

1814. 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, 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."
- Population of Upper Canada 95,000 and of Lower Canada, 335,000.
1815. Treaty of London. Convention to regulate trade and navigation between the United States and Great Britain.
1816. Common Schools established in Upper Canada. Steamer "Frontenac" launched on Lake Ontario.
1817. First Treaty with the North-west Indians; the Earl of Selkirk signing on behalf of King George III. First bank opened in Montreal—the Bank of Montreal. Agreement with United States respecting gun boats on the Great Lakes. Ottawa founded by Nicholas Sparks.
1818. October 30. Convention signed at London regulating the privileges of Americans in the British North American fisheries. Halifax and St. John, N.B., made free ports. Bank of Quebec established.