



THE
First Morning in May.

Words by J. F. WALLER, LL.D.

Music by HUMPHREY J. STARK, Mus. B.

VOICE. *p*

PIANO. *Allegretto vivace. p*

1. The
 2. The
 3. Ripe

cres.

faint stars are pa - ling at dawn of the day, The com - ing of
 o - dour of vio - lets is fresh on the air, The haw - thorn is
 au - tumn is rich with its grain and its fruit, Hoar win - ter is

cres.



sun-light is flush-ing the sky; There's mu-sic of winds as they
sheet-ed with blos-soms of white, The pas-tures are sil-vered with
cheer-y though rain and snow fall, The young spring is burst-ing with

shake the light spray, And flut-ter of wings.....
dai-sies so fair, And gold-en with cow
bud and with shoot, But May-day brings sum

..... as the lark mounts on high,.....
- - slips and prim-ros-es bright,..... At the dawn-ing of
- - mer, the fair-est of all,.....

cres. *rit.* *tempo.*

day— at the dawn-ing of day, When the sun wakes the world, the first

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system features a vocal line with lyrics: "morn-ing of May, When the sun wakes the world,..... the first morn - -". The vocal line is marked with *rit.* at the beginning and end, and *ad lib.* in the middle. The piano accompaniment includes chords and arpeggiated figures. The second system is divided into two parts: "1st and 2nd verses." and "last verse." The lyrics for the first two verses are "- - ing of May." and "May." respectively. The piano accompaniment for the first two verses is marked *tempo.* and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The final measure of the second system is marked *rit.* and includes the instruction *colla voce.*



"IN CHANCERY."—POPULAR PAPERS ON ENGLISH LAW.

BY A SOLICITOR.



AMDEN and other learned authors have said that the Chancery had its name originally from "certain bars laid one over another cross-wise, like a lattice, wherewith it was environed to keep off the press of people, and not to hinder the view of those officers who sat therein; such grates or cross-bars being by the Latins called *cancelli*."* In the Chancery there were formerly two powers or courts, the one "ordinary," the other "extraordinary." The former was a common law court, called the "petty-bag side," and its proceedings were according to the unwritten law and the statutes of the realm; and the latter was a court of equity, proceeding according to equity and good conscience. The common law side was altogether abolished or fell into disuse many years ago, and the modern Court of Chancery (now

called the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice) is, or was till quite lately, purely a court of equity, and had its origin as follows:—

It appears by the Saxon laws of Edgar's reign, that there was then a power vested in the king to moderate the rigour of the law according to equity and good conscience; and a similar law existed in the time of Canute, the Dane. The Court of Chancery, as a fixed court, however, did not arise before the reign of Richard II., for Lord Coke says that the first decree in Chancery was made in the cause, John de Windsor *v.* Richard le Scrope, in 1394. The equity side of the Court of Chancery—or, in other words, "the Court of Chancery," till recently existing—is believed to have begun in Edward III.'s reign. When the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench ceased to be ambulatory, and became settled in a certain place (in the fourth year of Edward III.), the king committed to his Chancellor, together with the charge of the Great Seal, "his only legal, absolute, and extraordinary pre-eminence of jurisdiction," &c. But the writ or proclamation, 22 Edw. III., directed to the Sheriffs of London, seems to have given it an establishment; for the king commanded that all business, relating as well to the common law of the kingdom as to such by special grace cognisable by him, should be prosecuted

* Sir Edward Coke, on the other hand, traces the word to the Chancellor, who takes his name, *Cancellarius*, from his cancelling the king's letters-patent when granted contrary to law, which is the highest point of his jurisdiction.