

- Hudson Bay Co., including all the present Province of Manitoba and 27 millions of acres more.
1812. 100 Scotch settlers went to Red River by way of Hudson Bay.
- War of 1812-15 between Great Britain and the United States.
- British Orders in Council were passed declaring a strict blockade of the European Coast from Brest to the Elbe; other Orders in Council connected with the blockade were subsequently passed. These affected seriously the trade of the United States, and with other causes produced a war which was declared by the United States on June 18, 1812, one day after the obnoxious Orders in Council had been repealed. If there had been cable communication in all probability there would have been no war of 1812-14.
- July 12. General Hull's force of 2,500 men crossed the Detroit River near Sandwich into Canadian territory.
- July 17. Fort Michillimackinac surrendered to Capt. Roberts commanding a British force of 193 men.
- August 5. Brownstown Village. British troops and Indians under Tecumseh ambushed the United States forces: killed 20 men and wounded 9, driving the enemy back, August 5. United States General Hull (Aug. 7th) retreated to Detroit.
- August 7. Rivière aux Canards. Col. Cass with United States troops was sent forward to take a bridge; made three several attempts, July 15, 19 and 24, but was repulsed on each occasion.
- Lieut. Rolette attacked and captured a convoy of bateaux and boats of the United States on their way from Niagara to Detroit.
- August 19. Hull surrendered Detroit to Brock. 2,500 prisoners, 33 cannon, 2,500 stand of arms and large quantities of military stores taken by the Canadians.
- September 16. United States forces repulsed at Presque Isle.
- September 21. Gananoque raided by United States' force.
- October 13. United States troops under Van Rensselaer crossed the Niagara River to Queenston. They were repulsed and defeated, losing 90 killed, 100 wounded and 900 made prisoners. The British loss was about 130 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The British General Brock was killed.
- November 10. Kingston bombarded by United States forces.
- November 20. United States General Dearborn with about 2,000 troops attacked Odelltown but was driven back to Champlain by Major de Salaberry.
- November 28. United States forces repulsed near Fort Erie.
1813. January 22. Col. Proctor (British) with 500 soldiers and 800 Indians defeated United States General Winchester at Frenchtown, capturing the commander and 405 of his men.
- February 6. United States force under Capt. Forsythe crossed from Ogdensburg to the Canadian side, raided Brockville and carried off 52 persons.
- February 22. Major MacDonnell with 480 men crossed the river from Prescott to the United States town of Ogdensburg, and after a severe fight captured it, taking prisoners Capt. Forsythe and 500 men, and capturing 11 guns.
- April 27. United States forces under General Pike attacked the town of York (now Toronto). The British garrison after a sharp resistance was driven away and the town capitulated. The military stores were captured, 300 prisoners were taken and ships at the docks and the public buildings were burned.
- May 1. Proctor (British) attacked Fort Meigs but failed to take it.
- May 8. United States forces evacuated York.
- May 27. General Dearborn captured Fort George.
- May 29. General Prevost (British) assaulted Sackett's Harbour without success.
- June 1. Naval engagement between the "Shannon" (British) and the "Chesapeake"; the British frigate captured the enemy's vessel and carried her into the harbour of Halifax.
- June 3. Two United States vessels captured by Major Taylor on Lake Champlain.
- 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 Stony 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.