

NATIONAL INTERVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN RELATION TO

NATIONAL INTERVENTION.

JUNE 24, 1852.

Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO.

RESOLVES in relation to national intervention.

*Resolved*, 1. That every nation has the right to form for itself such form of government as may seem to it best calculated to advance those ends for which all governments are in theory established.

2. That the Hungarian nation, in the years 1848 and 1849, was engaged in a proper and legitimate political movement, having for its object the improvement and extension of free institutions, and was therefore entitled to the sympathy of the people of every country who were themselves living in the enjoyment of those blessings which alone flow from such institutions.

3. That the intervention of the Czar of Russia in the contest between the people of Hungary and the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, was an act in gross violation of the law of nations, and ought to have been seriously considered by every nation interested in the maintenance of constitutional liberty.

4. That we deeply sympathize with the oppressed people of Hungary, and with those Hungarians who are in exile, and that we hope and trust that the vindication of Hungarian rights will restore the exile to his country, and his country to freedom; and that the United States would, in our opinion, be justified in making use of all proper means to advance an end so strictly in accordance with the principles of justice and humanity.

5. That the part borne by Louis Kossuth in the great struggle for the preservation of the nationality of Hungary, and the political rights of the Hungarian people, entitles him to the regard and confidence of all lovers of freedom; and we rejoice that he does not despair of his country's restoration, but directs the whole power of his great mind to the advancement of that hour when Hungary shall stand before the world a nation free from Austrian tyranny, and constitutionally governed.

6. That the Czar of Russia, in giving up to judicial butchery those Hungarian patriots who surrendered to his armies, was guilty of an infamous act, revolting alike to the laws of God and the dictates of common humanity, which ranks him even beneath the Emperor of Austria, by whom they were put to death: they having never injured the former potentate, and having fought against the latter only in defence of their historical and inalienable rights, and to prevent him from establishing a despotism over their country.

7. That it is the duty and the interest of all constitutionally-governed nations to cultivate the most intimate relations with each other, to the end that, should the emergency arise, they may the more easily combine their powers to repel the attacks of despots.

8. That copies of these resolves be sent to our senators and representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to make use of all proper means to advance the ends which they recommend and the principles they embody.

House of Representatives, May 20, 1852.—Passed.

N. P. BANKS, Jr., *Speaker*.

In Senate, May 21, 1852.—Passed.

HENRY WILSON, *President*.

May 22, 1852.—Approved.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Boston*, June 8, 1852.

A true copy.

Attest:

AMASA WALKER,  
*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*