draws from the service, Mr. Lodge tells us that "the disappointment was of immense value to the American people at a later day, and there is something very instructive in the early revolt against the stupid arrogance which England has always thought it right to display towards this country. She has paid dearly for indulging it, but it has seldom cost her more than when it drove Washington from her service and left in his mind a sense of indignity and injustice." Here and throughout the volume whatever is done amiss by the English Government, or even by an individual Englishman, is ascribed to "England," and given as a specimen of the character of the British nation. The biographer, we may remark in passing, lets the cat out of the bag with regard to the motives of Washington for joining the rebellion. Undoubtedly the order as to the relative rank of regulars and provincials was wrong; and yet in this very volume is abundance of proof that it was not out of unison with Colonial feeling. In the Revolutionary War, the Americans, as Mr. Lodge himself remarks, were always apt to give European officers rank above their own. Lee, for example, we are told was much overrated, because he was an English officer among a Colonial people. Presently we come upon this paragraph: "He (Washington) also made warm friends with the English officers and was treated with consideration by his commander. The universal practice of all Englishmen was to behave contemptuously to the colonists, but there was something about Washington which made this impossible. They all treated him with the utmost courtesy, vaguely conscious that beneath the pleasant, quiet manner there was a strength of character and ability such as is rarely found; and that this was a man whom it was unsafe to offend." Discourteous behaviour to colonists was the universal practice of Englishmen: in the instance before us they behaved with perfect courtesy; that, being Englishmen, they should have done right from right motives is impossible; therefore the only way of explaining their conduct is to assume that they were actuated by fear!