

bodied. He served the following campaign with the Duke of York's army in Flanders, and, returning to England during the winter, was appointed aide-de-camp to the King, with the rank of colonel in the Army. In May, 1799, he was appointed by His Majesty to remain at the head-quarters of Marshal Suwarroff's army in Italy, where he continued until the beginning of 1801, and was present at several battles which took place during that period. In July, 1801, he proceeded to Egypt, and returned in January, 1802. In April, 1803, his Lordship sailed for India as governor of Madras, where he displayed a wise and liberal policy, as well as skill on military subjects, and was promoted to the rank of major-general in 1805. In January, 1808, he returned to England, and was appointed in August, to the staff of the army under Lieut.-General Sir H. Burrard, in Portugal; he was afterwards employed on an important mission to the Supreme Junta in Spain. He subsequently joined the army under Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, and at the battle of Corunna he commanded a brigade, (Fourth, Forty-second, and Fiftieth regiments,) which occupied one of the most important points in the position, and highly distinguished itself.

In 1809 Lord William Bentinck again proceeded to Portugal, and held an appointment on the staff of Lord Wellington's army with the local rank of lieut.-general and was, soon afterwards, appointed Minister at the court of Sicily and commander-in-chief of His Britannic Majesty's forces in that island. In 1810 he was appointed colonel of the Twentieth Light Dragoons, and was promoted, in 1811, to the rank of lieut.-general. The line of policy adopted by his