

that you and the other party agree to oppose the Doctor. Again, "His piety as a christian; his habits as a pastor; his intelligence as a minister, gave assurance that the service would be well-performed by his hand. *All this is the case so far as the main object of the pamphlet (Rev. Mr. Wilkinson's) is concerned.*" The reader will please observe that the piety, habits and intelligence of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson is the case so far as Class Meetings, as a condition of membership, is concerned! *Be a useful . . .* Page 6.—"You certainly are less acquainted with Mr. Wesley's writings than I thought you were, or (say and) than you ought to be." The rest of the sentence is very clumsy. Page 7.—"The burden of proving the latter, rests with you my friend, and I assure you your attempt would be the commencement of a hopeless task." The attempt to prove, would be the task, not its commencement. The next phrase, "He called for no alteration in the disciplinary usage for the Church there (the United States) is that," &c., and yet the sentence will be mine; indeed it is so badly constructed that it cannot be mended. Next phrase.—"This one fact (the fact that Mr. Wesley introduced no change in the discipline) is fatal to your argument drawn from such a source, and must therefore be abandoned." Soft-head had drawn no argument from such a source; but mark! the very fact so triumphantly wielded to demolish the argument, must be abandoned! Page 8.—"As to your proposition and its application, &c., I must say it erinces." The two are an it. Pages 8 and 9.—"Have you not read, &c." "If so, has it not occurred to you," &c. How could it if he had not read? Page 9.—"But if they are compelled to feed and rule, are the members to be held by no obligation but that of their own good pleasure," &c. Pleasure is not an obligation. Same page.—"The Apostle viewed the conduct of such absentees in a strong light." "Strong light" is not strong disapprobation. Light shines upon good as upon bad actions. Page 10.—"To surrender them, &c., would apart from their important use, be an act for recklessness and folly of which I trust we are not capable." This phrase is exceedingly rich.

1st.—Leaving "their important use" out of the question, it would be an act for (of) recklessness and folly to surrender them! Now as they are only valuable because of "their important use" it strikes me that retaining them apart from it, would be the act of recklessness and folly.

2nd.—"An act for recklessness and folly." One expects either a comparison to be instituted between this act of folly, and other acts of folly, or an assertion that it would be without precedent in the annals of folly; but Mr. Borland has a way of rounding off his sentences quite peculiar to himself, and which in his judgment is so correct, that woe be to the dog that larks at it.

The same page, "but those rather whose spirituality is fearfully below par," the rather indicates only that the folks "below par" are more inclined to the change advocated by Soft-head, than the others, or that they are more likely of the two classes to desire such a change. Same sentence "who do not wish to be dogged into subjects for which they have no relish, &c." How could they wish to be dogged into such subjects? (Note) by dogged did you mean bounded? well nobody likes to be bounded. Page 11, (let the reader mark the following), "And yet because their views are antagonistic to the counsels of Infinite Wisdom they are to act accordingly!" they are to act according to the Counsels of Infinite Wisdom because their views are antagonistic to Infinite Wisdom!! I pass over other errors to come to the following, "and because our Church wisely appoints them (Class meetings) we must according to your theory leave it perfectly optional as to whether our members shall attend them or not." Because the Church appoints them they are to be neglected, was this Soft-head's theory?

I stop digging in this mine although the other lodes (pages) are equally rich in gems.

In your letter you insinuate that I had prepared my own with great care, but I may as well tell you that I have seldom written in such haste. I say this to account for having overlooked so many errors in the Dialogue.

I shall now give a very brief attention to the "Review." A few of its "elegancies" as general samples are all I can offer, the rest my readers can pick out for themselves.

GEMS FROM THE REVIEW.

1st Paragraph. "I have both seen it and read it. One it in excess, "he having sent me a copy of it for that purpose." Of it superfluous; "for that purpose;" you state two purposes. Then it was useless to say that it had been sent for the purposes of being seen and read, as everybody knows that letters are usually sent that they may be read. Paragraph 2, "a tumult of vindictive feelings have plunged him," &c. That's great perversity, for where the plural should be used you employ the singular, and vice versa. Same paragraph, "plunged him into a position." People are not plunged into positions, nor are they plunged into positions, but they may be placed in positions. Same paragraph, "done considerable." Tittlebat Titmouse rediculous. Paragraph 3, "will they fail to discern that while he smooths them with one hand he stabs them with the other." Reverend Sir, when they are stabbed they will not require to be informed of it by you.

I cannot pass over your amiable attempt to impose upon simple people, by representing me as the libeller of the Methodist Ministry. If I have taken you in hand it is because you richly deserve it, and I now promise you that I shall not relax in my honest efforts to do you justice. I have defended your "Order" by speech and by writing, and have received as my reward, the hearty thanks of many Methodists, both ecclesiastics and laymen. You yourself know, that I once used the *nom de plume* at foot of this letter, when, as the friend of the Wesleyan Ministers in Lower Canada, I rebuked one of their assailants, who, by the way, made you appear very small. The non-attendance at class meetings is a standing proof of the unreasonableness of the rule, and a close inquiry into the causes of absence would be resented by many members as a gross impertinence. Though you are a martinet, and have earned the sobriquet of "the fighting man of the District," you even would not undertake to "bound" or dragon into punctuality some members I wot of. If it were not an improper liberty I give the names of persons whom, while their Pastor, you never brought under discipline for absence from the class.

I perceive I have only got to your third paragraph and there are nineteen others. A first cursory perusal of the letter revealed over twenty errors, and as in the case of the Dialogue, I verily believe a second examination would show a great many more, but I have not time to waste upon the thankless task, so I shall just point out two or three more.

Paragraph 4, "Cobbett, &c., was satisfied with what the writings of those celebrities alone supplied." Did he never examine other writings, or did he fasten upon these as affording him peculiar satisfaction, just as you suppose I have done with respect to yours? If he had lived until now he would have found another celebrity who would have supplied him *ad nauseum*. Paragraph 7, "Here's an Ellipsis with a vengeance." Mr. Wesley never designed his Societies should become an organized Church, but ever remain an integral portion of the Episcopal "Church." Before "ever remain" the words "on the contrary he intended that they should" can hardly be dispensed with, still I would not have alluded to the omission if you had not gone into ecstasies about one of my own ellipses. The last batch of blunders I shall serve up in the following, and although the word jargon has offended you mightily, I cannot help saying that more disgraceful jargon than is contained in the two subjoined sentences has seldom if ever been put in type.

"Further, that circumstances which he could not control, arose in the conduct of ungaily and persecuting ministers of that church towards the members of his societies, and which, he apprehended, would lead to the very separation he was so anxious to prevent. Foreseeing, especially towards the close of his life, that little probability remained of his Societies being recognized and treated as a portion of the Church of England; or, that were they even so treated, they would have the spiritual culture bestowed upon them which they needed; and therefore, that that which he had labored against, viz: a separate church organization, would be necessitated—he to some extent provided for it, by enrolling a deed in Chancery; one important end of which being, to give the conference of his preachers such a legal Status that when the thing forced became a necessity, they might be in circumstances to meet it."

I admit that in my first letter I used very plain language in speaking of your writings, but in the science of vituperation I candidly confess you are vastly my superior. If you had studied grammar as diligently as you seem to have hunted up terms of reproach and contumely you would not have had the mortification of being held up to public gaze as a mere pretender. I close this communication with a vocabulary of