

1813. 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 Chryslers 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.
- December 30. General Riall (British) again made a raid into United States territory, routed the United States troops opposed to him and captured and burned Buffalo. "On New Year's Day, 1814, the settlers along the whole length of the Niagara River—those of them who survived—were shivering besides the smouldering embers of their homes," and the burning of Newark was revenged.
1814. March 30. United States General Wilkinson led 5,000 men across the boundary against 350 British posted in La Colle Mill. After a fight of four hours, the United States troops retreated to Plattsburg.
- May 6. Sir James Yeo and General Drummond with 1,080 rank and file left Kingston on May 4. The fleet arrived off Oswego on the 5th. On the 6th, 770 men embarked on boats, effected a landing under a fierce fire from the batteries and from the musketry discharge of 500 regulars and militia, and in a short time captured the town, losing 19 killed and 62 wounded. The United States troops lost 6 killed and 38 wounded and 25 missing. 60 prisoners were taken by the British, who destroyed all public property.
- May 15. Col. Campbell of the United States Infantry with 500 men crossed from Erie, Pa., and burned Port Dover.
- 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.