

The Monster Meeting of the Irish Republican Union.

The monster meeting of the Irish Republican Union took place on Tuesday on an elevated field north of Williamsburg, which the managers of the meeting denominated Mitchell's Field. Over twenty thousand persons were present, and a great number of these were ladies. The Irish Brigade marched from the Shakespeare Hotel (their headquarters) in very good military style to the ground. At about four o'clock the procession arrived at the ground, saluted by several rounds of artillery and any number of gun shots. The brigade bore several flags in the procession, one of which was white, orange and green, streaming from a huge Irish pike, and attracted general notice. At four o'clock the immense multitude was called to order, Major Short in the chair. The chairman acknowledged the honor.

Mr Moore then said they had assembled there today to ask each other the question—Are we to submit to be spit upon by the bloated British aristocracy? (Cheers Cries of "No" "No") He wanted to know if they were willing to let Ireland still be robbed by that aristocracy, still to see their brothers and kindred transported or shot, and still talk of constitutional agitation? (No "No") He wanted to know—Will Ireland ever be made free by talk, talk, talk? (Loud cries Never) Then it follows you are for fighting it out with our enemy (Great cheering) This must be done forthwith by sending into Ireland a few thousand Americanized Irishmen, who will go back to their respective villages—meet their brothers and cousins, and, gripping them by the hand, tell them the hour for battle has arrived, that we are coming to help them (Tremendous cheers) Yes, we will assault Canada, India, Ireland, at once—even the city of London where we have half a million of Irishmen shall be burnt about the villains that seized on John Mitchel (Great cheers) Yes, the "bloody old British empire," as Mitchel called it, must be broken up and scattered to the winds of heaven. (Loud cheers) He had been authorized to bring forward the following declaration—

Declaration on behalf of the People of Ireland, of their Independence of England and of all other Nations, agreed to on Mitchell's Green, Williamsburg, near New York July 4th. 1848, in presence of many thousands of Exiled Irishmen

First The people of Ireland have been an independent and enlightened nation for several ages before England emerged from obscurity, or was blessed by civilization—have maintained that independence in the field, against the Roman, the Saxon, and the Dane, for more than twenty centuries

Second The claim of England to rule Ireland, is a usurpation, based upon the perfidious breach of treaties, (instance those of 1691 and 1782) and not upon military success

Third The right of a people to reconstruct its suppressed nationality, cannot be impaired by time.

Fourth All men were created equal, and endowed by God with a right to subsistence from the land

Fifth The majority of a nation is the nation, and ought to rule A nation cannot commit treason, but the man who acts against its independence commits treason

Sixth The man who refuses to work, has no rights in the commonwealth, he disqualifies himself by refusing to comply with the laws of God

Seventh The man who labors—not he who kills—should make the laws

Eighth The land of Ireland is amply sufficient to support the people of Ireland.

Ninth Every man in Ireland shall be owner of a piece of land—shall possess a vote in the creation and administration of the laws.

Tenth The permanent absentee land-owners of Ireland are a curse to the nation—a nuisance that must be abolished.

Eleventh A foreign government is a tyranny in any nation; in Ireland it has proved an insupportable affliction, and must be destroyed

Twelfth A government that seeks by armed mobs or by diverting the course of the law, to put down the expression of public opinion is a usurpation, and ought to be immediately put down

Thirteenth The government of England in Ireland, has violated all the rights of man, having seized upon the land and divided it among a set of rapacious adventurers, having dignified these adventurers with sundry titles of nobility, having conferred upon them the exclusive power of making and administering the laws, having armed them with the whole powers of the state, and placed the labor and property of the people at their command, having given to them "rights" and "property" in all the land, all the animals, all the fish and birds, and mines and timber, and having excluded the people from any and every right which God originally conferred upon them, having for years and years continued to rob the Irish people of their food under the name of "rent" and "tax," and with the forms of law, having compelled them to subsist on roots and weeds and grass having suffered famine to destroy hundreds of thousands of the people, who might have been saved by a timely and provident action of the government; having refused to grant the national ships of the United Kingdom to carry food to them, while the United States of America freely sent her warships freighted with food—the free gift of a neutral people, having instituted poor laws that have in view the extermination and annihilation of the people, instead of their relief, having filled Ireland with armed men to suppress the expression of complaint, having passed unprecedented laws to stifle discussion—having virtually abolished trial by jury in the case of John Mitchel; for these, and for a thousand other reasons equally forcible, we deem it a sacred duty to go forth and assist in putting down that government

Now we whose names are hereinto subscribed, vow before God and the nations, to go forth and at the risk of our lives, shoot down the men who form this government and those who assist them, either in detail or in gross, according as the Lord may deliver them into our hands

Signed this fourth of July 1848

The reading of the Declaration of Irish Independence was frequently interrupted by loud bursts of applause

Mr Moore remarked that the committee would suffer no man to sign that document until he was on board the ship that was to carry him to Ireland (Loud cheers)

Mr M T O'Connor was loudly called for He said the time was passed for speech-making They had the work to do and it should be done. (Cries of "We will do it") He was going over to Canada (Cheers) He was told he would be arrested, but if he were arrested, it would be the beginning of the battle (Loud cheers) Fifty thousand men will cross the border. (Tremendous cheers)

A subscription amounting to a hat full of money was then taken up

Dr. M Cannon, the brother-in-law of Mr Duffy, of the Dublin Nation, then addressed the meeting, as did also Mr Florence McCarthy, Mr Thompson, and some others. The greatest unanimity prevailed. Very many ladies subscribed to the funds for sending men to Ireland