

- Armistice between Great Britain and Holland, February 10.
 Ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America, September 3.
- 1784 The city of London wait on the king with an address of thanks for dismissing the coalition ministry, January 16.
 The great seal stolen from the chancellor's house in Great Ormond-street, Mar. 24.
 The ratification of the peace with America arrived April 7.
 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland, May 24.
 The memory of Handel commemorated by a grand jubilee, at Westminster-Abbey, May 26.
 Proclamation for a public thanksgiving, July 2.
 Mr. Lunardi ascended in a balloon from the Artillery-ground, Moorfields, the first attempt of the kind in England, September 15.
 The bull-seats abolished in Spain, except for pious or patriotic uses, by edict, November 14.
- 1785 Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies went from Dover to Calais in an air balloon, in about two hours, January 7.
 A treaty of confederacy to preserve the indivisibility of the German empire, entered into by the king of Prussia, the electors of Hanover, Saxony, and Mentz, May 29.
 M. de Roüer and M. Romain ascended at Boulogne, intending to cross the channel; in twenty minutes the balloon took fire, and the aeronauts came to the ground and were killed on the spot.
 The toll was taken off Blackfriars bridge, June 22.
 The preliminaries of peace were signed between the emperor and Holland, at Paris, September 20.
 The above powers signed the definitive treaty, and a treaty of alliance between France and the Dutch, on the 16th of November.
 Dr. Seabury, an American missionary, was constituted bishop of Connecticut, by five non-juring Scotch prelates, Nov.
- 1786 The king of Sweden prohibited the use of torture in his dominions.
 Cardinal Turlone, high inquisitor at Rome, was publicly dragged out of his carriage by an incensed multitude for his cruelty, and hung on a gibbet fifty feet high.
 Commercial treaty signed between England and France, September 26.
 471,000 l. 3 per cent. stock transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian soldiers lost in the American war, at 30l. a man, Nov. 21.
 Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, presented Dr. White of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Provost of New York, to the archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated bishops for the United States. They were consecrated Feb. 4, 1787.
- 1787 Mr. Burke at the bar of the house of lords, in the name of all the commons of Great Britain, impeached Warren Hastings, late governor-general of Bengal, of high crimes and misdemeanors, May 21.
 The king, by letters patent, erected the province of Nova Scotia into a bishop's see, and appointed Dr. Charles Inglis to be the bishop, Aug. 11.
- 1788 In the early part of October, the first symptoms appeared of a severe disorder, which afflicted our gracious sovereign. On the sixth of November they were very alarming, and on the thirteenth a form of prayer for his recovery was ordered by the privy council.
- 1789 His majesty was pronounced to be in a state of convalescence, February 17; and to be free from complaint, February 26.
 A general thanksgiving for the king's recovery, who attended the service at St. Paul's, with a great procession, April 23.
 Revolution in France, capture of the Bastille, execution of the governor, &c. July 14.
- 1790 Grand confederation in the champ de Mars, July 14.
- 1791 In consequence of some gentlemen meeting to commemorate the French revolution in Birmingham on the 14th of July, the mob arose and committed the most dangerous outrages for some days on the persons and properties of many of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, burning and destroying meeting-houses, private dwellings, &c. Peace and security were at length restored by the interposition of the military power.
- 1792 The definitive treaty of peace was signed between the British and their allies, the Nizam and Mahrattas on one part, and Tippoo Sultan on the other, March 19th, by which he ceded one half of his territorial possessions, and delivered up two of his sons to lord Cornwallis, as hostages for the fulfilment of the treaty.
 Gustavus III. king of Sweden, died on the 29th of March, in consequence of being assassinated by Ankerstroom.