

Signed at Paris sixty-three (1763),
 France to England gave forever
 Canada and Acadie.
 Over all one name extended—
 British North America—
 And the names of Upper, Lower,
 Were unknown in Canada.
 Thirteen years from Paris treaty (1776),
 July 4th—spread eagle dates—
 Thirteen colonies revolted,
 Called themselves *United States*.
 These were anxious the Canadians
 With the *Union* should come in;
 But Canadians were loyal,
 As they ever since have been.
 After seven years of struggle,
 Seventeen hundred eighty-three (1783),
 England yielded up the question,
 Let the colonies go free.
 In the States there still existed
 Many men to England true;
 These—*Unital Empire Loyalists*—
 Soon to us for refuge flew;
 For the States, with cruel hatred—
 Meaner spite was never found—
 Seized their lands, and goods, and chattels,
 Burnt their dwellings to the ground.
 Thousands came to us for shelter:
 Proud is he who now can tell
 That his father's father's father
 Was a hunted U. E. L.
 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,
 Seventeen eighty-four (1784) were made
 Into separate provinces,
 But Canada one province stayed.
 Ninety-two (1792) this period ended,
 Canada had greater grown,
 York (Toronto) was a village;
 Hamilton was still unknown.

THIRD PERIOD 1792 TO 1840.

The British Commons ninety-one (1791),
 A bill had carried through,
 Known as the "Constitutional Act,"
 Enforced in ninety-two (1792)
 It made two Canadas of one—
 An "Upper" and a "Lower"—
 And gave a Parliament to each;
 There had been *none* before.
 This system—"Representative"—
 Was popular; but a bill
 That passed with it—Clergy Reserve—
 Was fraught with direst ill.
 For English clergy was reserved,
 In stipends to be paid,
 One-seventh part of all the lands
 In U. C., unsurveyed.
 This led to furious future strife,
 For other Churches claimed
 The land belonged as much to them
 As to the clergy named.
 In fifty-four (1854) these lands were sold:

Each Municipal Board
 Received a share for public use,
 To spend, or loan, or hoard.
 Both Houses met in ninety two (1792),
 The Capitals of the day
 Were—one, Quebec; and Newark, one,
 Now called Niagara.
 Next year U. C. led Freedom's cause,
 Abolished Slavery;
 Ten years passed by and then L. C.
 Did so in eighteen-three (1803),
 In ninety-six our capital
 Was taken from Newark
 To what is now Toronto—then
 'Twas "Dirty Little York."
 Our population, eighteen-four (1804)
 Was sixty thousand—one
 Not twice as large in all U. C.
 As dwells in Hamilton.
 Old England claimed the *Right of Search*:
 Made her intention known
 To search and take from Yankee ships
 Deserters from her own;
 And further, while she fought the French
 'Twas not a friendly thing
 For Yankee ships to trade with France,
 And aid and comfort bring.
 This led to war in eighteen-twelve (1812),
 And many men were slain
 At Queenston Heights and Chrysler's Farm,
 La Colle and Lundy's Lane;
 At Chippewa and Stoney Creek,
 Fort Erie, Chateauguay—
 Until at last, at New Orleans,
 The Yankees won the day.
 Eighteen-thirteen 1813 one Hamilton,
 In search of farming lands,
 Moved in the wood that thickly stood
 Where Hamilton now stands.
 From thirty-five (1835) to forty-one (1841),
 Throughout the whole extent
 Of Canada, Rebellion leagued
 With brooding discontent.
 The French and English Lower C.
 Had quarrels by the score.
 The Family Compact, Upper C.,
 Caused full as many more.
 The Clergy Act of ninety-one (1791),
 Which Colborne put in force
 While Governor in thirty-six (1836),
 Caused bitterness, of course.
 At length Mackenzie, thirty-seven (1837),
 Our capital assailed;
 But he was forced to flee for life,
 And his rebellion failed.
 Some "Yankee sympathizers" sought
 To aid the fallen chief;
 But Britain took the matter up,
 And brought the land relief.
 In forty 1840 England passed a Bill
 The Union to restore:
 Both Canadas were joined in one,
 As they had been before: (1791),