

- 1780 The pretended Protestant Association, to the number of 50,000, go up to the House of Commons, with their petition for the repeal of an act passed in favour of the Papists, June 2.
- That event followed by the most daring riots in the city of London and in Southwark, for several successive days, in which some Popish chapels are destroyed, together with the prisons of Newgate, the King's Bench, the Fleet, several private houses, &c. These alarming riots are at length suppressed, by the interposition of the military, and many of the rioters are tried and executed for felony.
- Five English East Indiamen, and fifty English merchant ships, bound for the West Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, August 8.
- Earl Cornwallis obtains a signal victory over general Gates, near Camden, in South Carolina; in which above 1000 American prisoners are taken, Aug. 16.
- Mr. Laurens, late president of the Congress, taken in an American packet, near Newfoundland, September 3.
- General Arnold deserts the service of the Congress, escapes to New York, and is made a brigadier-general in the royal service, Sept. 24.
- Major André, adjutant-general to the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappan, in the province of New-York, October 2.
- Mr. Laurens is committed prisoner to the Tower, on a charge of high treason, Oct. 4.
- Dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies, by which great devastation is made in Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, and other islands, Oct. 3 and 10.
- A declaration of hostilities published against Holland, December 20.
- 1781 The Dutch island of St. Eustatia, taken by admiral Rodney and general Vaughan, February 3, retaken by the French, November 27.
- Earl Cornwallis obtains a victory, but with considerable loss, over the Americans under general Green, at Guildford, in North Carolina, March 15.
- The island of Tobago taken by the French, June 2.
- A bloody engagement fought between an English squadron under the command of admiral Parker, and a Dutch squadron under the command of admiral Zootman, off the Dogger Bank, August 5.
- Earl Cornwallis, with a considerable British army, surrendered prisoners of war to the American and French troops, under the command of general Washington and count Rochambeau, at York-town in Virginia, October 19.
- 1782 Trincomaleé, on the island of Ceylon, taken by admiral Hughes, January 11.
- Minores surrendered to the arms of the king of Spain, February 5.
- The island of St. Christopher taken by the French, February 12.
- The island of Nevis taken by the French, February 14.
- Montserrat taken by the French, February 22.
- The house of commons address the king against any further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, March 4; and resolve, that that house would consider all those as enemies to his majesty and this country, who should advise, or by any means attempt, the further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force.
- Admiral Rodney obtains a signal victory over the French fleet, under the command of count de Grasse, near Dominica in the West Indies, April 12.
- Admiral Hughes, with eleven ships, bent off, near the island of Ceylon, the French admiral, Suffrein, with twelve ships of the line, after a severe engagement, in which both fleets lost a great number of men, April 13.
- The resolution of the house of commons relating to John Wilkes, esq. and the Middlesex election, passed Feb. 17, 1769, rescinded May 3.
- The bill to repeal the declaratory act of George I. relative to the legislation of Ireland, received the royal assent, June 20.
- The French took and destroyed the forts and settlements in Hudson's Bay, August 24.
- The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar, Sept. 13.
- Treaty concluded betwixt the republic of Holland and the United States of America, October 8.
- Provisional articles of peace, signed at Paris between the British and American commissioners, by which the thirteen United American colonies are acknowledged by his Britannic majesty to be free, sovereign, and independent states, November 30.
- 1783 Preliminary articles of peace between his Britannic majesty and the kings of France and Spain, signed at Versailles, January 20.
- The order of St. Patrick instituted, February 5.
- Three earthquakes in Calabria Ulterior and Sicily, destroying a great number of towns and inhabitants, February 5, 7, and 28th.

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