

1813. June 5. After the capture of Fort George the troops of the United States invaded Canada, 4,000 strong, but their advance guard, 1,400 strong, were surprised in the night by 800 British who advancing with the bayonet defeated them at Stoney Creek, capturing two generals, four cannons and 120 men.
- June 19. United States military stores captured at Great Sodus.
- June 24. Lieut. Fitzgibbon, in charge of a stone house at Beaver Dam, about 17 miles from Fort George, being warned by Laura Secord, the wife of a Canadian militia man, that an attempt would be made from Fort George by Colonel Boerstler with some 400 men and two field pieces to destroy the house and its defenders, prepared for the emergency by posting two hundred Indians, who ambushed the enemy. A detachment of 150 men reinforced Boerstler, but Capt. Fitzgibbon and forty-seven men reinforced the Indians, surrounded the United States force and compelled its surrender. Five hundred and forty men capitulated to a British lieutenant with 260 Indians, militiamen and regulars. Mrs. Secord at great personal risk walked twenty miles through the forest to warn the British.
- July 4. Colonel Thomas Clark (British) with forty men surprised the United States Fort Schlosser and took it, re-crossing the river into Canada, with fifteen prisoners and a considerable quantity of stores and arms.
- July 31. United States forces visited York and set fire to several buildings, carrying off what stores they could find.
- July 31. Capts. Everard and Pring destroyed four United States vessels outside of Burlington.
- July 31. Col. Murray captured Plattsburg, the headquarters of the United States army of the north.
- August 2. Col. Proctor failed in an attempt to take Fort Stephenson on the Sandusky River.
- August 10. Running fight on Lake Ontario, the British capturing two United States vessels and driving the United States commander under the guns of Fort Niagara for shelter. The damage to the British vessels was a few shot-holes through the sails.
- August 20. General Hampton with 5,000 men entered Canada.
- September 10. Perry (United States) defeated Barclay on Lake Erie. Barclay lost 38 killed and 85 wounded out of a total of 650 men.
- October 1. United States forces repulsed at Four Corners.
- October 4. Harrison, (United States) pursuing Proctor retreating from Sandwich, captured Proctor's ammunition and stores.
- October 5. Harrison with 3,500 men defeated Proctor with 407 soldiers and 800 Indians at Moravian town. The celebrated Indian Chief, Tecumseh, was killed in this engagement. Harrison burned the town on the 6th.
- October 26. The French Canadian militia, led by Lt.-Col. de Salaberry and numbering 350, overwhelmingly defeated 3,500 United States troops under General Hampton at Chateaugay.
- "Believing themselves surrounded by forces far superior in numbers, the invaders became paralysed with fear and fled in disorder from an enemy whom they could not see, and who might close upon them at any moment. In this way Canadian pluck and strategy won a famous victory which saved the province of Lower Canada at a most critical moment of the war."—SIR JOHN BOURINOT.
- November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm. The invading United States force consisted of 2,000 regulars with six field pieces. British force under Col. Morrison numbered 680 regulars, 120 Canadian militia and 30 Indians, with three field pieces. British loss, 22 killed, 150 wounded and 15 missing. United States loss, 102 killed and 237 wounded. The United States General Covington was among the slain. After being defeated the United States army hastened back to their own country.
- December 11. United States General McClure abandoned Fort George, and after burning 149 houses in Newark and Queenston and compelling 400 women and children to seek shelter in the woods, crossed over to Fort Niagara on the United States side.
- December 18. Col. Murray (British) with 550 men crossed Niagara River and captured Fort Niagara, killed 65 men and made 344 prisoners, only twenty of the garrison escaping. The British loss was six killed and five wounded.
- December 19. General Riall (British) with 500 men crossed the river to Lewiston accompanied by 500 Indians. A skirmish took place between the Indians and a United States force, in which the latter lost eight men killed. The United States troops evacuated Lewiston, which was at once destroyed, as also were the villages of Youngstown and Manchester and Fort Schlosser, General Riall returning to Canada.