

It being judged proper and necessary to separate the Country lying to the North East of the Piscataway River from the Province of Massachusetts Bay, it is proposed to erect so much of it as lies between the Sawhno River and the St. Croix (which is the South West boundary of Nova Scotia) and to extend from the Sea between two North Lines drawn from the Heads of those Rivers to the Boundary of Canada, into a New Province, which from its situation between the New England Provinces and Nova Scotia, may with great propriety be called New Ireland, especially as the Ara of its establishment is coeval with that of opening the Trade of Ireland with the American Provinces. The remainder of the Country lying between the Sawhno River and the Piscataway it is proposed to throw into New Hampshire in order to give that Province a greater Front on the Sea than it now has, and for reasons of deeper Policy. -

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Creation Date: Aug. 10, 1780 (copy)

Description: Resolution to create New Ireland.

of the New Province should be similar to that of East Florida at the outset, consisting of only a Governor and Council, a Chief Justice, and other Civil Officers, provided for by Estimate granted by Parliament, but that a declaration be made of The King's Intention to give it a complete local Legislature whenever the Circumstances of the Province will admit of it; and it may be proper to declare what that Legislature will be, as a Model of the Constitution wished to take place throughout America.

It has been found by sad experience that the Democratic power is predominant in all parts of British America. It is in vain to expect the Governor to possess the Shadow even of the Influence of the Crown to balance it, and the Council in the Royal Governments holding their Seats at the pleasure of the Governor, Men of personal weight prefer being Members of the Assembly to seats at that Board, and therefore the Members of it being chiefly Officers

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of the Crown without property add but little of the Aristocratic Influence to the Regal Authority of the Governor, altho' they form a sort of Middle Branch of the Legislature. To combat the prevailing disposition of the People to Republicanism, and to balance the Democratic Power of the Assembly, It is proposed to form a distinct Middle Branch of Legislature. The Members to be appointed by the Crown and to hold their Seats during Life unless removed by His Majesty in Council upon a charge exhibited by a Majority of the Assembly or by the Governor and a Majority of the Privy Council. To preserve the Influence of the Governor in this Upper House it is proposed that the Privy Council should all be Members of it, and to compose a Major part of the whole, and that in case of vacancies in the Privy Council they should be filled up out of the Members of the Upper House. It is also proposed that the Seats in the Privy Council

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should have Titles of Honor annexed to them or some Emoluments in the place of them to make them desired, at the same time the Governor to have the same power over them, all the King's Governors now have of suspending them from their Seats and thereby from their Honors or Emoluments, and if any distinction in England could be given them it would have a most powerful effect.

No Quit Rents have been reserved to the Crown in any grants within the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay, but it is proposed that the Lands in New Ireland shall be granted subject to a Quit Rent, tho' it might be proper to declare that when the Legislature shall make a grant of a permanent Revenue for the Support of the Government the produce of the Quit Rents will be given to be disposed of by them. An exemption from the payment of Quit Rent for a certain Term would however be proper to be granted to distinguished Loyalists. - To prevent the admission of the disaffected and to continue the Inhabitants in their Principles of Loyalty

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and Attachment to Great Britain, and perpetuate those Principles in their Descendants, it is proposed that a Declaration be required to be made by every Grantee before the Governor and Council in the following Words. - "I do promise and declare that I will maintain and defend the Authority of the King in His Parliament as the Supreme Legislature of this Province," and that a Condition be inserted in the Grant obliging all persons who shall come to the possession of any part of the Lands contained in it, either by Inheritance or purchase, to make and subscribe the same Declaration before a Magistrate within Twelve Months after coming into possession, and to have it Registered in the Secretary's Office of the Province on pain of Forfeiture of the Lands to the Crown. -

The Province to be divided into Counties or Circuits, and subdivided into Parishes, in each Parish a Glebe Land to be laid out and vested in Trustees for the Minister, The Church of England to be declared the Established Church, but the Governor to be the Ordinary and have the presentation to

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all Benefices. A Salary to be granted to each Minister payable out of the general Funds, and issued by Warrant of the Governor and Council. The King to appoint one of the Clergy His Vicar General to Superintend the rest, to hold Visitations and report to the Governor their behaviour, who may suspend or dismiss any Minister the Vicar General and his Clergy in Convocation shall represent against. Application to be made to the Bishops to superadd to the Vicar General a Power to Ordain. This has been done of necessity, in certain cases and if it be done here the Church will have the Advantage of a Bishop and no Alarm excited by the name, and when the Function is become familiar the Title may easily be assumed. The Ordination of the Unitas Fratrum Society is allowed as valid as ours, and yet their Ordainers are neither called Bishops nor Lords. The Vicar General however to have a handsome Allowance.

To reward or Indemnify the Loyal Sufferers from the other Provinces, and at the same time lay the ground of an Aristocratic Power, the Lands to be granted in large

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Tracts to the most Meritorious and to be by them leased to the lower People in manner as has been practised in New York, which is the only Province in which there is a Tenantry, and was the least inclined to Rebellion. The poorest Loyal Sufferers should however have Grants from the Crown. -

The Attorney and Solicitor General of England should be directed to report what of the Laws of England will of their own Authority take place in the New Province, and what Acts of Parliament the King may by His Proclamation introduce and give effect to therein, tho' they are not extended by express Words, to the Colonies. This has never been done, and much confusion has arisen in the New Colonies from the want of it.

These are the Things necessary to be done in the New Province at the outset, but if the present be judged a proper time to digest a System of Government for all America the occasion may be used for declaring the purpose of the Crown

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Estimate of the Civil Establishment
of the Province of New Ireland

Salary to the Governor in Chief . . Oliver . .	£1200 . .
Chief Justice Leonard . .	100 . .
Attorney General	100 . .
Secretary and Register	100 . .
Clerk of the Council Dr. Califf . .	50 . .
Receiver General of Quit Rents & Casual Revenue	100 . .
Surveyor of Lands	100 . .
Provost Marshal or Sheriff	100 . .
Agent	Nothing
4 Ministers of the Church of England	400 . .
A Vicar General in addition	200 . .
Contingent Expenses	1000 . .
	<u>3750 . .</u>
Salaries to the 12 Counsellors	1200 . .
	<u>4950 . .</u>

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Clerk of the Council Dr. Califf . .	50
Receiver General Quit Rents & Casual Revenue	100
Surveyor of Lands	100
Provost Marshall or Sheriff	100
Agent	Nothing
4 Ministers of the Church of England	400
A Vicar General in addition	200
Contingent Expenses	<u>1000</u>
	3,750
Salaries to the Counsellors	<u>1200</u>
	4,950