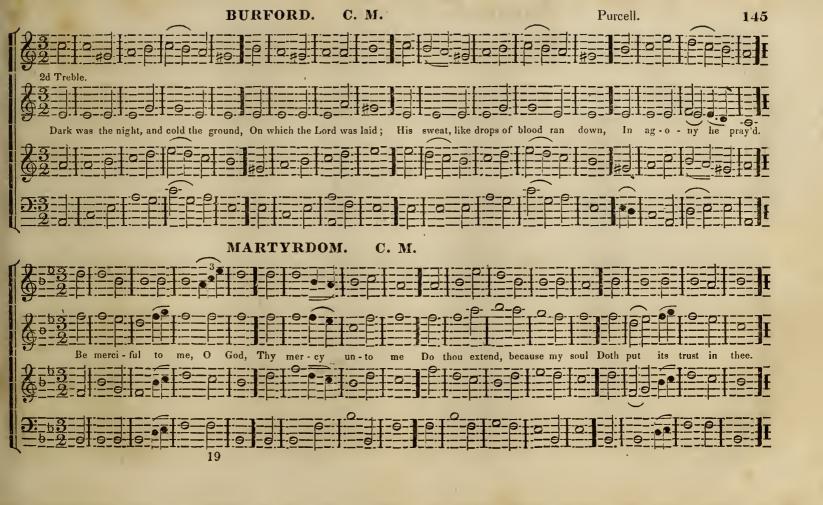


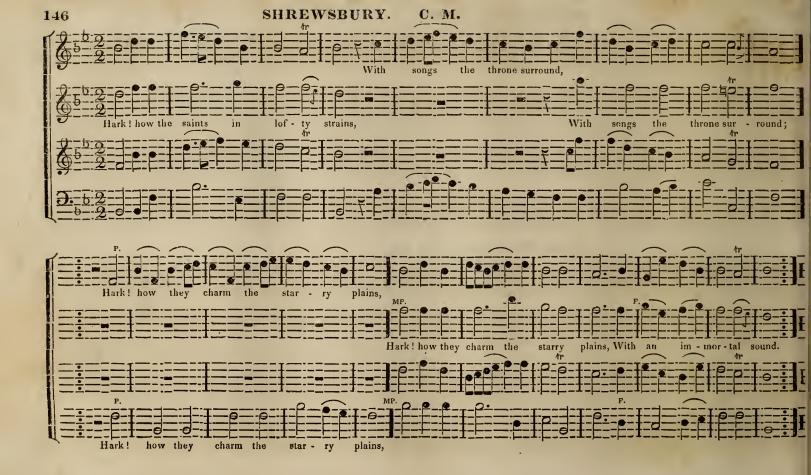




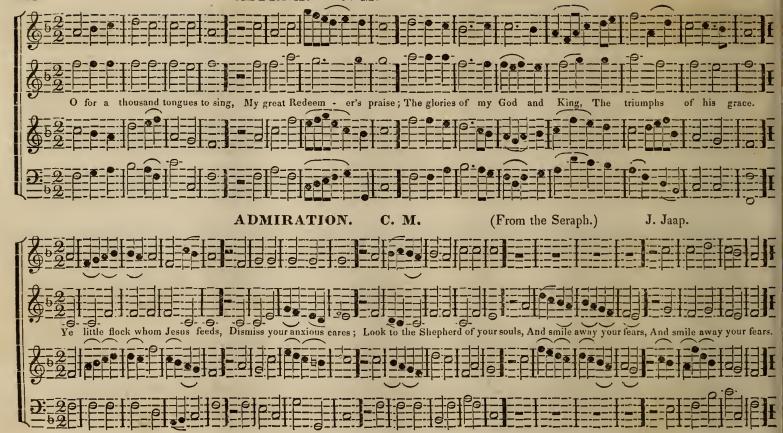




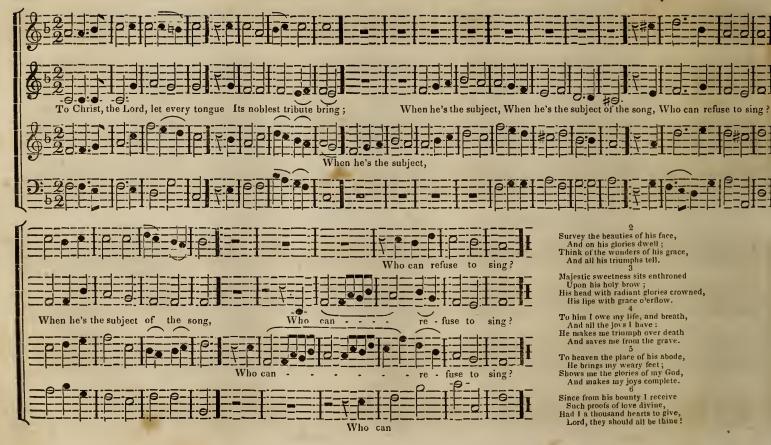


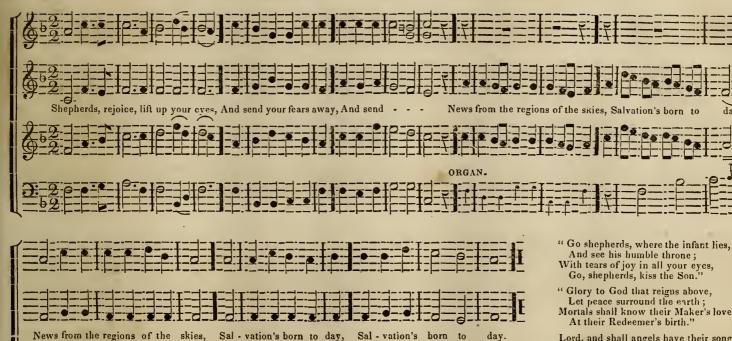




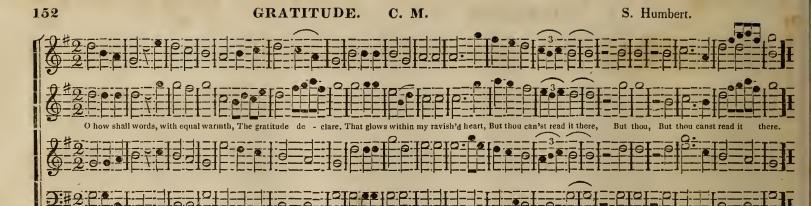


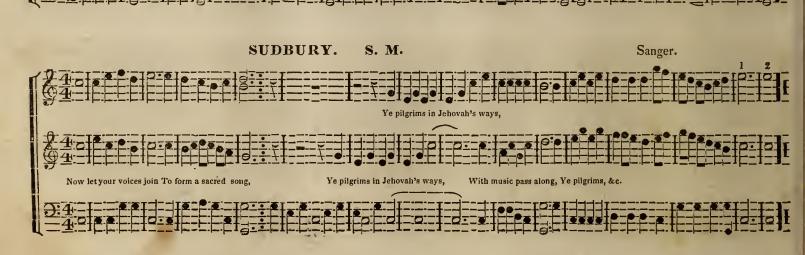


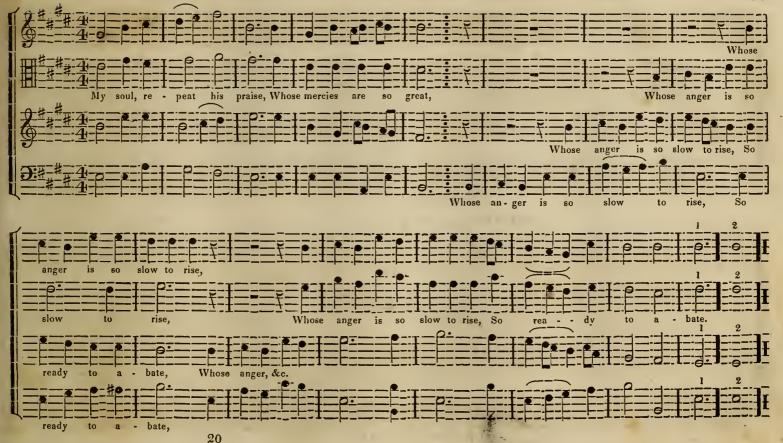


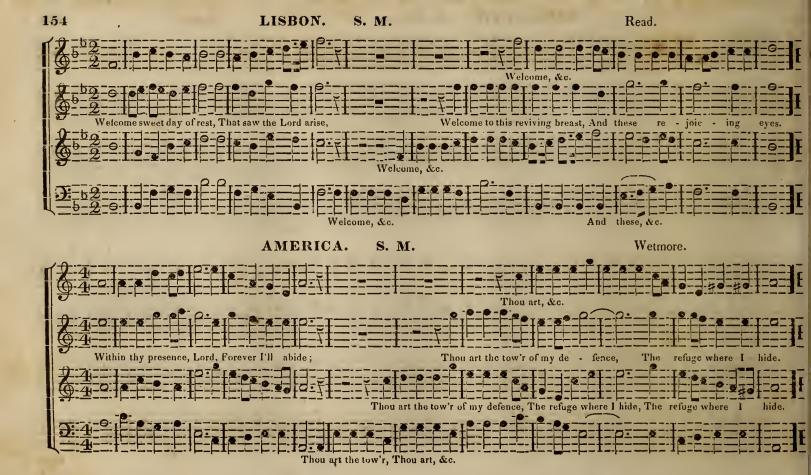


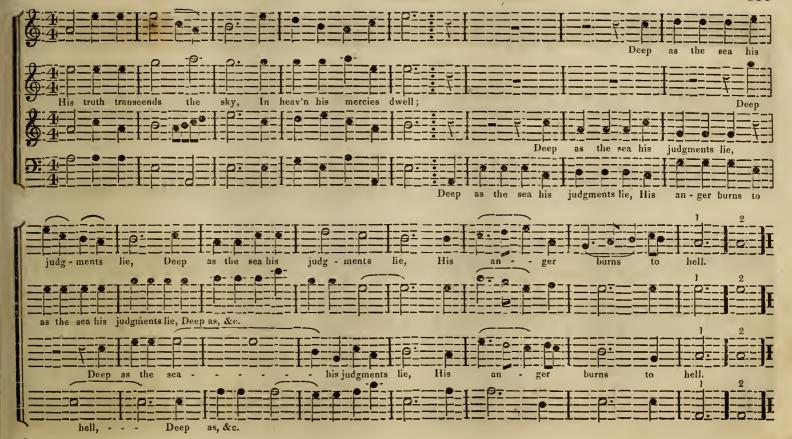
- Mortals shall know their Maker's love,
- Lord, and shall angels have their songs, And men no tunes to raise! O may we lose our useless tongues When they forget to praise.
- Glory to God that reigns above, That pitied us forlorn, We join to sing our Maker's love, For there's a Saviour born.

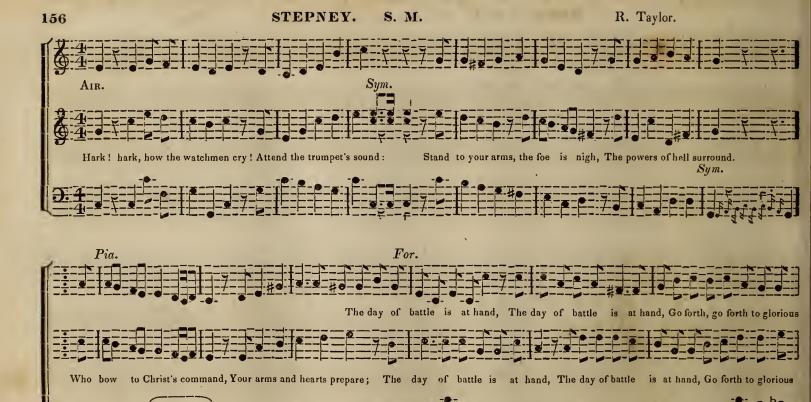




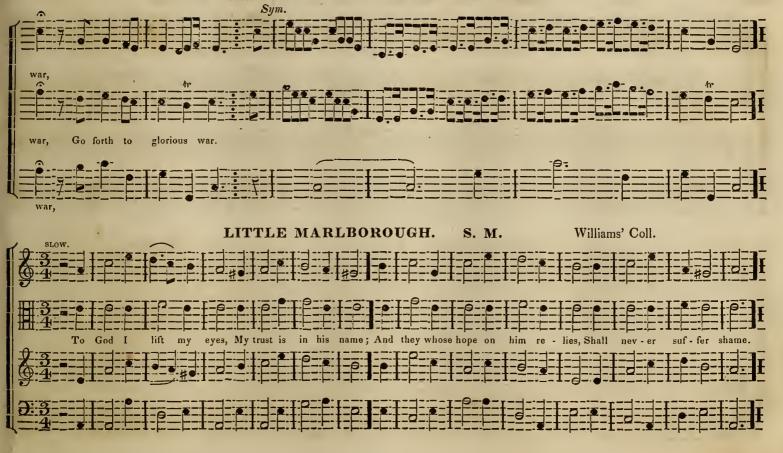




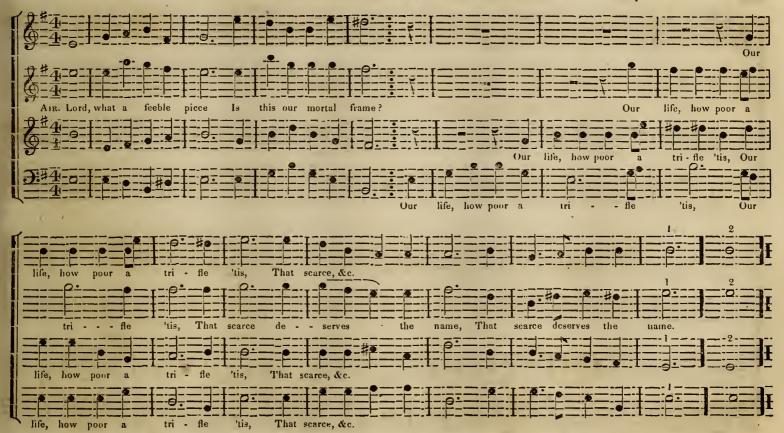


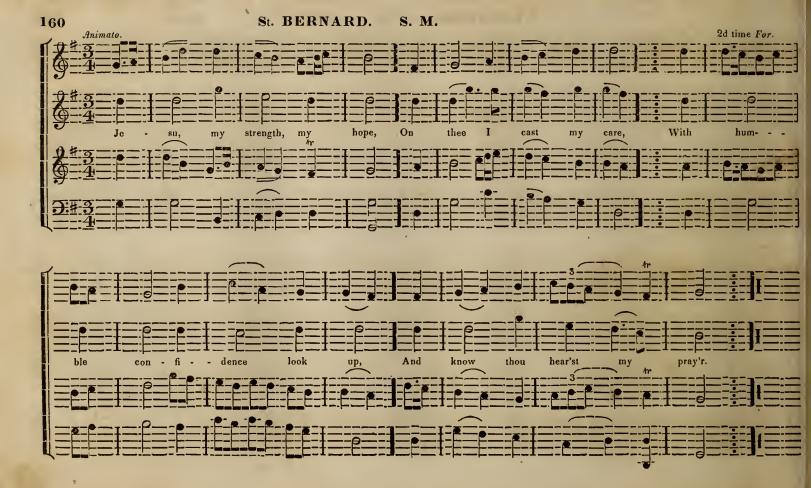


Your arms and hearts prepare; The day of battle is at hand, The day of battle is at hand, Go forth, go forth to glorious

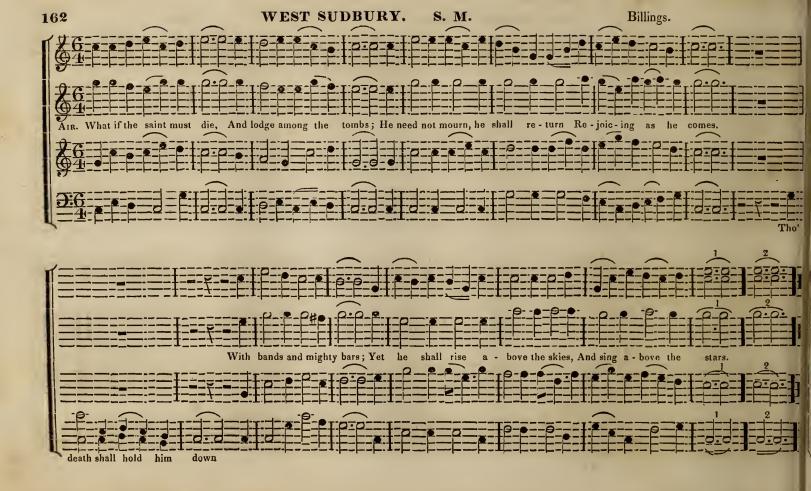


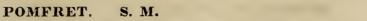












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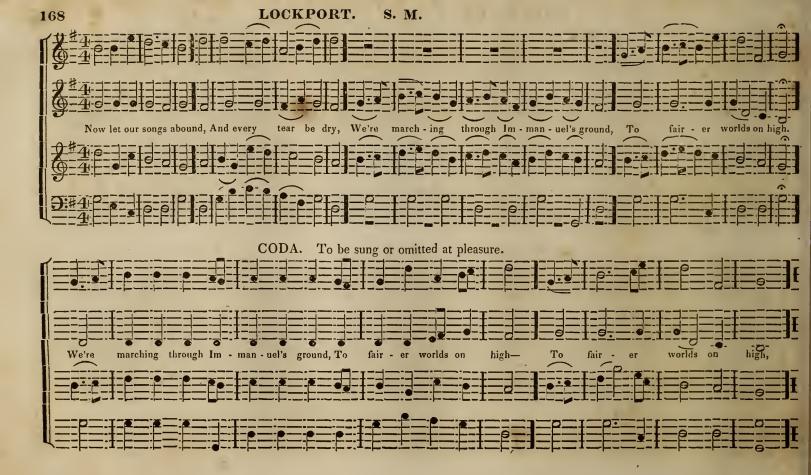
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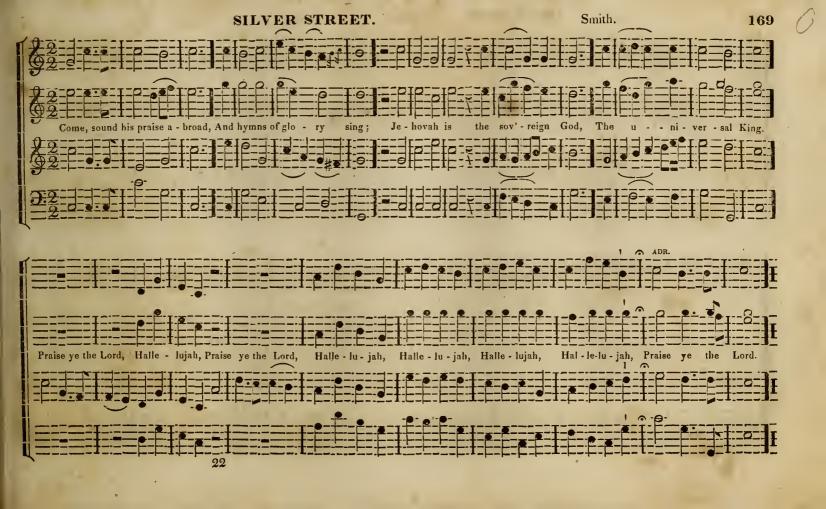


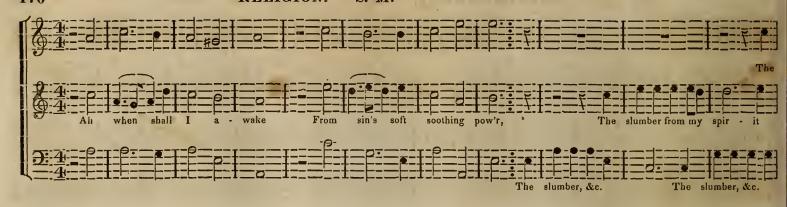


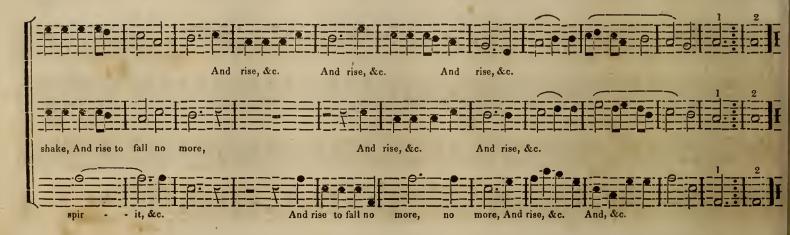


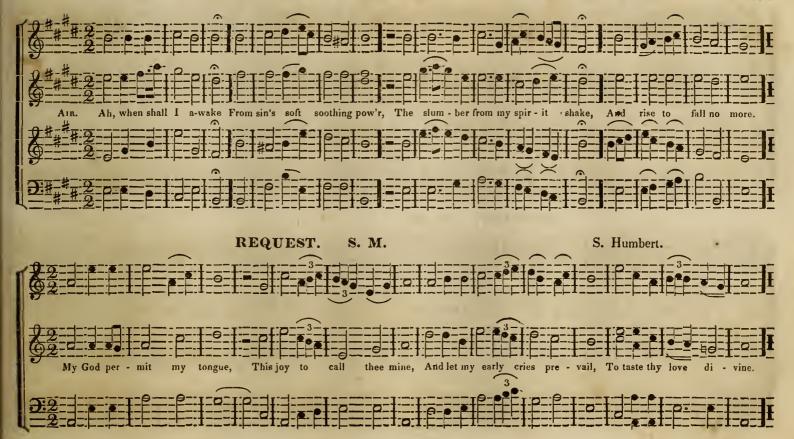




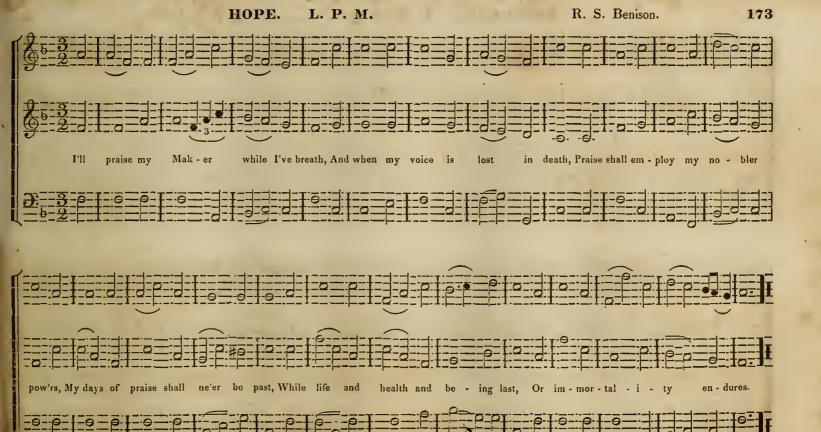






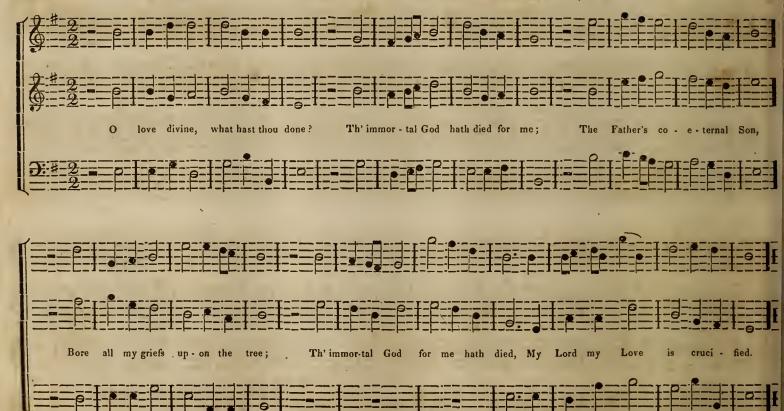


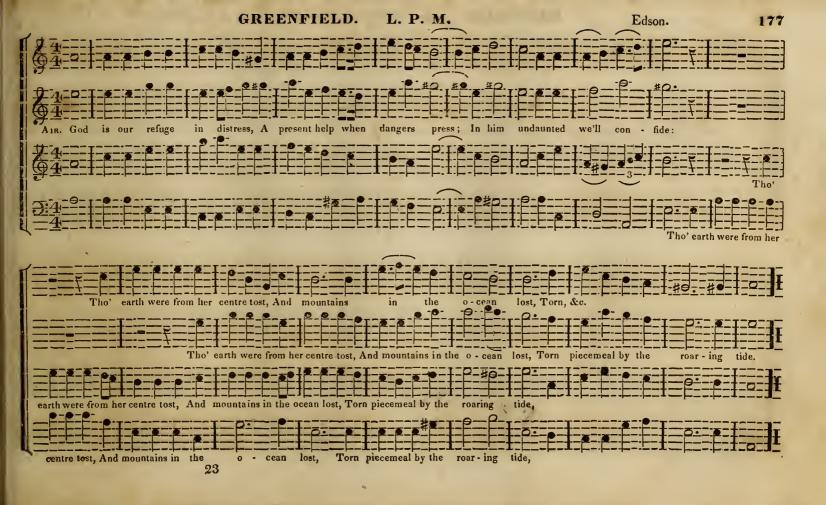


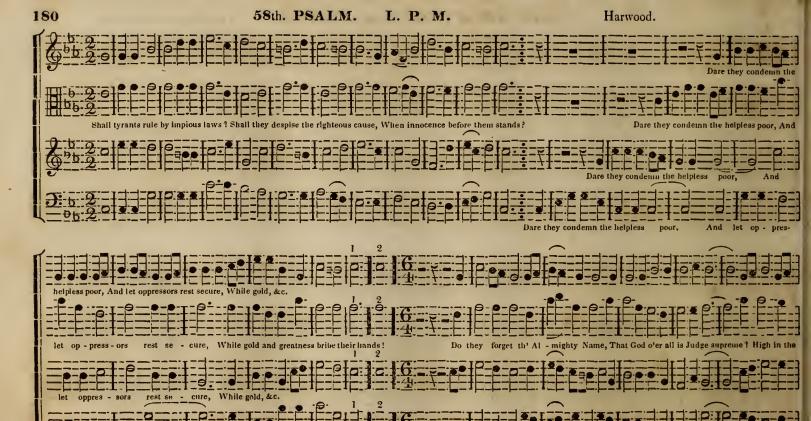




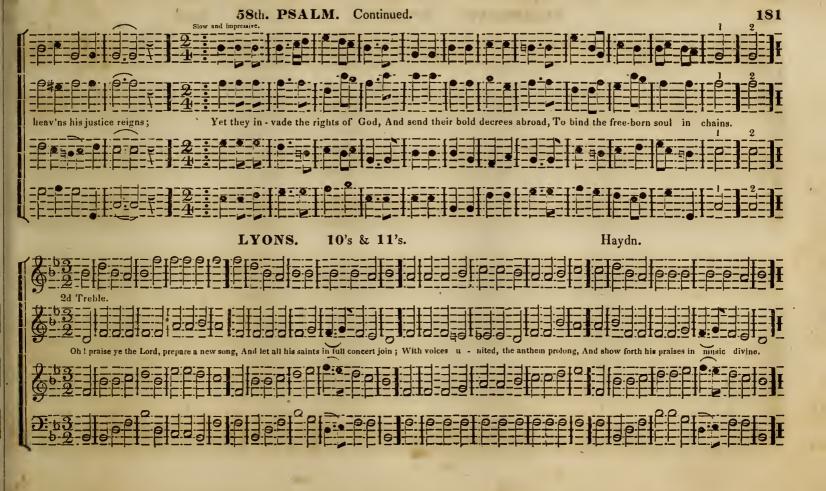




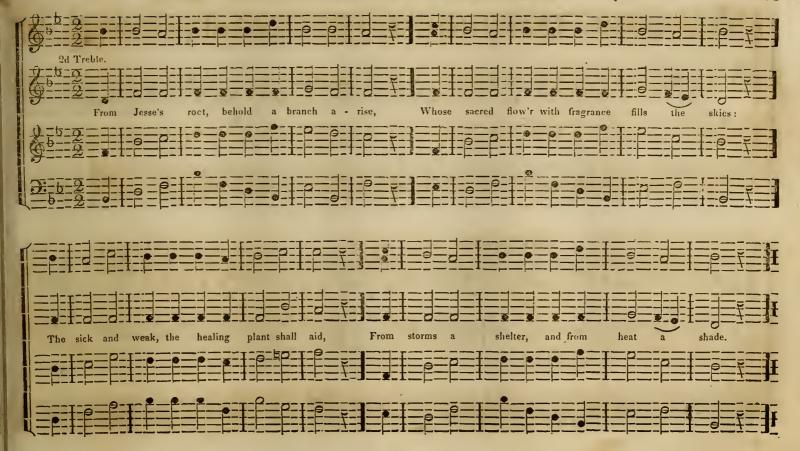


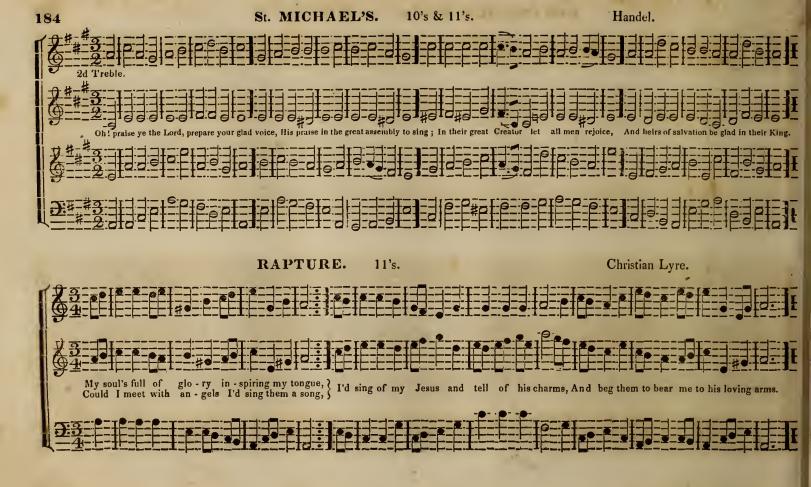


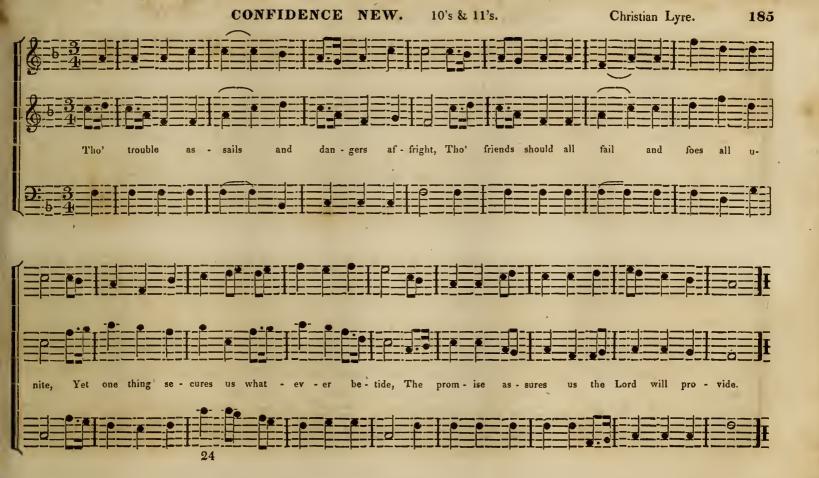
While gold, &c,

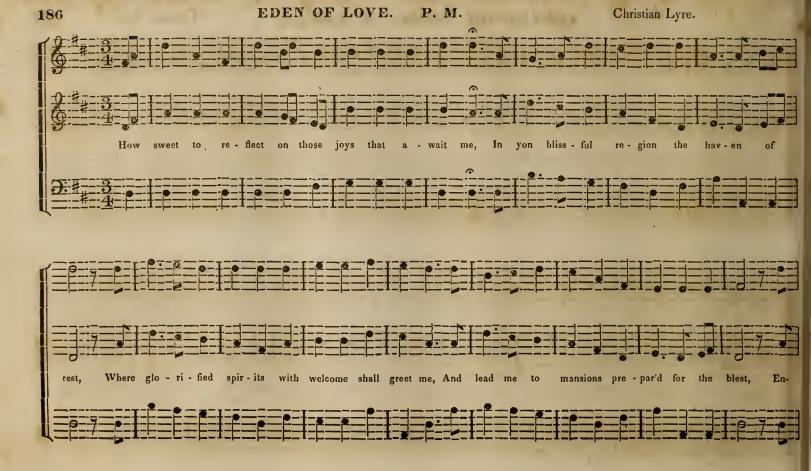


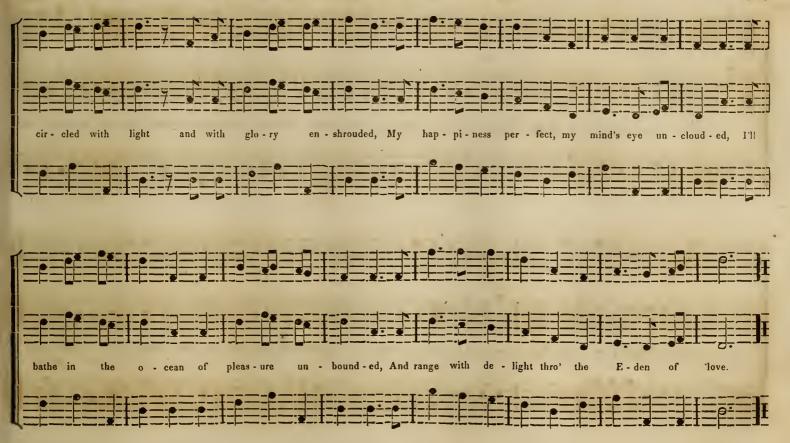


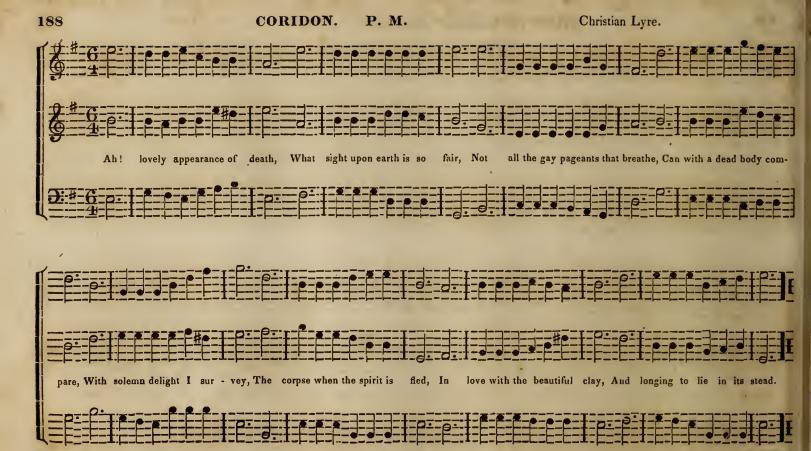


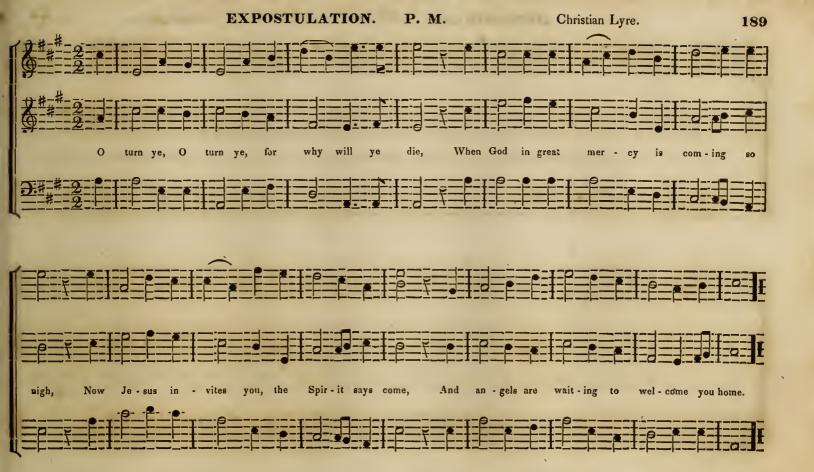


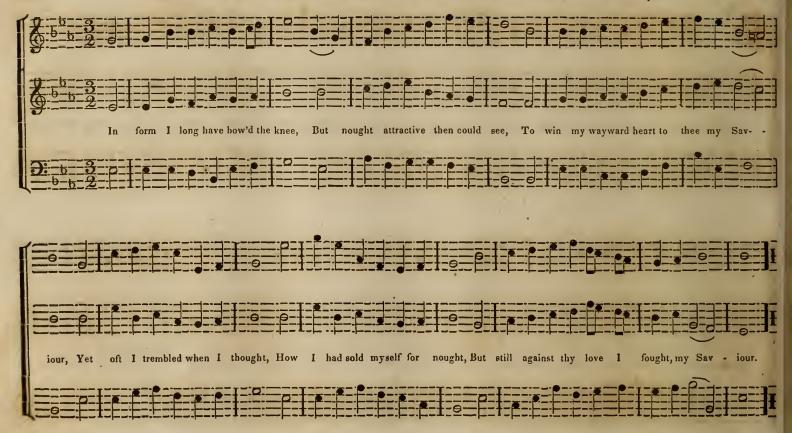


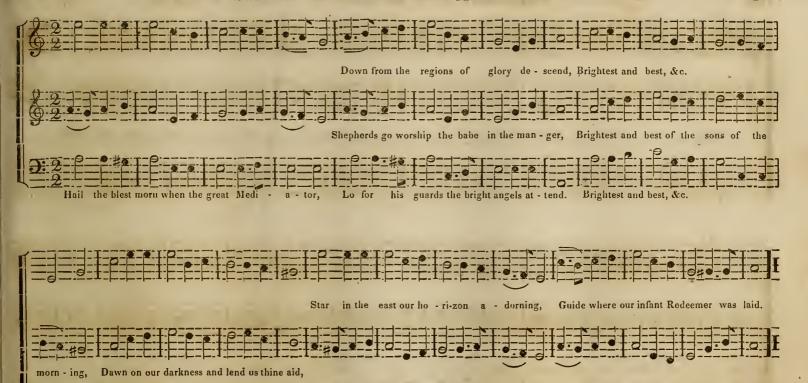


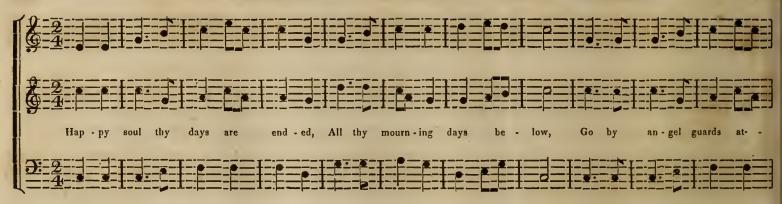






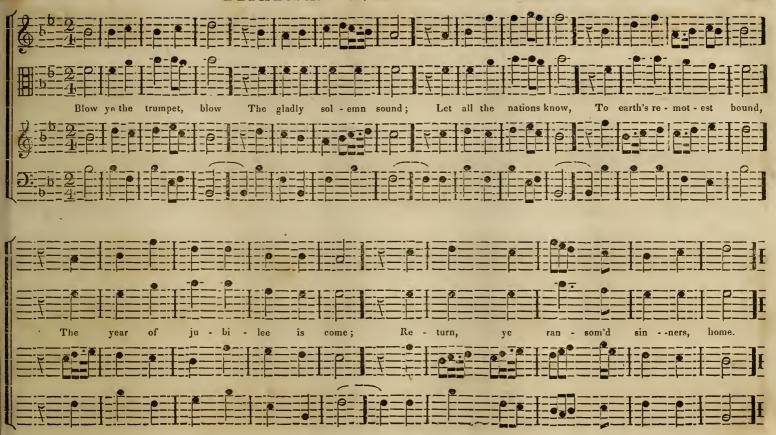




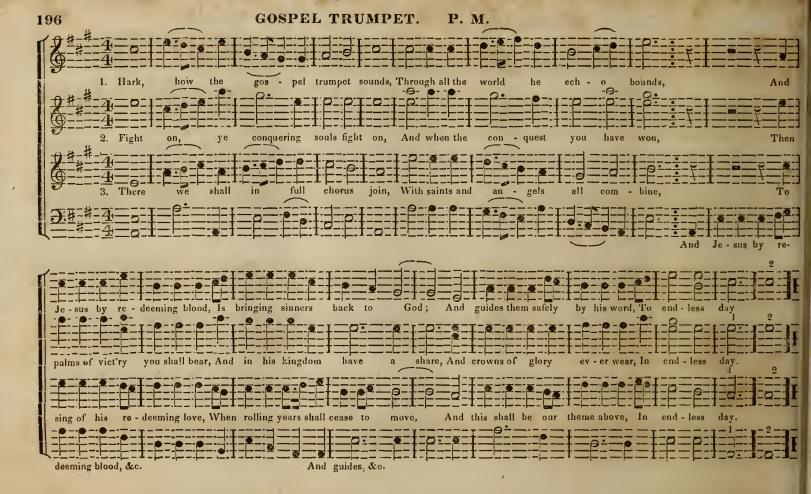




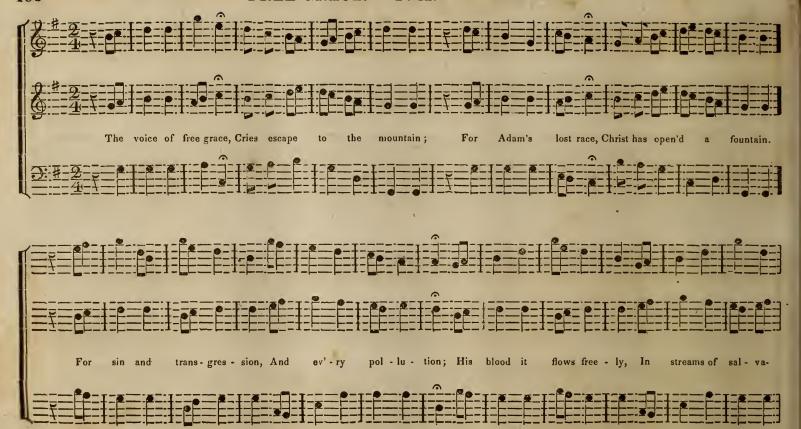




BETHESDA. H. M.









DELECTATION. S. P. M.

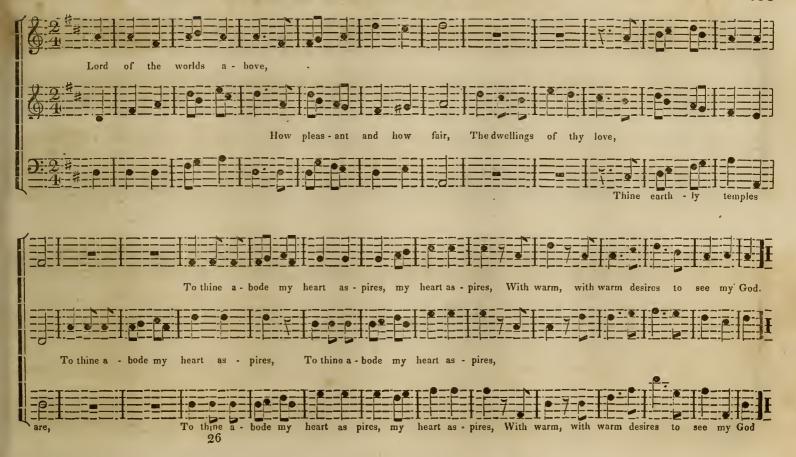


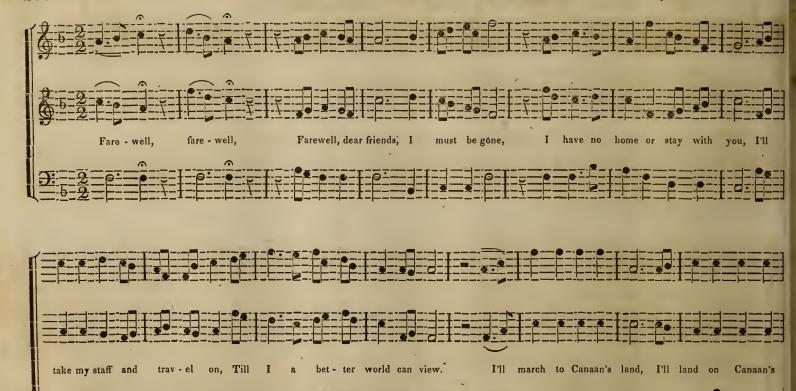


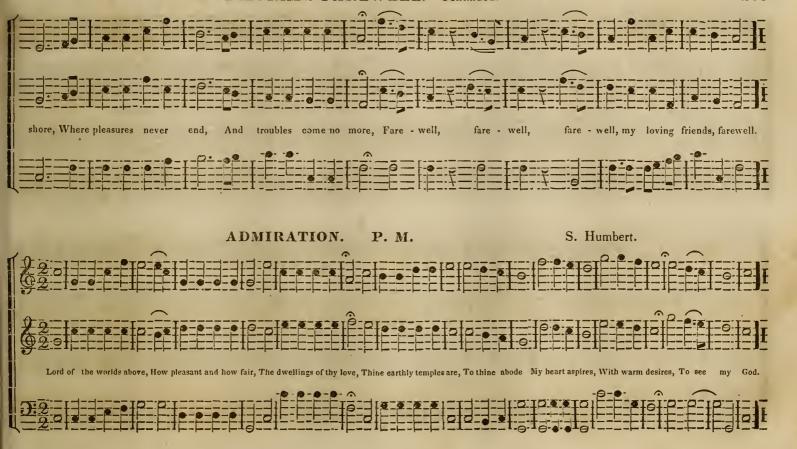
Dear Lord, if Indeed I am thine, If thou art my sun and my song, Say, why do I languish and pine, And why are my, winters so long.

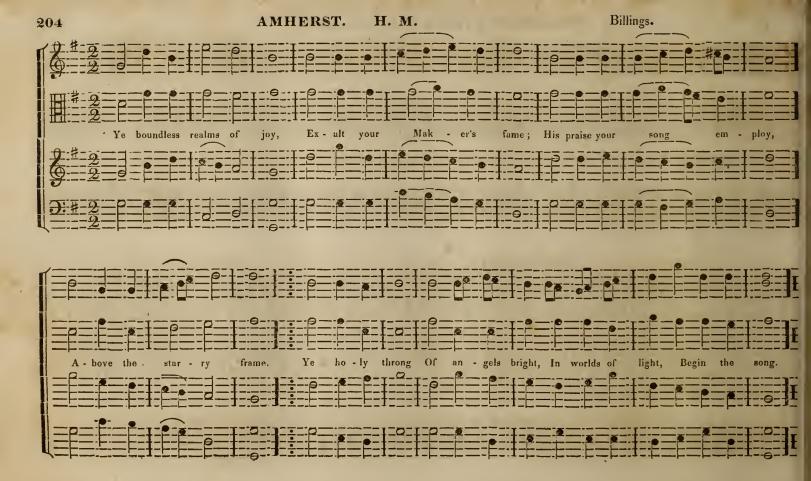
O drive these dark clouds from my sky, Thy soul cheering presence restore,

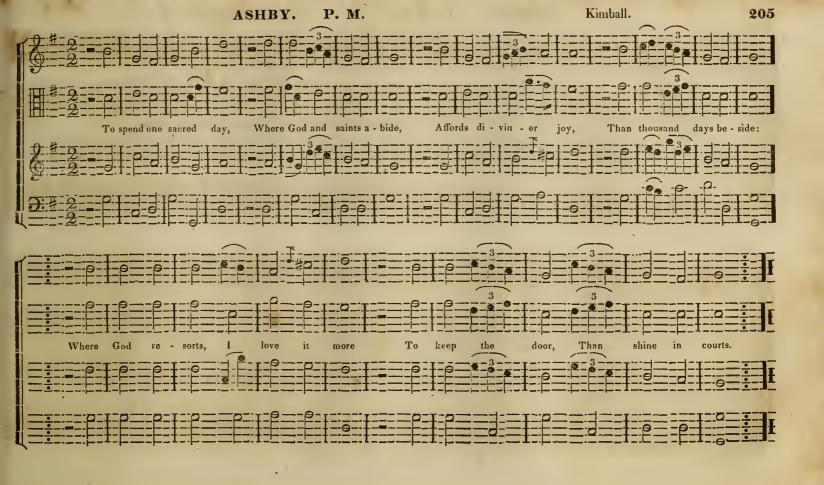
Or take me up to thee on high,
Where winter and clouds are no more.

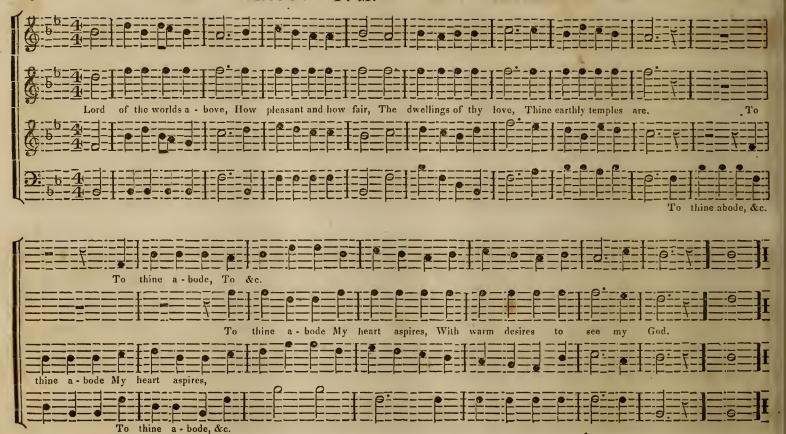


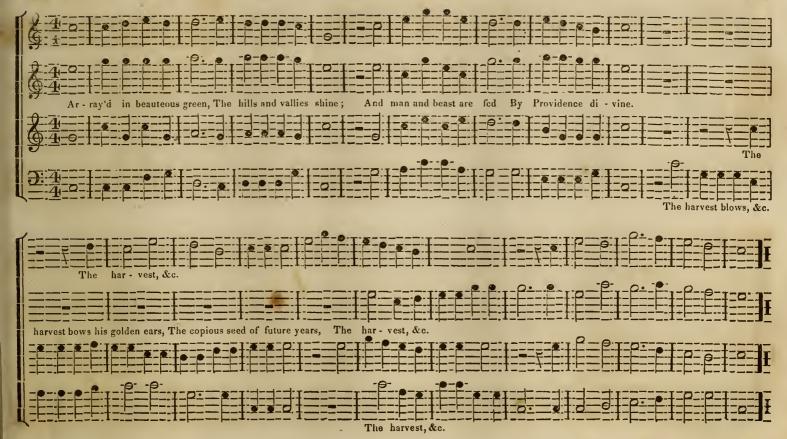


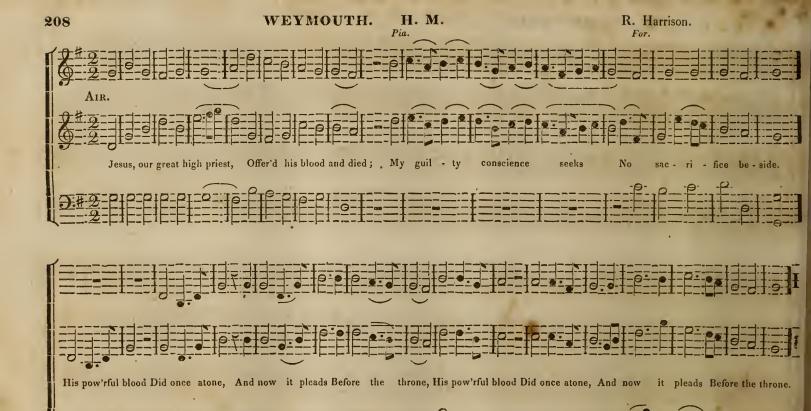




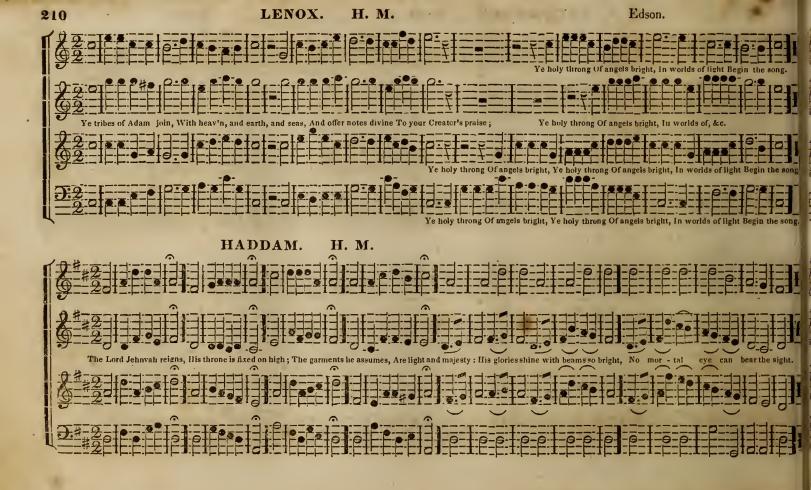




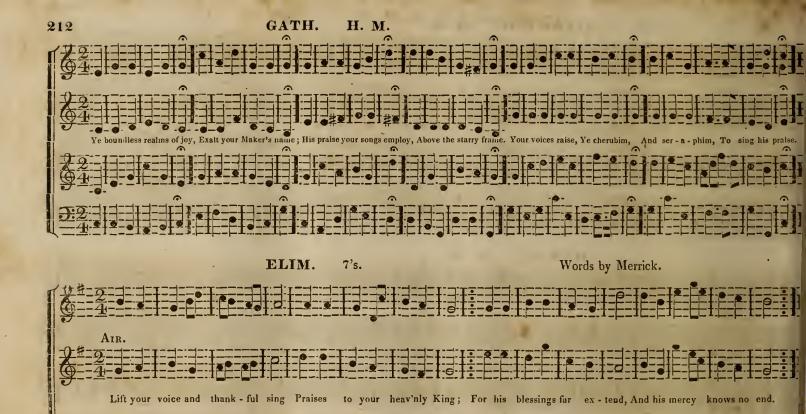


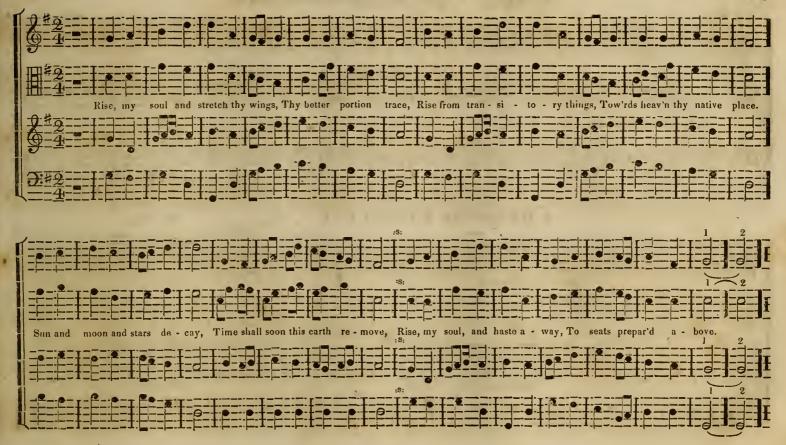


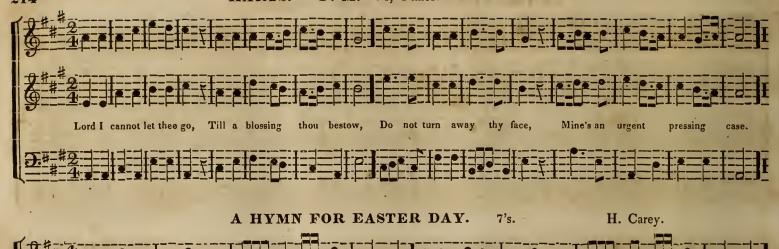
















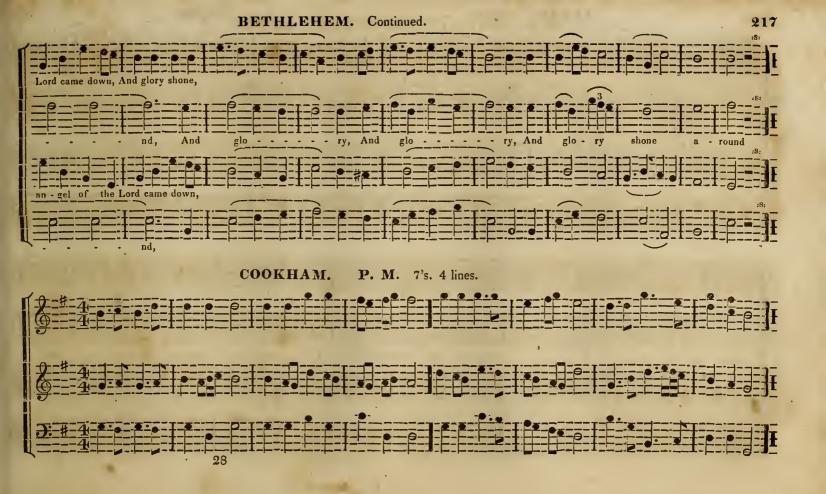
2

Hymns of praises let us sing, Unto Christ, our heav'nly King, Who endur'd the cross and grave, Sinners to redeem and save,

Hallelujah. Hallelujah. Hallelujah. Hallelujah. But the pains which he endur'd, Our salvation has procur'd: Now he reigns above the sky, Where the angels ever cry,

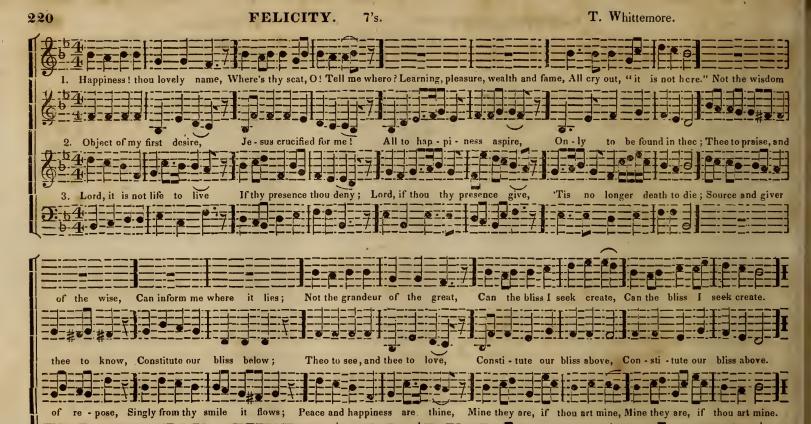
Hallelujah. Hallelujah. Hallelujah. Hallelujah.

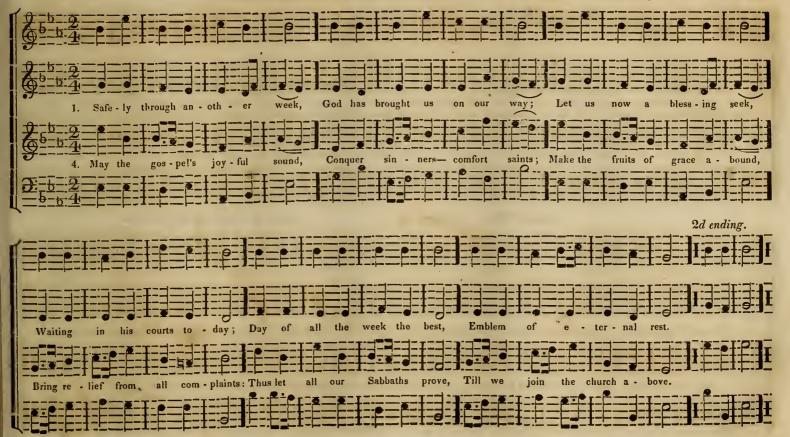
The an gel of the Lord came down, And glo ry shone, And glo ry shone a

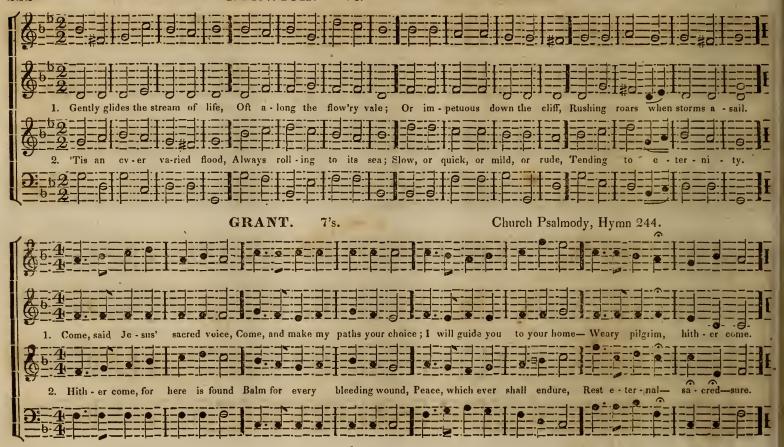




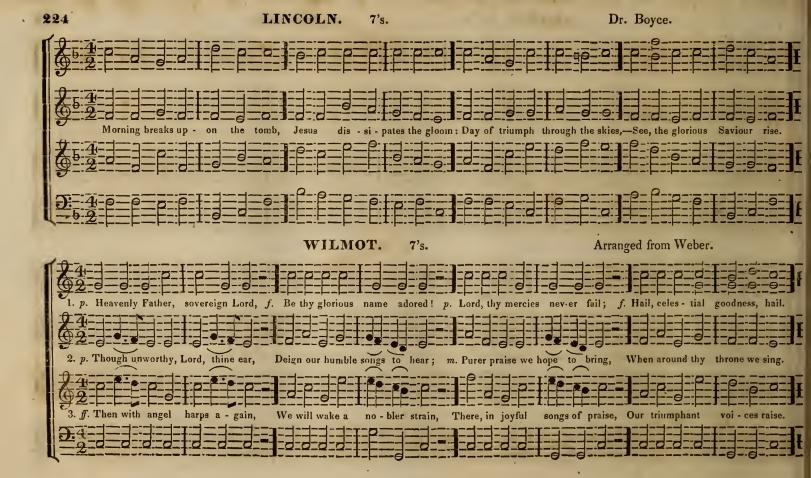


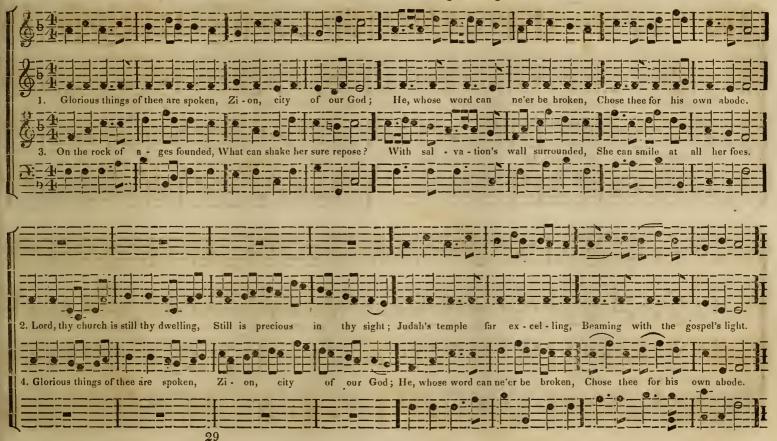




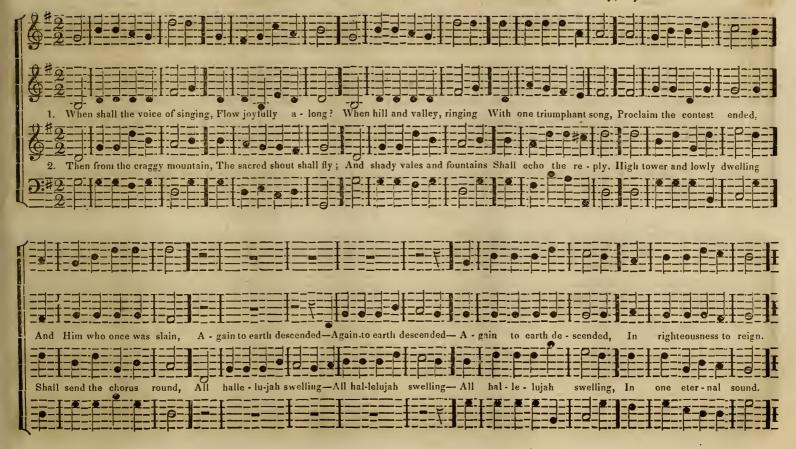




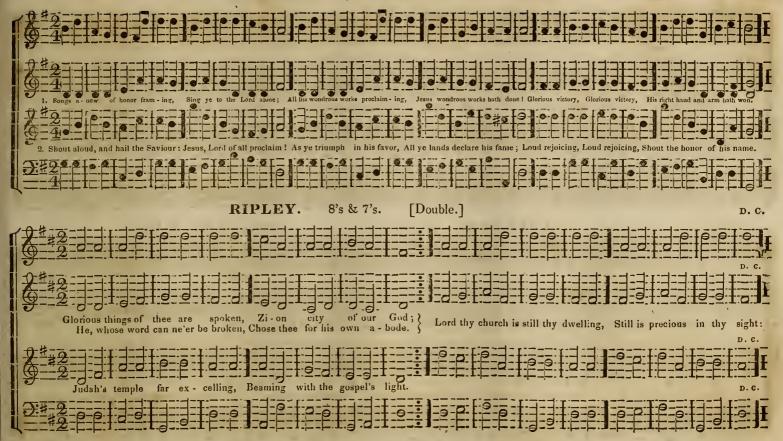




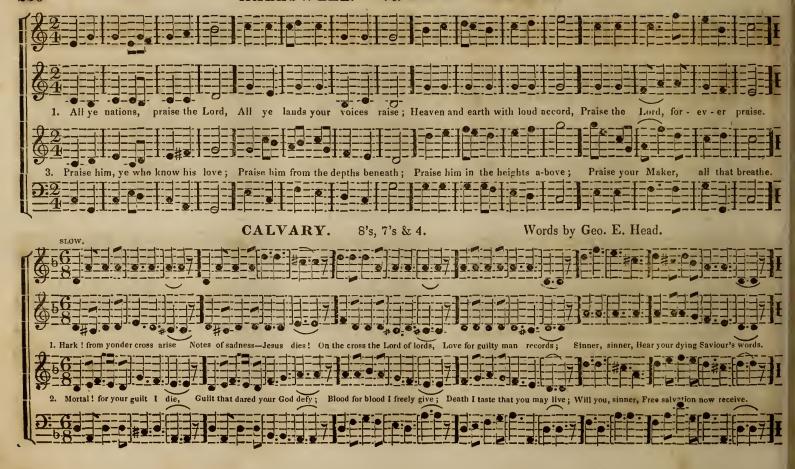












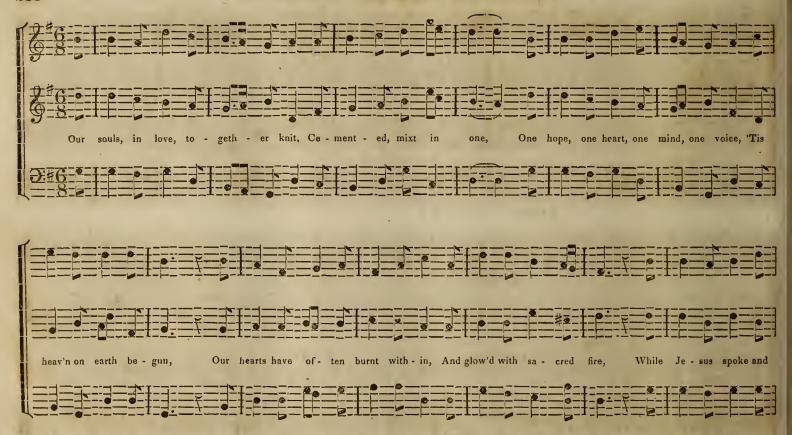


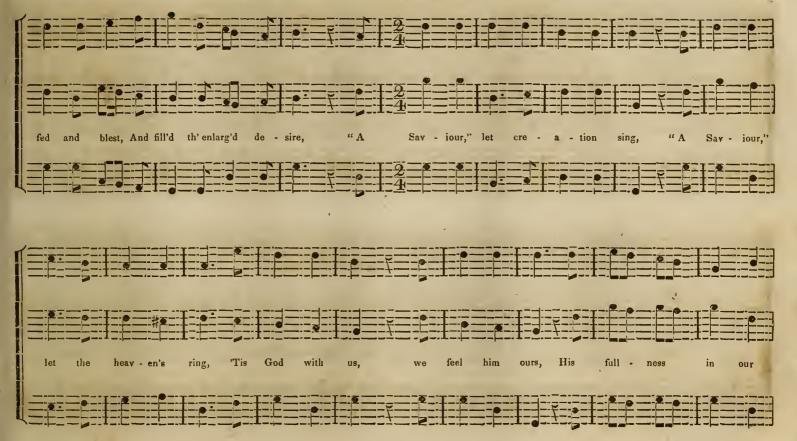


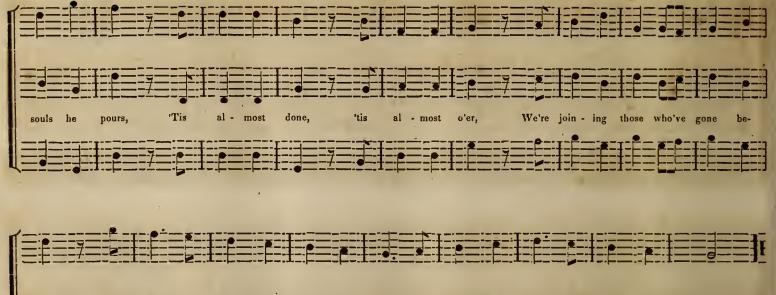












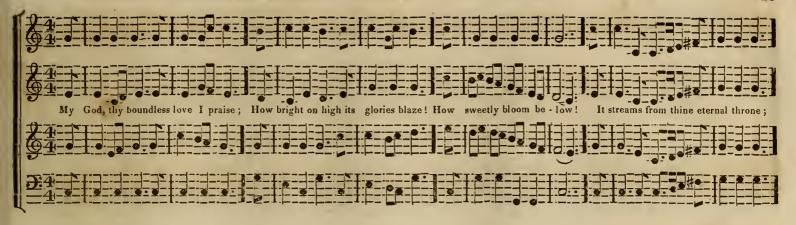


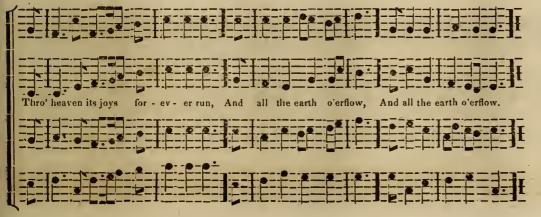












'Tis love that paints the purple morn, And bids the clouds, in air upborne, Their genial drops distil; In every vernal beam it glows, And breathes in every air that blows, And glides in every rill.

It robes in cherful green the ground,
And pours its flowery beauties round,
Whose sweets perfune the gale;
Its bounties richly spread the plain,
The blushing fruit, the golden grain,
And smile on every vale.

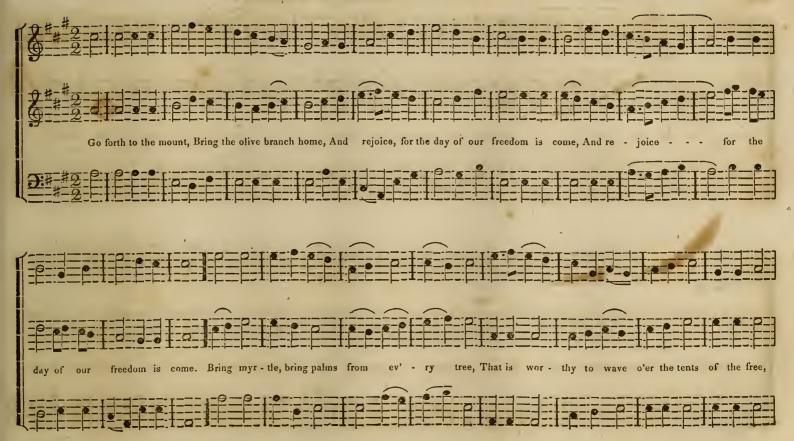
But in thy word I see it shine
With grace and glories more divine,
Proclaiming sins forgiven;
There faith, bright cherub, points the way,
To realms of everlasting day,
And opens all her heaven.

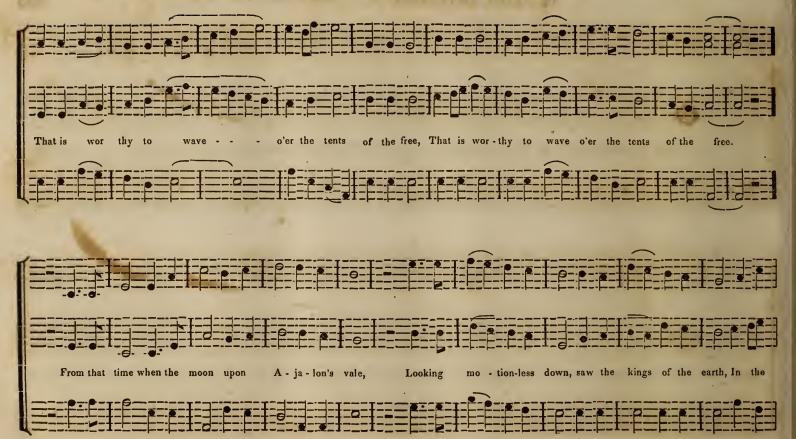


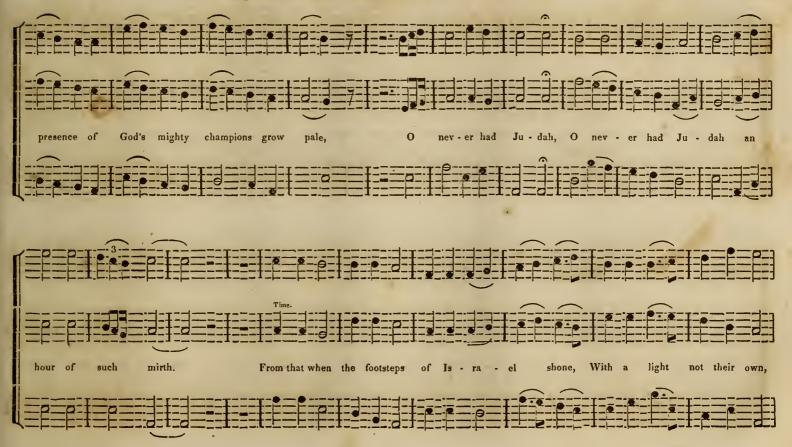
If thou hadst bid thy thunders roll, And lightnings flash to blast my soul, I still had stubborn been: But mercy has my heart subdued, A bleeding Saviour I have viewed, And now, I hate my sin.

Now, Lord, I would be thine alone; Come, take possession of thine own, For thou hast set me free; Released from sin, -at thy command See all my powers in waiting stand, To be employed by thee.

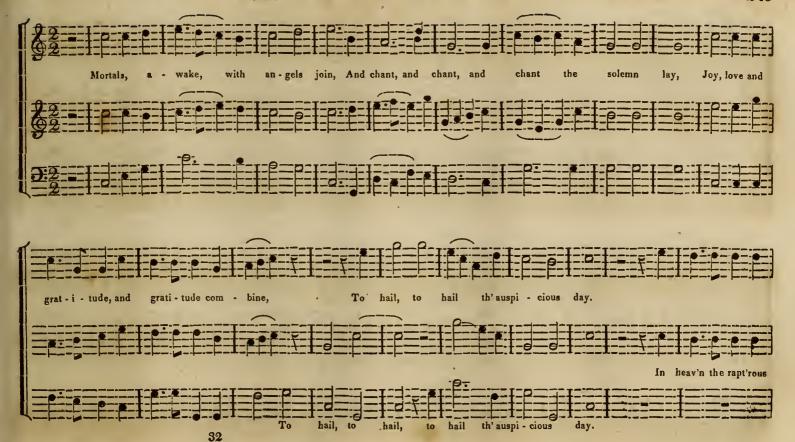
[This beautiful Hymn is by Newton. We take it from "Church Psalmody."]





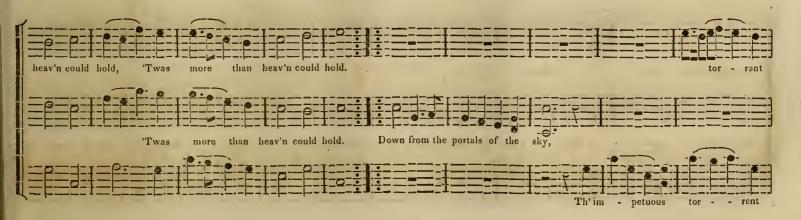








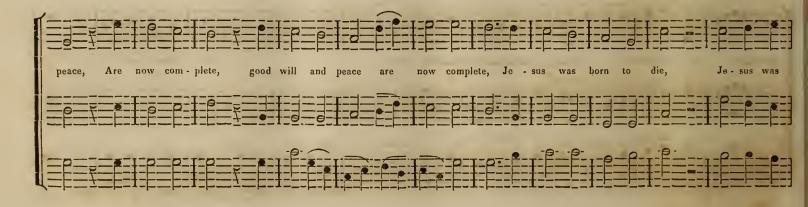


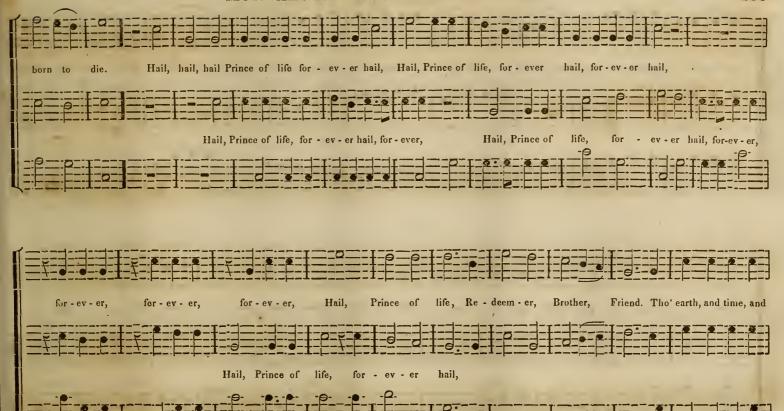


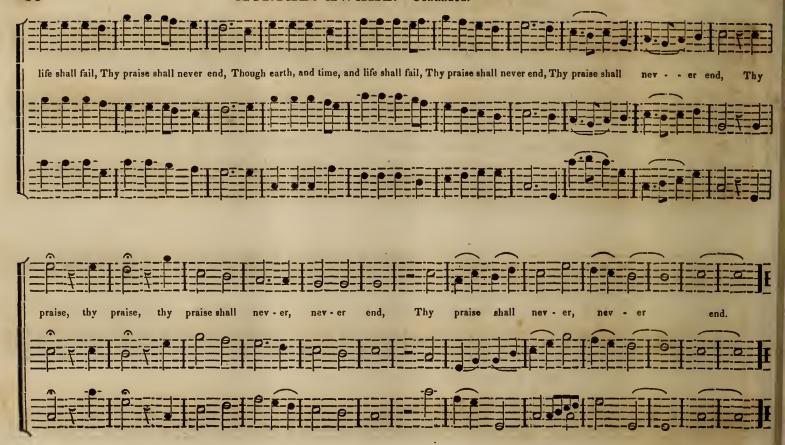






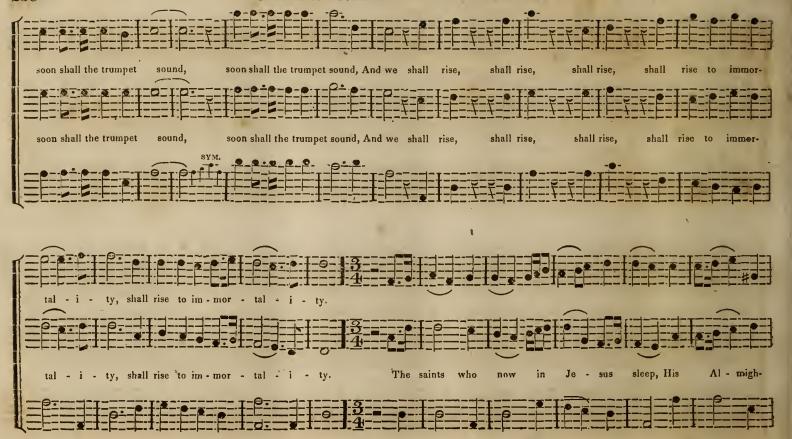


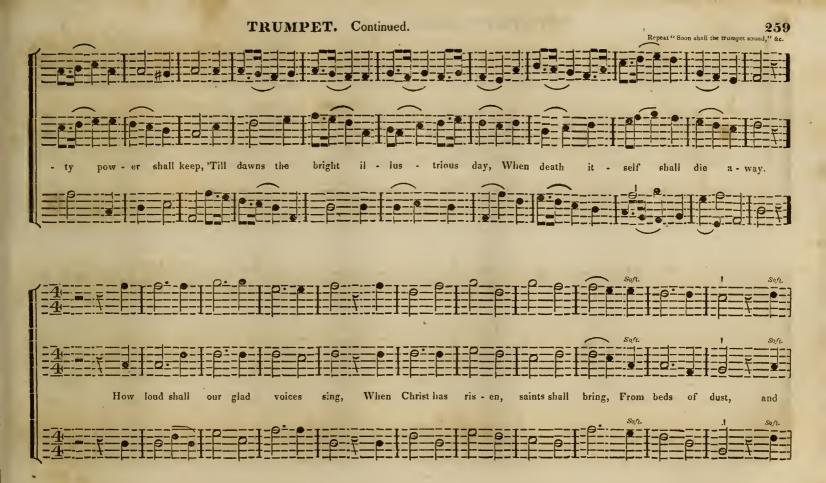




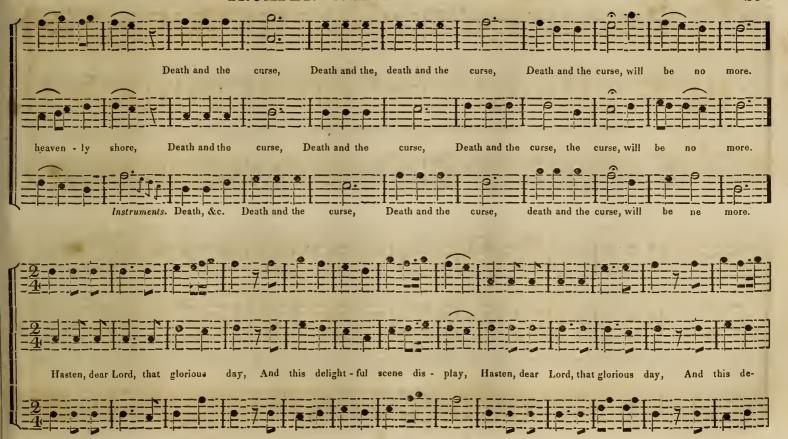


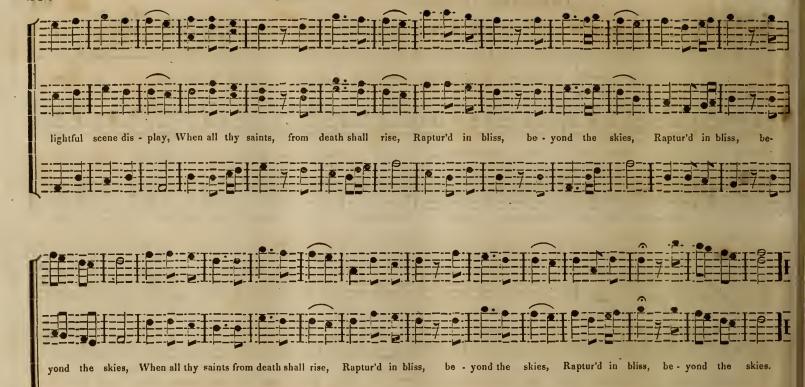
TRUMPET. Continued.

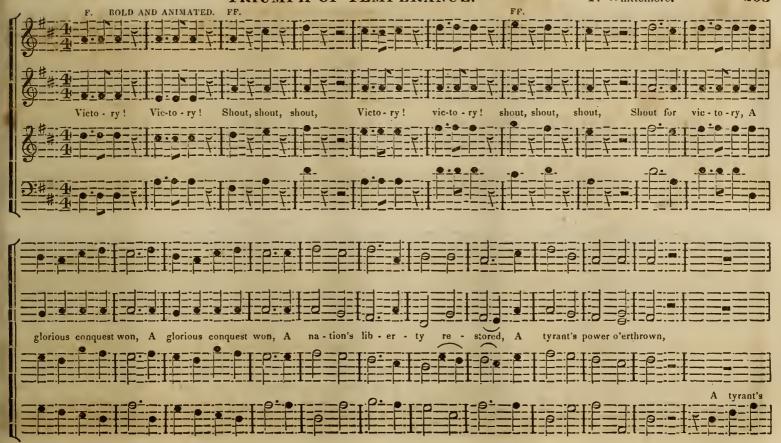


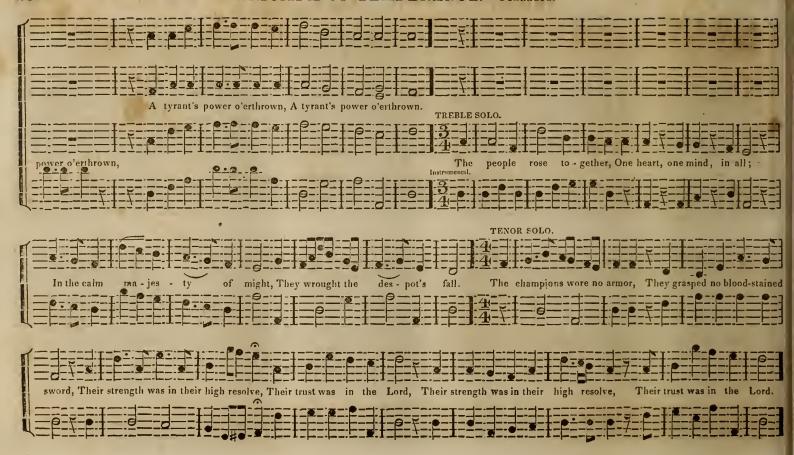


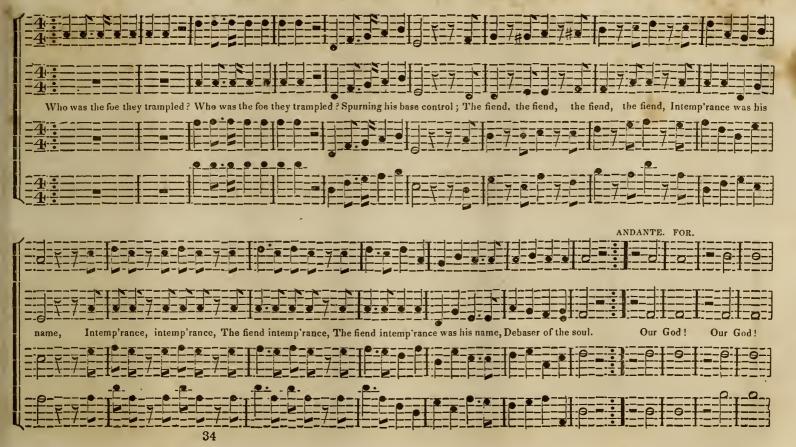


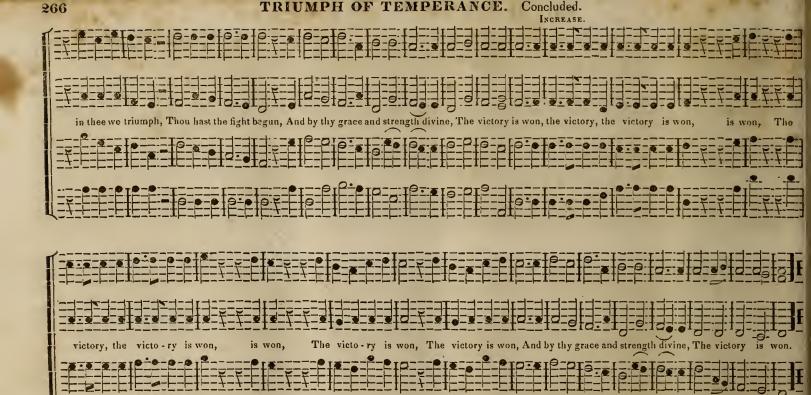


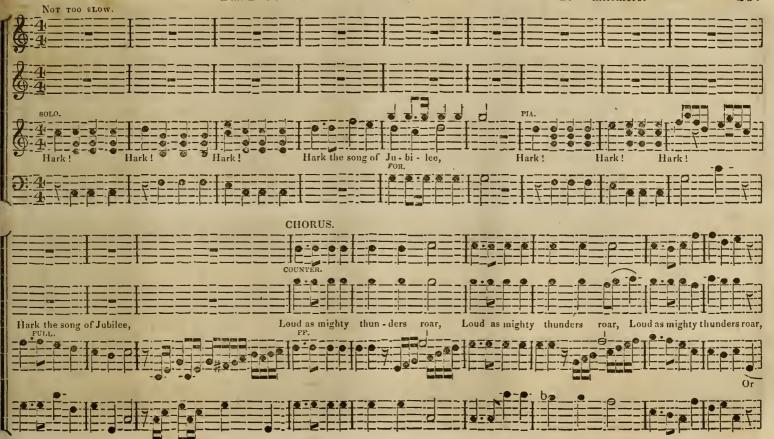




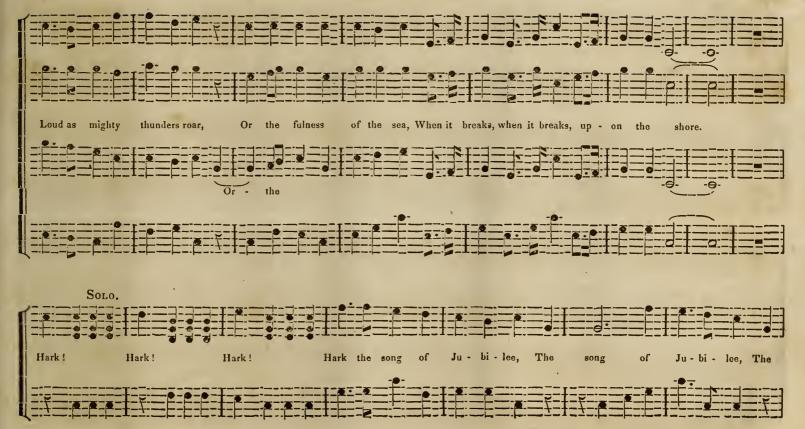




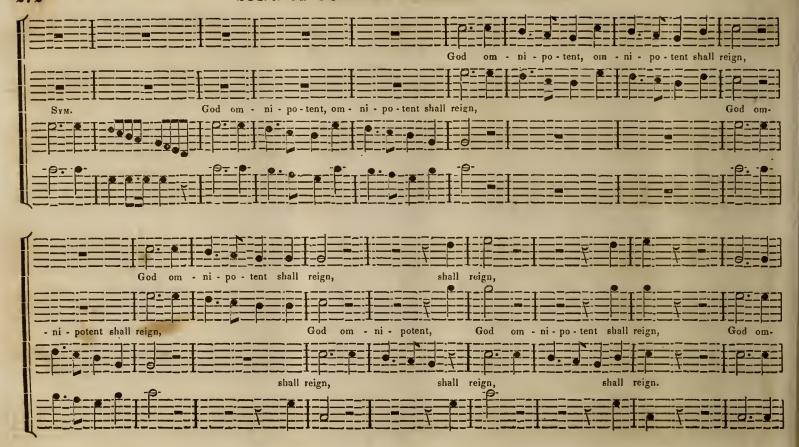


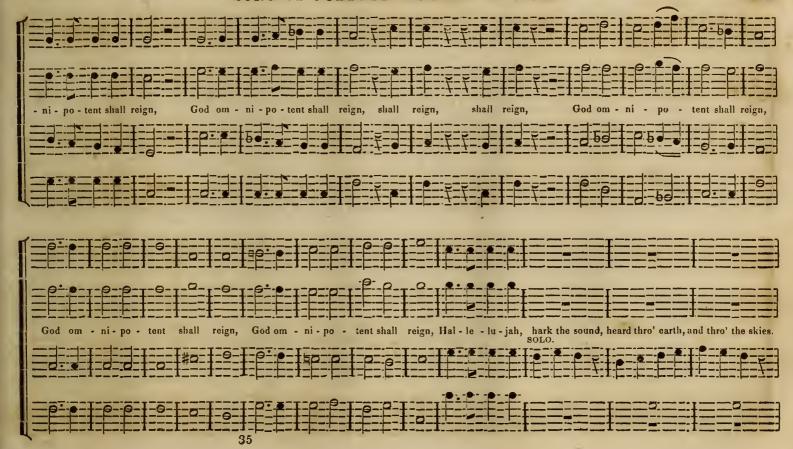












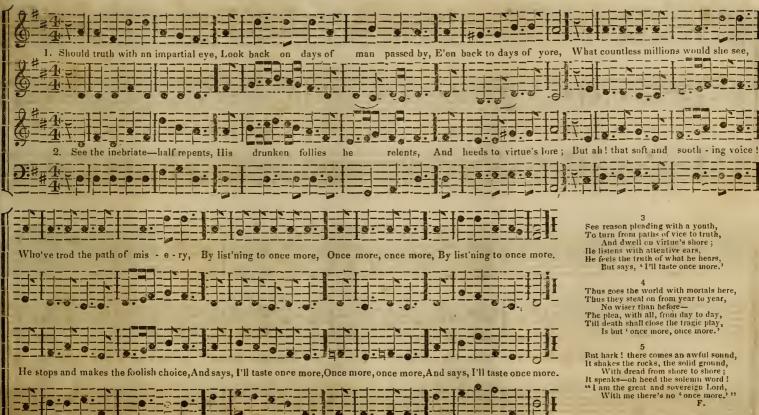








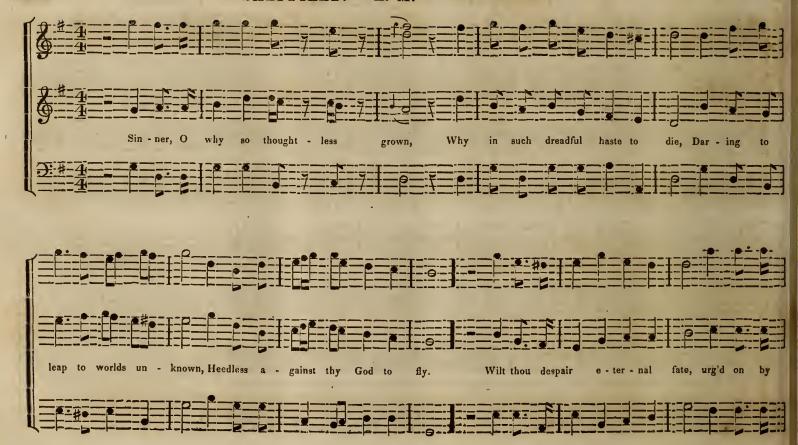


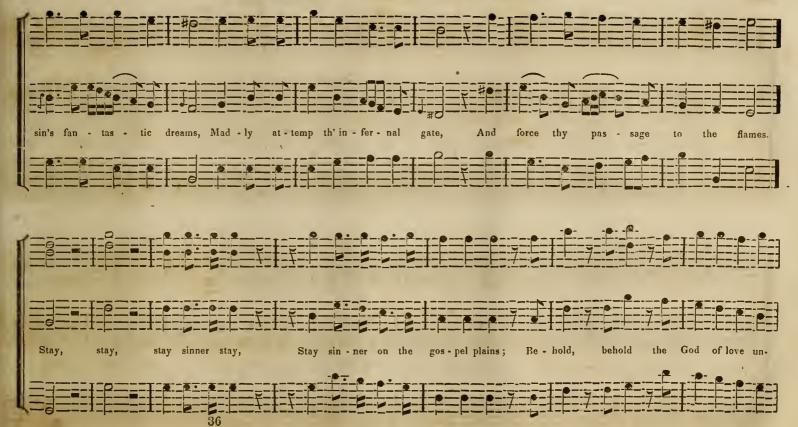


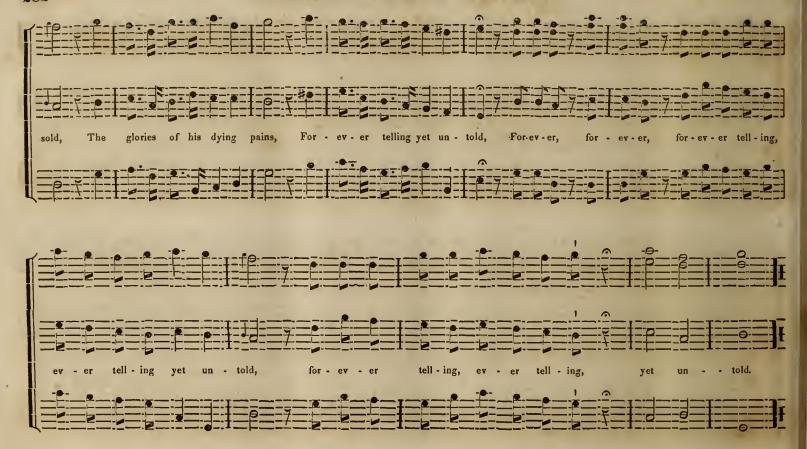
See reason pleading with a youth, To turn from paths of vice to truth, And dwell on virtue's shore; He listens with attentive ears. He feels the truth of what he hears, But says, 'I'll taste once more,'

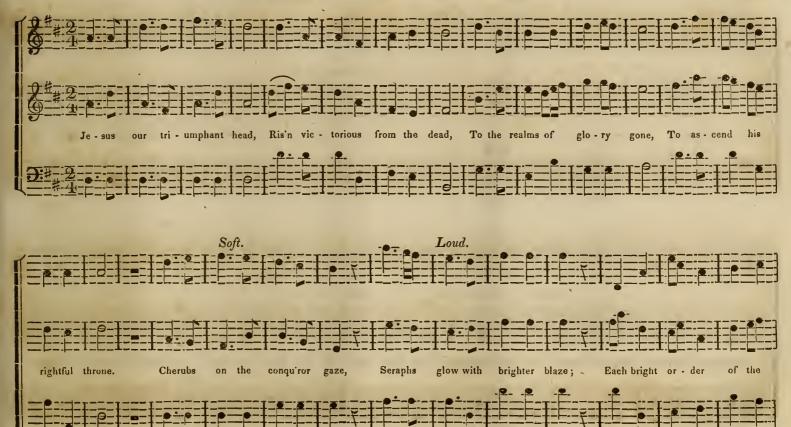
Thus goes the world with mortals here, Thus they steal on from year to year, No wiser than hefore-The plea, with all, from day to day, Till death shall close the tragic play, Is but 'once more, once more.'

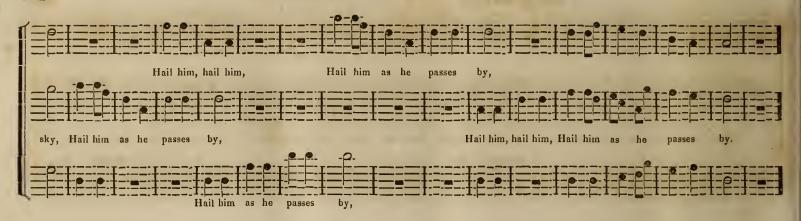
But hark! there comes an awful sound, It shakes the rocks, the solid ground, With dread from shore to shore; It speaks-oh heed the solemn word ! "I am the great and sovereign Lord, With me there's no 'once more,' "2



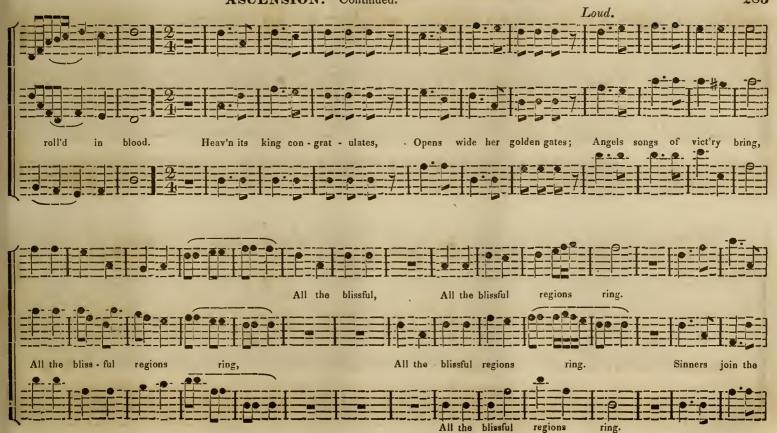


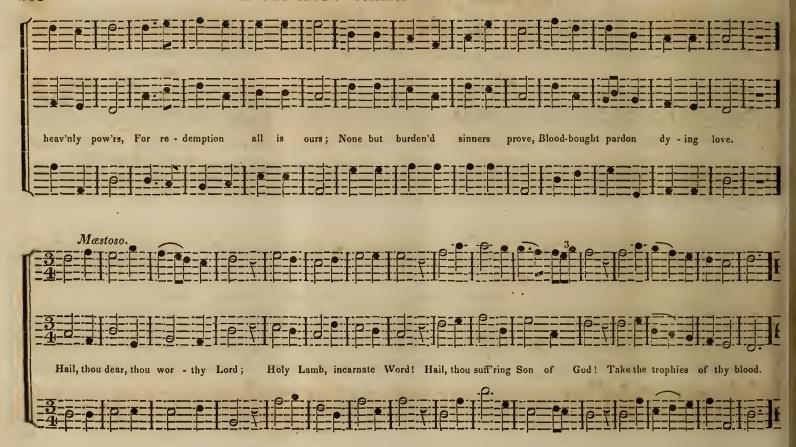


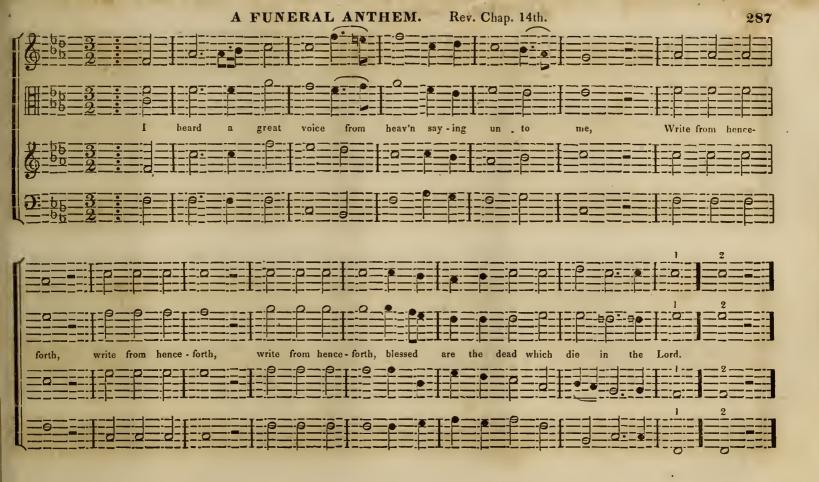


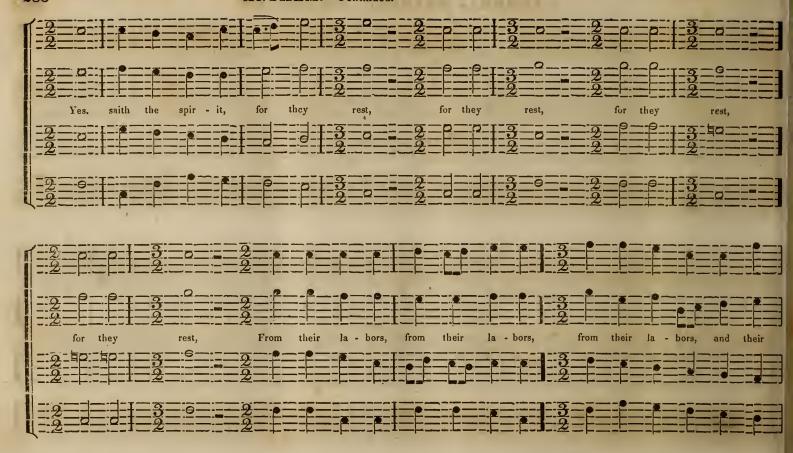


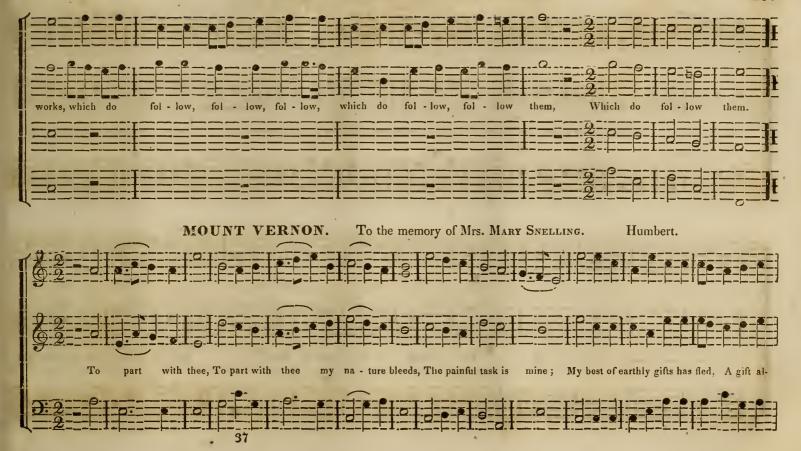




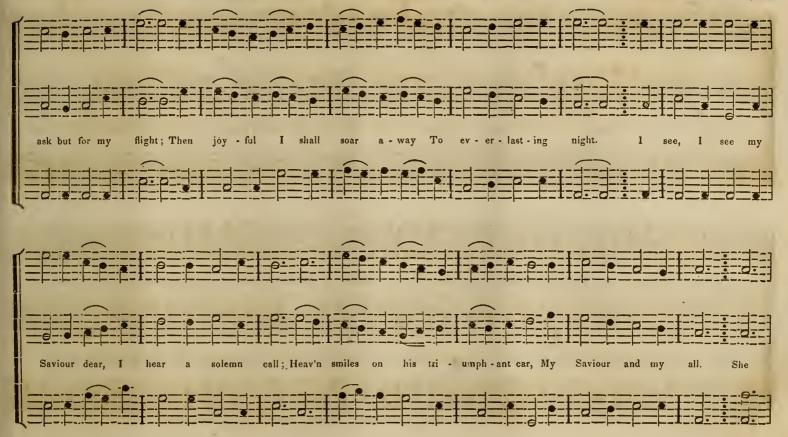


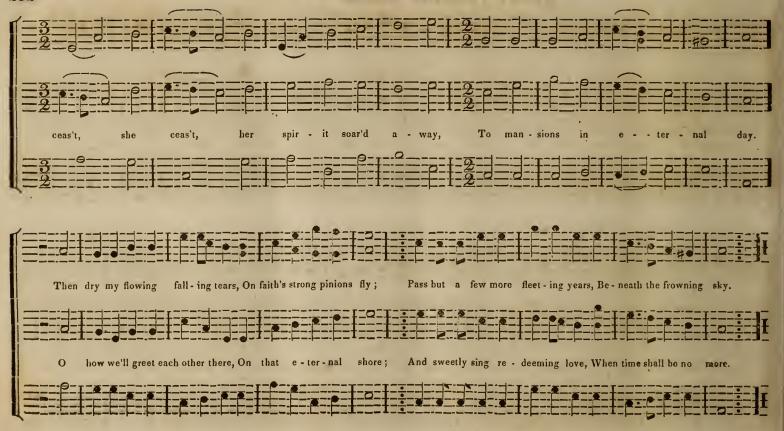


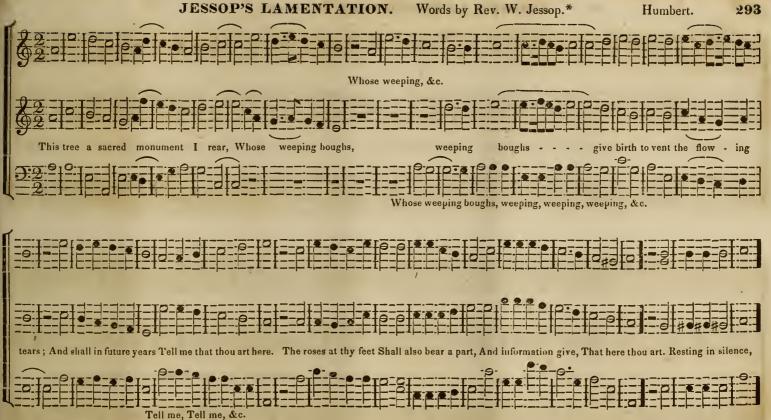








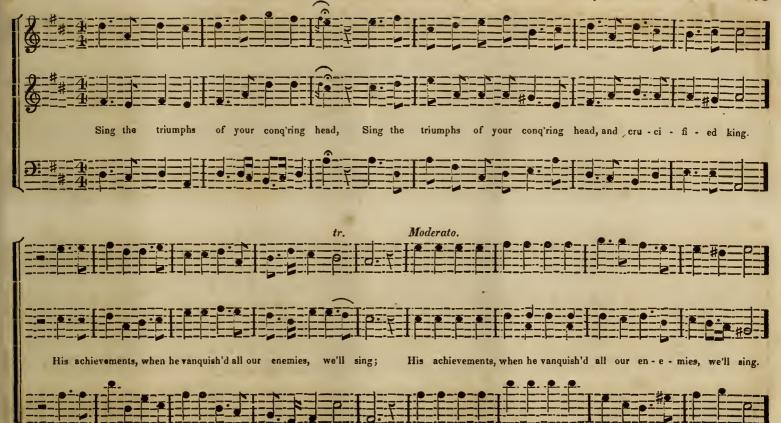




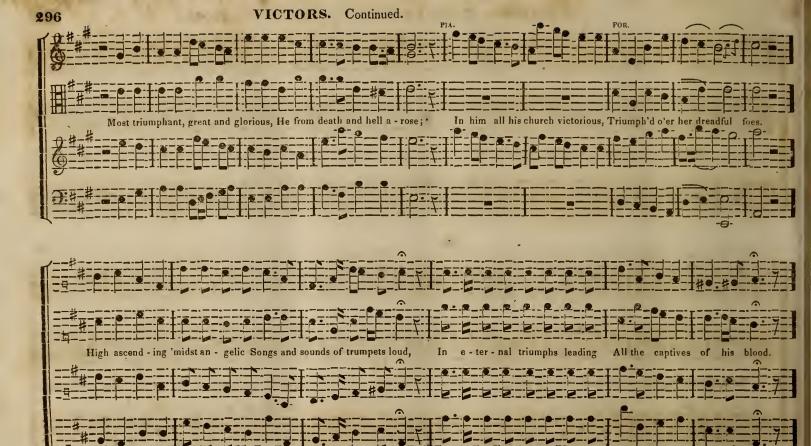
^{*} Occasioned by the death of his sister, on whose grave he planted a weeping-willow and a rose-bush, and inscribed these lines.

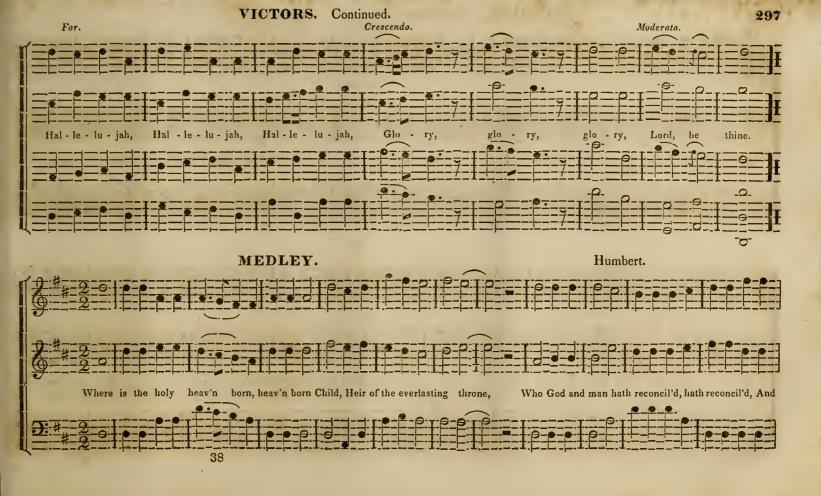


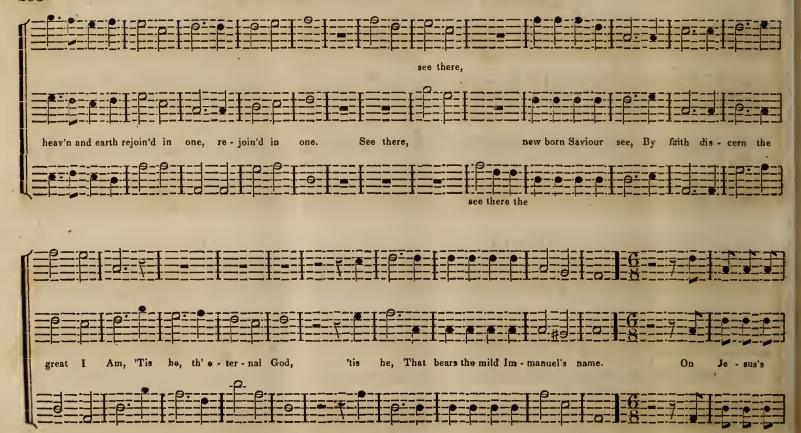


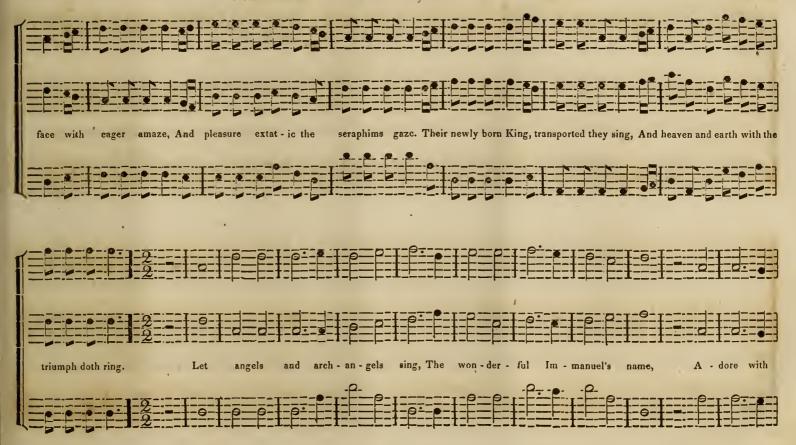


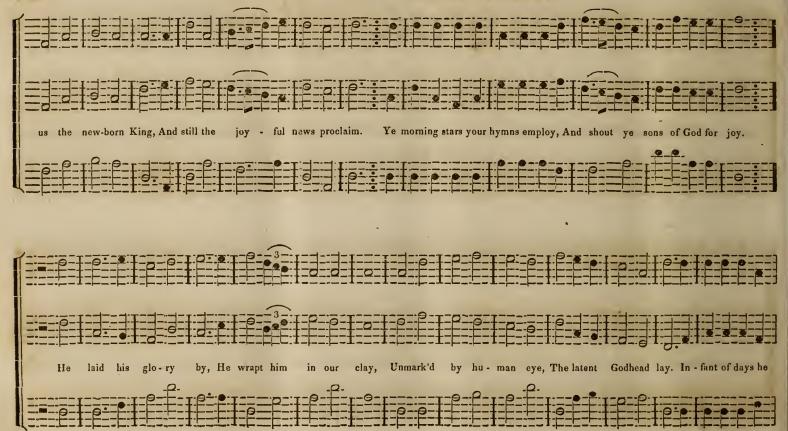
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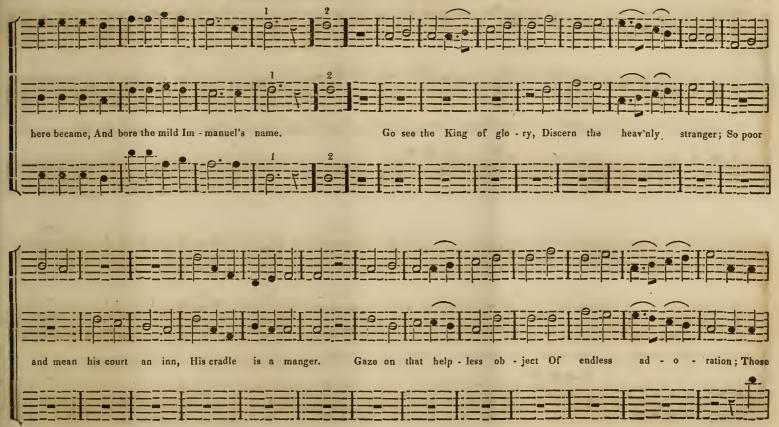


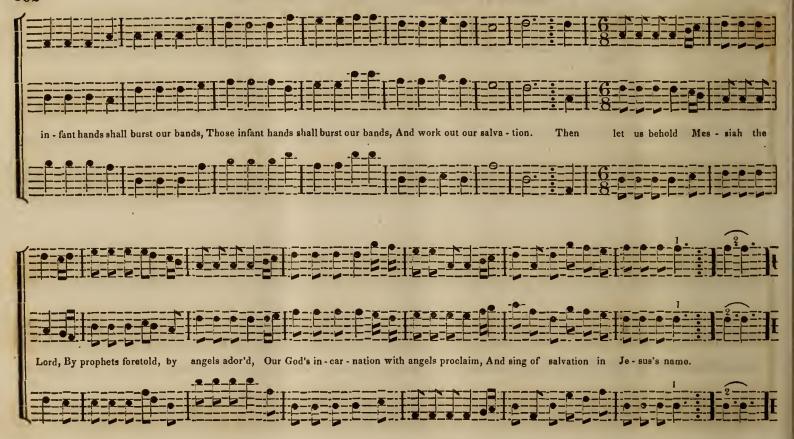


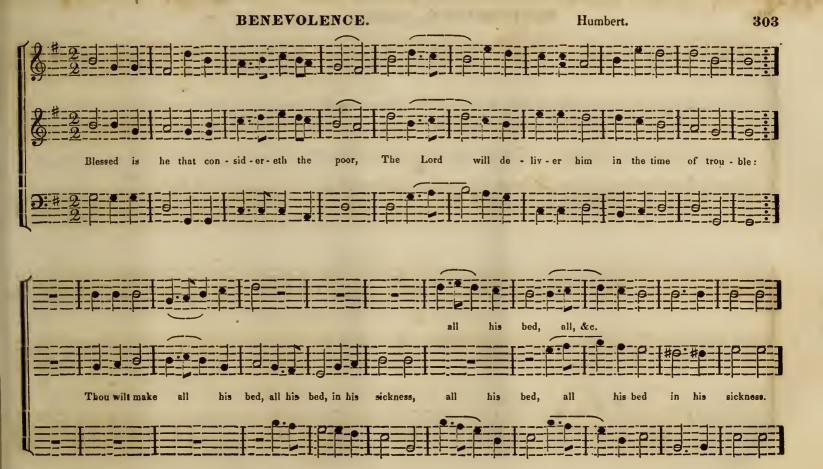


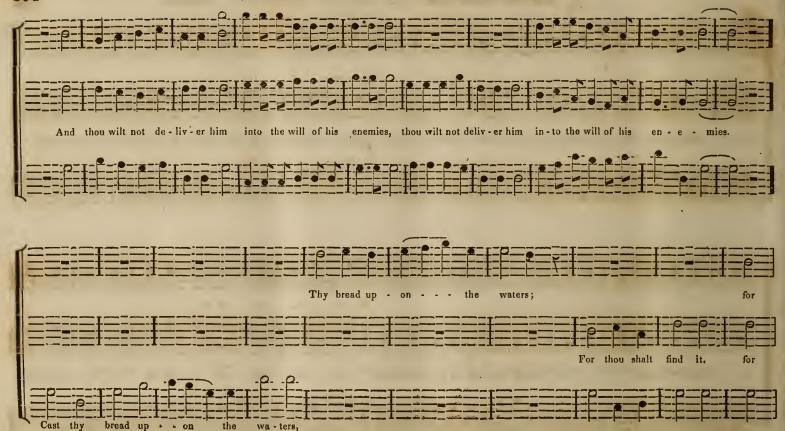


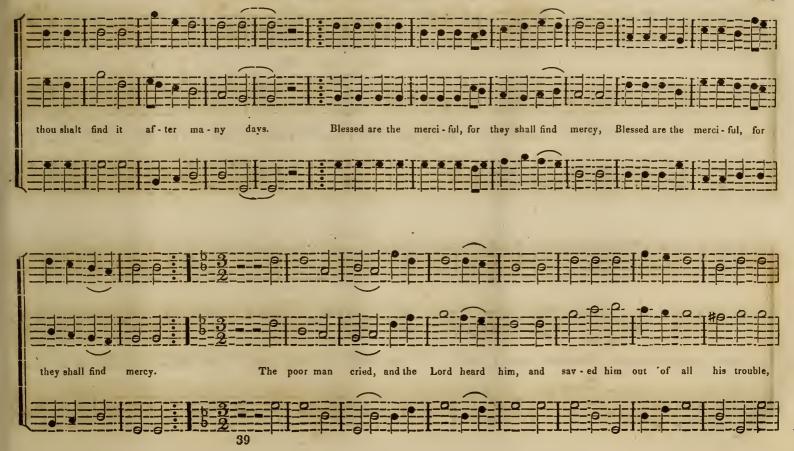






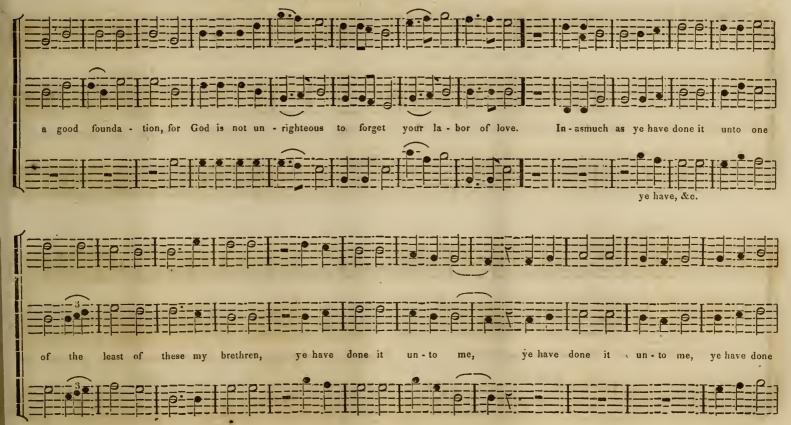




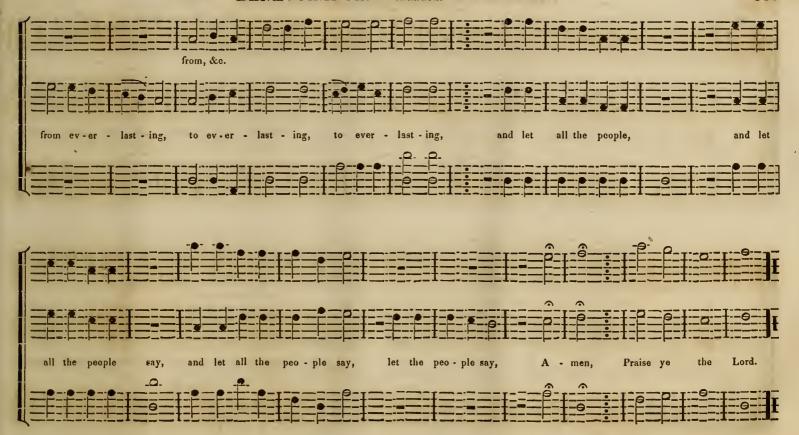




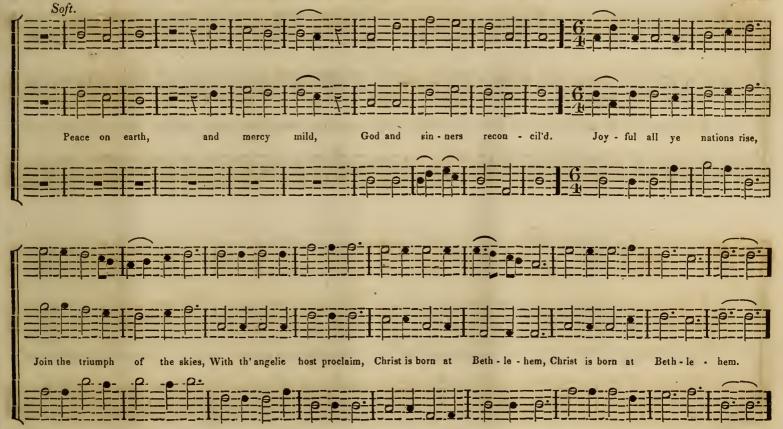




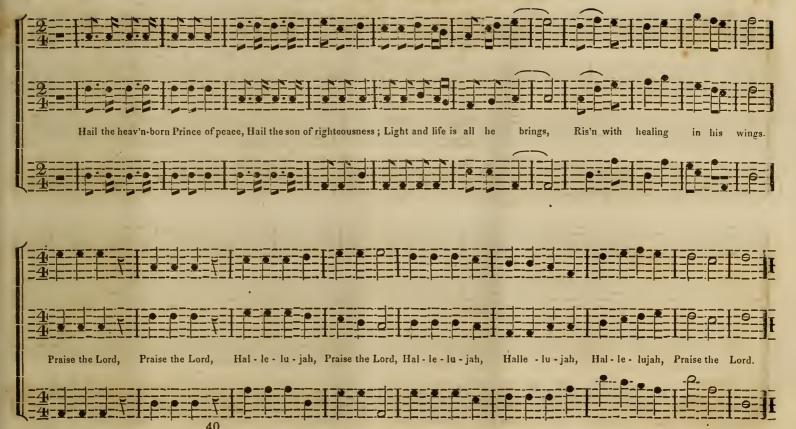




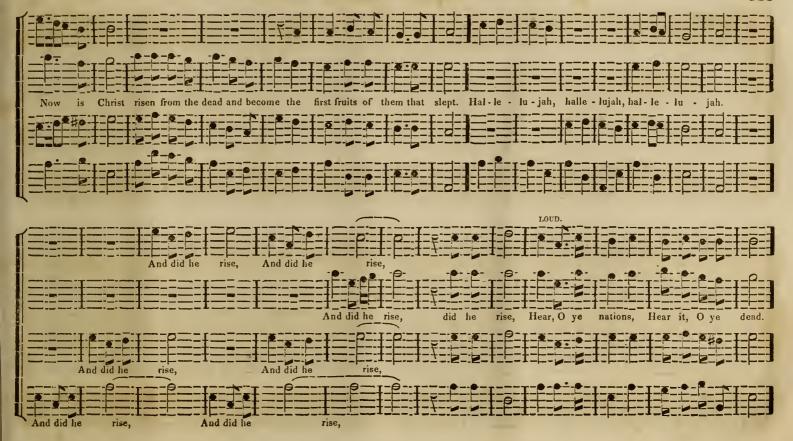


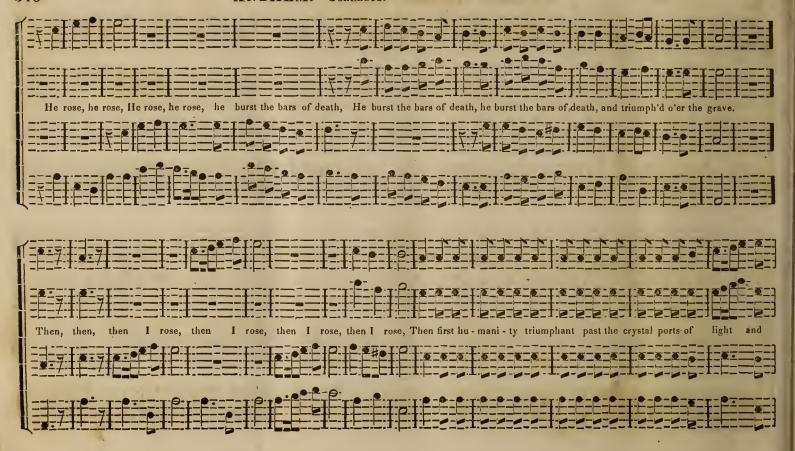


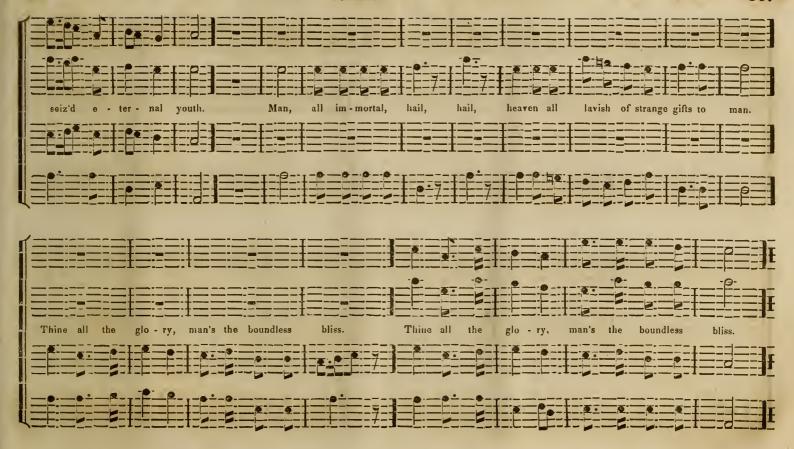


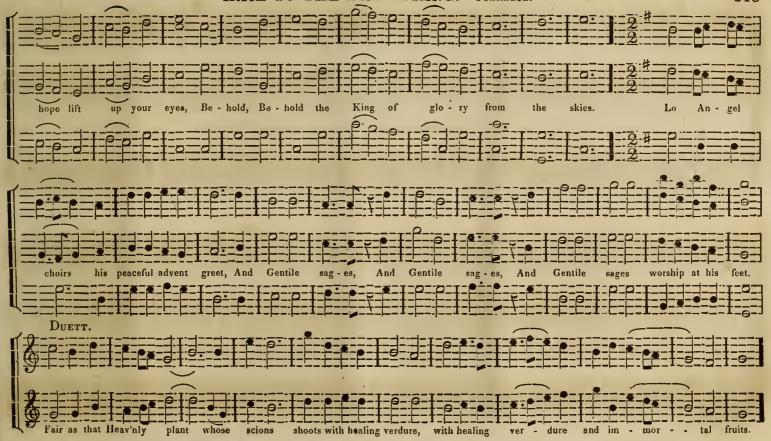


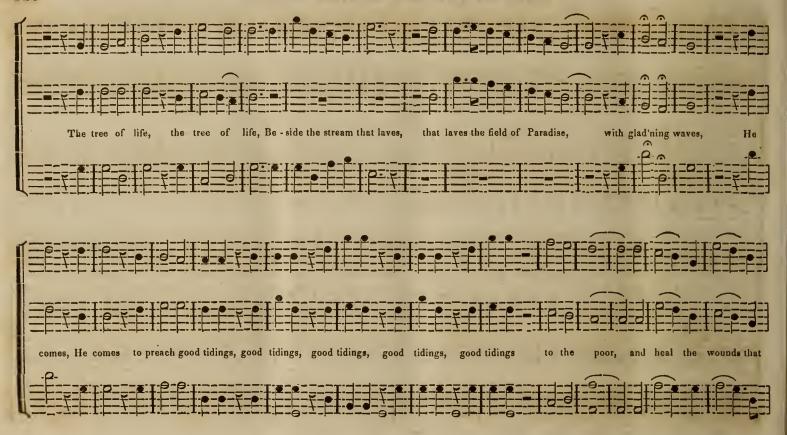


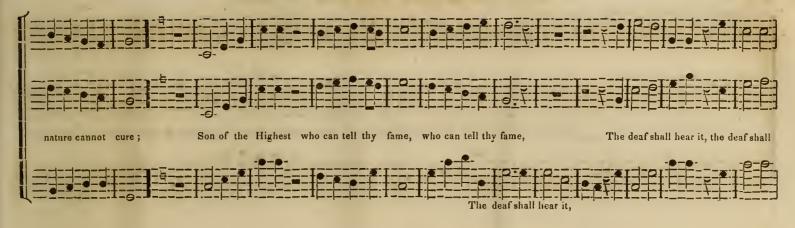


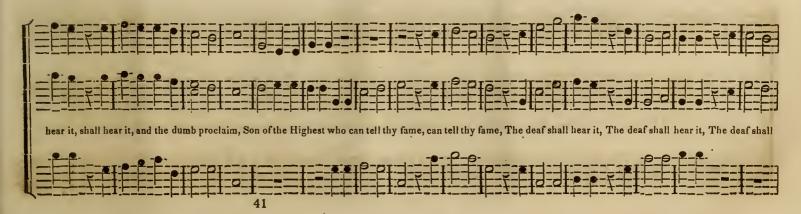




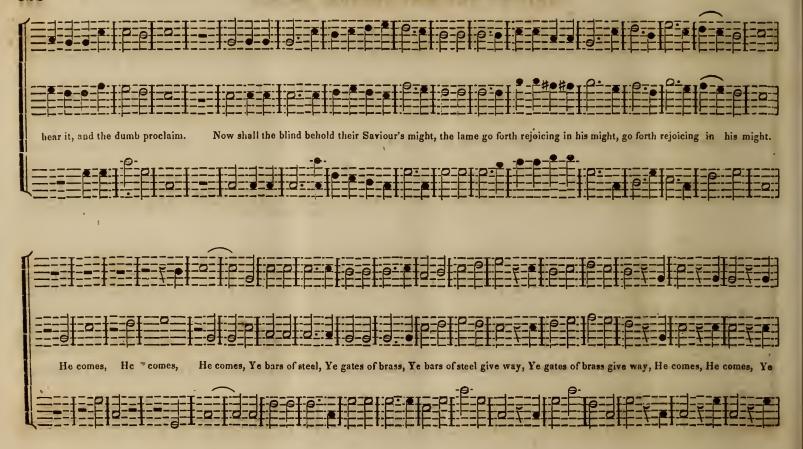


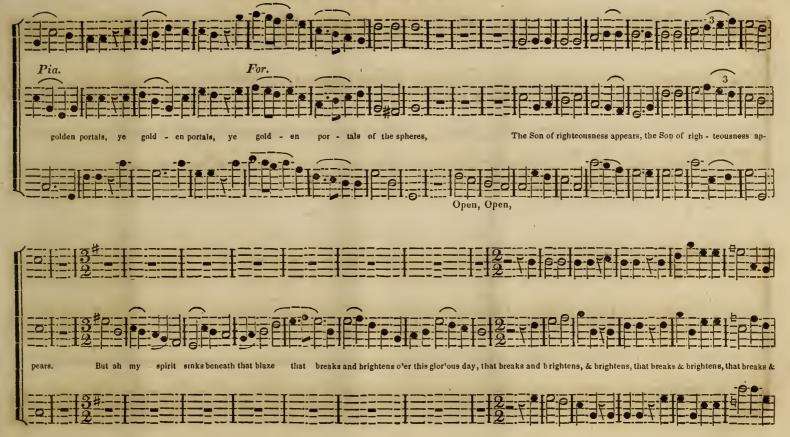


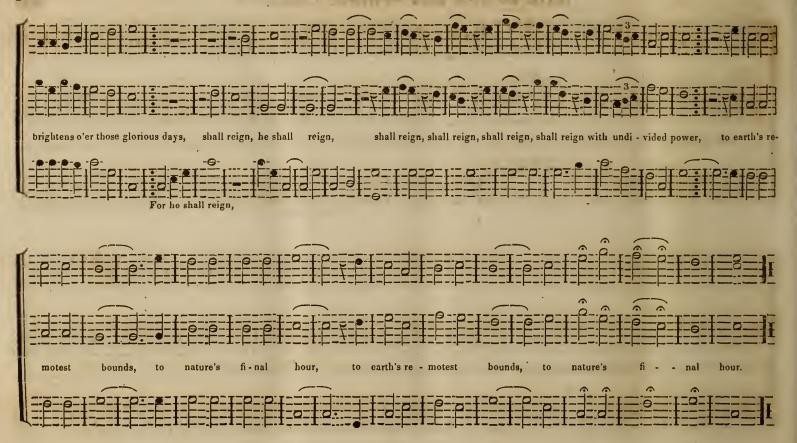


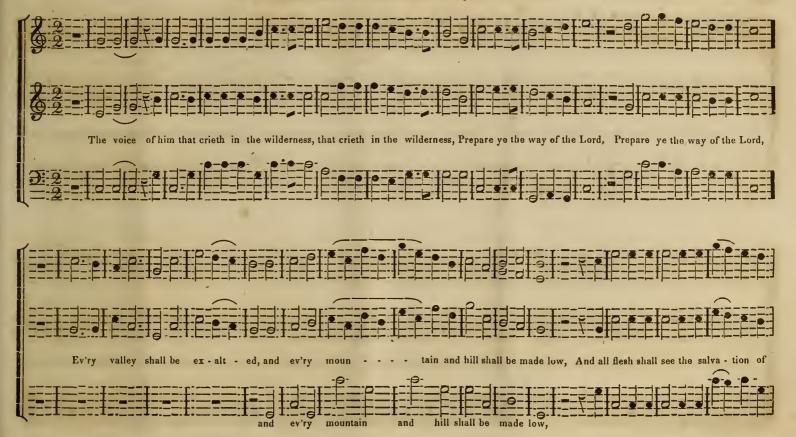


HAIL TO THE DAY SPRING. Continued.

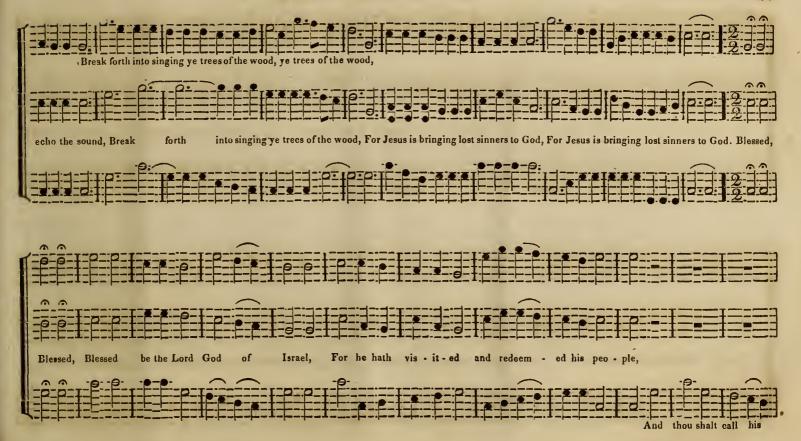


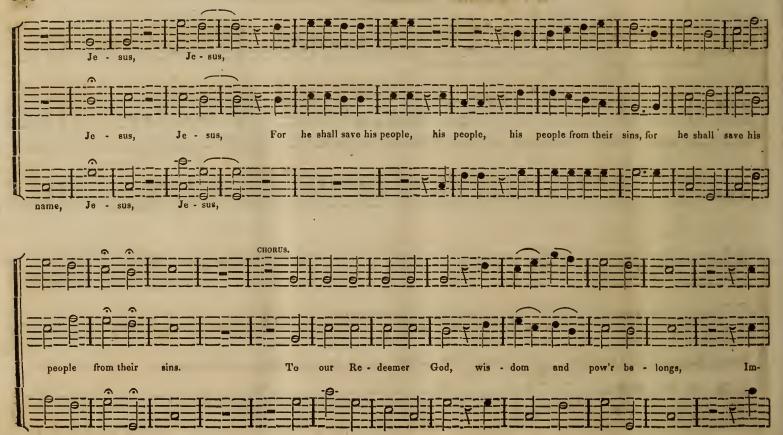


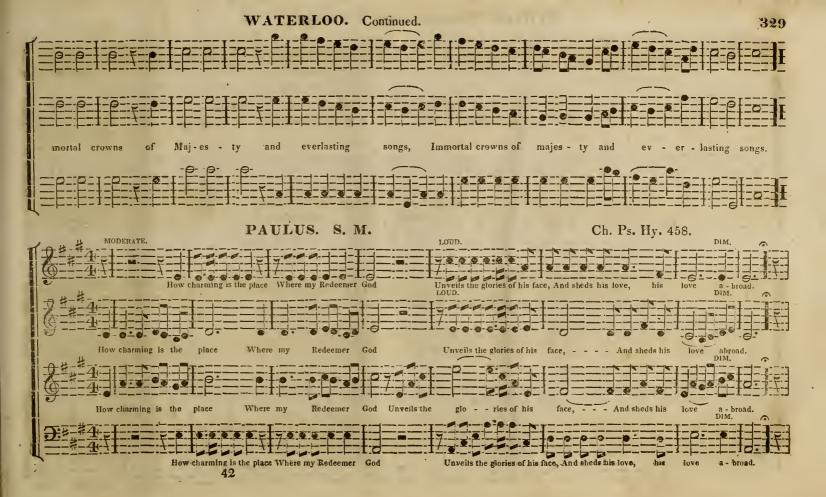


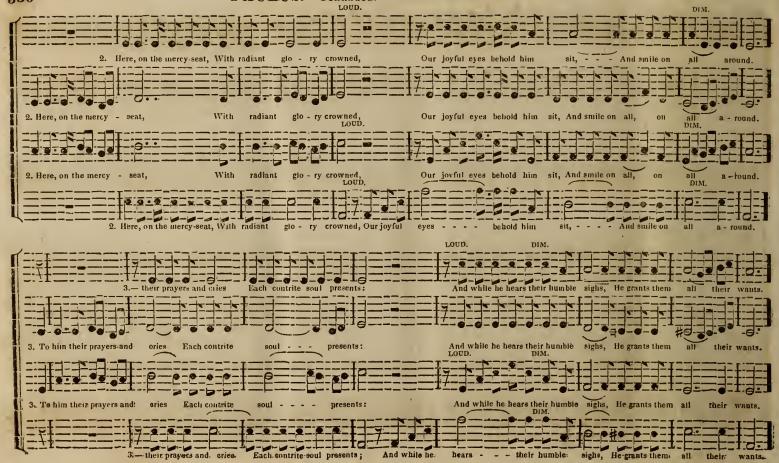






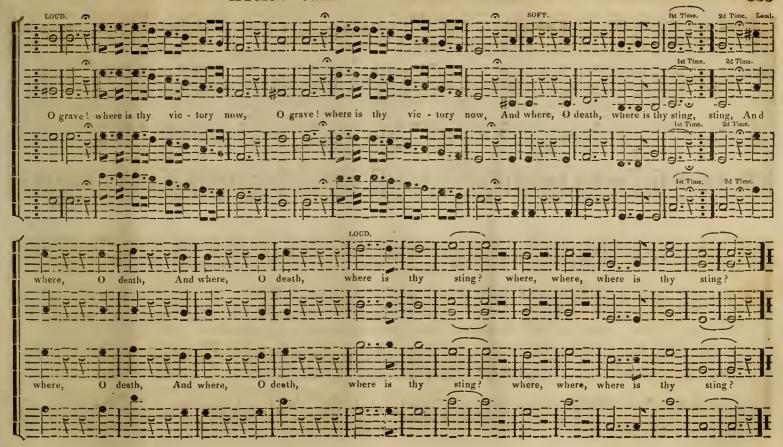


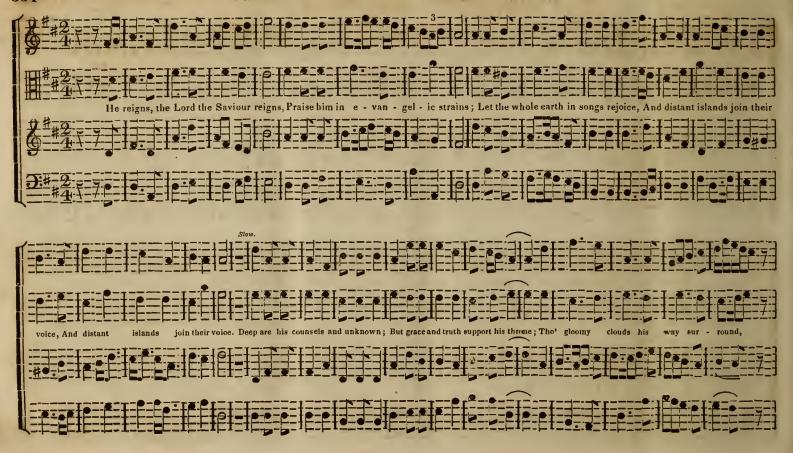




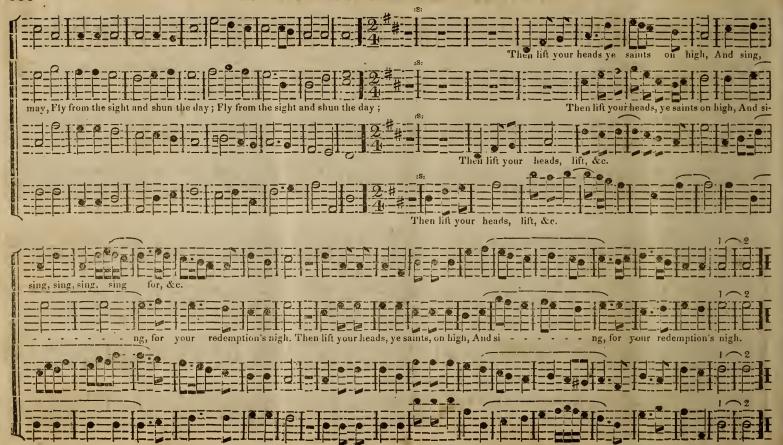












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^{*} Tunes with this mark, not before published



