

terms of commendation in his Royal Highness's despatches; particularly his gallantry at the battle of Cateau on the 26th of April, 1794, and in the general attack made on the French posts on the 17th of May following. He also took an active and distinguished part in conducting the retreat through Holland, and was wounded before Nimeguen on the 27th of October 1794.

Shortly after his return to England he was sent with an expedition to complete the deliverance of the French West India islands from the power of the republican government, and to reduce to obedience the insurgents in the islands of St. Vincent and Granada. In this service he had distinguished success; he took Grenada,—obtained possession of the settlements of Demarara and Essequibo,—completed the capture of St. Lucia and St. Vincent,—and afterwards reduced the Spanish colony in the island of Trinidad, and placed it under the dominion of the British crown. In the mean time he had been appointed to the colonelcy of the Princess Royal's dragoon guards, and created a Knight of the Bath; and in November, 1796, he was removed to the command of the Scots Greys. His distinguished merit was also rewarded with the appointment of lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight; and the government of Forts George and Augustus; also the appointment of commander-in-chief in Ireland, and afterwards in Scotland.

In 1799 he was selected to command the first division of the Anglo-Russian army destined to attempt the deliverance of Holland from the power of France; and in effecting a landing on the 27th of August,—in repulsing the troops assembled to oppose him,—and in gaining possession of the forts of the Helder, which was followed by the surrender of the Dutch fleet, he evinced the abilities of a consummate general, and the valour of an hero. He was also successful in the action of the Zyp on the 10th of September. After the arrival of the Duke of York, he commanded a division under His Royal