

1814. May 30. Sir James Yeo sent two gun boats up Sandy Creek, 16 miles to the west of Sackett's Harbour to capture stores. They were attacked by a United States force of 150 regulars, 200 Indians and a strong body of militia. After a loss of 8 killed and 20 wounded the remaining 120 British surrendered.
- July 3. United States General Brown having with him 6,000 rank and file marched against Fort Erie which surrendered, being held by but 170 British.
- July 5. General Brown, attacked by British General Riall with 1,800 men, engaged him in battle—the Battle of Chippewa. The United States force lost 308 men and the British 511 killed and wounded. General Riall retreated taking up a new position at Lundy's Lane—the enemy in the meantime plundering and destroying and burning the village of St. Davids—acts which enraged the people who “sniped” them at every opportunity, killing numbers.
- July 25. Col. Tucker (British) with 1,500 men crossed over and took Lewiston, destroying the public stores.
- General Drummond had hastened from Kingston on hearing of the Battle of Chippewa and arrived at Fort George on the 24th. With 800 men he hurried forward to aid Riall and reached Riall's camp just as the United States forces were within 600 yards of it. Then began the battle of Lundy's Lane “the bloodiest conflict of the whole war.” It lasted seven hours and the United States forces then withdrew having lost 1,200 of 4,900 engaged. The British force engaged was 1,640 during three hours, at the end of which time a reinforcement of 1,200 men arrived. Of the whole British force 84 were killed and 557 wounded. The United States troops withdrew to Fort Erie. “Nothing could have been more terrible nor yet more solemn than this midnight contest. The desperate charges of the enemy were succeeded by a death-like silence, interrupted only by the groans of the dying and the dull sound of the Falls of Niagara.”
- August 4. Commander Sinclair (American) attempted to capture Mackinaw, but failed.
- August 12. Capt. Dobbs (British) captured two United States schooners at Fort Erie.
- August 15. General Drummond assaulted Fort Erie, but failed to carry it, the accidental explosion of an ammunition chest nearly destroying the storming party.
- July and August. Sir John Sherbrooke, of Nova Scotia, invaded the State of Maine and held a chief portion of it till the close of the war.
- September 3 and 6. Two United States vessels captured off Nottawasaga.
- September 11. British Capt. Downie in naval engagement before Plattsburg on Lake Champlain after a desperate battle was defeated. The British had 8 vessels, 38 broadside guns and an aggregate crew of 337, against an United States fleet of 14 vessels, 52 broadside guns and 950 aggregate crew.
- September 17. United States troops made an unsuccessful sortie from Fort Erie.
- November 5. United States forces evacuated Fort Erie, destroyed it, and went across to United States territory.
- December 24. War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.
- “The result of the three years' fighting” says Denison, “was that twelve distinct invasions by superior forces of the enemy were defeated and the invaders driven out of the country, making it a victorious war for us.”
- “The war did much to solidify the various racial elements” says Bourinot, “of British North America during its formative stage. Frenchmen, Englishmen, Scotsmen from the Lowlands and Highlands, Irishmen and Americans united to support the British connection. The character of the people, especially in Upper Canada, was strengthened from a national point of view by the severe strain to which it was subjected. Men and women alike were elevated above the conditions of a mere colonial life and the struggle for purely material necessities and became animated by that spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic endeavour, which tends to make a people truly great.
- “Lundy's Lane was the most hotly contested of all the engagements which took place in the war of 1812-15. The invaders of Canada forming the centre division of the American Army under the command of General Brown fought with a courage which was truly heroic. This battle was not a long-range engagement, but a hand to hand, bayonet to bayonet, muzzle to muzzle conflict.
- “Of all the battles fought in America, the action at Lundy's Lane was unquestionably the best sustained and by far the most sanguinary. The rapid charges and real contests with the bayonet were of themselves sufficient to render this engagement conspicuous. Traits of real bravery and heroic devotion were that night displayed by those engaged, which would not suffer in comparison with those exhibited at the storming of St. Sebastian or the conflict of Quatre Bras.
- “General Drummond was himself wounded in the neck by a bullet. He places the killed, wounded and missing at 836. The United States General reported killed, wounded and missing, 858.”