

and radical revolution, for which men are not now prepared, and the dangers arising from these errors will be avoided most effectually by the reform in the character and habits of business men. Confidence and credit are required in every department of business and enterprise. They are indispensable, but capable, as experience proves, of most serious abuses.

The punishment of debtors fraudulently concealing or squandering property purchased upon credit, should be certain and severe; and legal remedies should be by law provided for the public against the fraudulent conduct of officers employed, either by corporations or individuals. However you can consistently do for the management of the manufacturing interest, will, I am sure, meet with your cord.

The experience of the past year, with the depressed condition of all manufactures, illustrates the expediency of encouraging domestic manufacturers, by exercising a preference for them, and, so far as may be practicable, by legislation the imposition of duties by Congress upon imported goods, for the encouragement and protection of this department of industry, against the ruinous competition of foreign labor, I believe to be demanded by the true interests of the country.

Whatever increases the production of the earth, or improves the conditions of persons engaged in agriculture, is worthy of the attention of the Legislature. The importance of agriculture has long been admitted. All other departments of business and the prosperity of the State are connected with the promotion of this branch of industry, upon which the mass depend principally for the sources of popular wealth.

The cultivators of the soil in this State are for the most part the proprietors of the soil, in the same way as in England and the European States, where they are devoted to the tillage of hereditary estates, in which they have no interest. Here, they are the owners of an important part of the property of the State. They contribute a large proportion of the public taxes; and although they derive their sustenance from sources independent of the fluctuations of business, they have much interest in the government, and a strong attachment to the soil, which they have inherited. In no other country are they entitled to the respect, or in possession of the influence and advantages, freely accorded to them in the United States. The great number of the true interests of the State require it should be, and we should still have on our rough hillsides, and in our valleys, agricultural resources sufficient, under improved modes of re-cultivation, to afford to them all a liberal support.

The great mistake of persons devoted to agriculture throughout the country have been, in attempting to cultivate too much land, and in neglecting to till and perpetuate the elements of fertility in the soil. They gather a few abundant crops from new land, then abandon it for new settlements; or the land is left to their children, when they have reached the fresh fields of the West, and the labor of cultivation. In this way the spirit of emigration is encouraged and the best lands in the country are subject to a process of exhaustion.

There has clearly been some progress in the art of husbandry that we have witnessed in our departments of industry. While the improvements of agriculture have been recently so much improved, the soil and burden of agriculture has been materially relieved, the processes of growth, the best modes of cultivation, and the adaptation of scientific principles to agriculture, are but little understood or resorted to.

As means of promoting the interests of agriculture, and increasing the knowledge of the people in the art of husbandry, thereby increasing the cultivation of the soil in the best modes, and checking emigration by opening new fields for enterprise at home, I would suggest the expediency of establishing a department in Dartmouth College, or in connection with another institution of learning in the State, for the instruction of young men in scientific and practical agriculture. A demand exists for some State institution, where our young men may be thoroughly educated in the most important branches of learning, and from whence they may go forth to disseminate their knowledge among the farmers in the various towns in the State, and exhibit in practice the application of scientific principles to agriculture. The benefits to be derived by the public from establishing an institution of the kind indicated, would, I respectfully submit, amply repay any reasonable appropriation made for its support.

The institution, once initiated, would doubtless become the recipient of private gifts and public grants, so that, if not self-supporting, it would soon have attained adequate security by the aid of the State, with suitable libraries and apparatus.

In my communication to the Legislature of last year, I called attention to the subject of taxation for the support of government. I now submit the following for your consideration, thinking that this public burden is not equitably distributed among all classes of citizens, and suggesting particularly the inquiry concerning the expediency of imposing taxes upon interest-bearing property, not exceeding the value given, and not derived from taxable property or estate.

More than six hundred miles of railroads have been constructed in this State within the last few years. These roads have more than doubled the facilities of business, brought our people into immediate communication with the best markets, have largely increased the value of our property, and have materially increased the value of the taxable property of the State. They were constructed at very great expense, but have failed, except in rare instances, to secure adequate returns upon the stock invested, with suitable libraries and apparatus.

These are manifest injustices in adding to the embarrassments of railroad corporations, owing more than the value of their property, and resulting in an entire loss of their property, and in the payment of a large sum of money to the State. I submit to you the question, whether some modifications of the law of the State relating to the taxation of railroad corporations are not justly and repeatedly being called to the expediency of some change in the law relating to liens created by attachments on mesne process, and of providing for the dissolution of such liens in the case of insolvent debtors, and the distribution of the insolvent's estate in some equitable manner among the creditors. The committee appointed by the Governor and Council, in an address relative to the liquidation of the estates of insolvent debtors, have made their report. The bill provided for the re-organization of the insolvent debtors of the State, and the equitable division of the debtor's estate among his creditors, but no provision is made for the discharge of the insolvent from his debts.

The bill will be laid before you on an early day, for your deliberate consideration and action.

The economy, approved by the people of this State, in conducting public affairs, consists in the establishment and support of the highest order of institutions. No illiberal and inadequate support of such institutions will be sustained by the popular approval.

In conducting the affairs of the State, it has always been deemed to be a requirement of duty as well as policy, that respect should be had to the principles of Christianity, which is obligatory in its precepts and its precepts. In the establishment and support of institutions, no illiberal and inadequate support of such institutions will be sustained by the popular approval.

Under the liberal provisions of a law of this State, five pupal institutions of our law have been erected, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The indigent and unfortunate children aided at these institutions, are fitted for education in the best manner, in the schools and academies, and in some manual labor, by which they may become able to support themselves during life.

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capacities for usefulness were never so extensive as at the present time. Since the addition of the new States to the Union, the population has increased sufficiently for the constant treatment of two hundred and thirty parities. The amount appropriated last year by the Legislature for the support of the institutions for the insane, deaf and dumb, and the blind, increasing the usual appropriation for this purpose one thousand dollars. I refer you to the report of the Trustees, Superintendent, and other officers of the institution, for a full account of its condition and progress.

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the attempts to violate this safeguard of our institutions in the efforts that have been made by demagogues to allow aliens and others not legally entitled to the right of suffrage, to exercise the elective franchise; I would therefore suggest the inquiry concerning the expediency of providing by law that naturalized citizens shall not be admitted to the exercise of the rights of suffrage at the first State election after their naturalization.

It will be your duty during the present session to elect a Senator to the Congress of the United States in the place of the Hon. John F. Hale, whose term of office will expire in March next.

The people of New-Hampshire desire to cultivate a more liberal and generous feeling toward the citizens of all parts of the country. Yielding to none in their obedience to law and their attachment to the Union, they look with alarm at the extravagant claims of the States to the right of suffrage, and the exercise of the right of suffrage in its true form. It was deemed a grievous evil, protected only by local laws, and to be abandoned by all the States as early as practicable, and never to be extended, expanded, or perpetuated under the Federal Constitution. It was hereby recognized in the Constitution as an existing institution, and it was left to the government of the States to regulate its exercise.

The Constitution contains no provisions assuming to establish or protect slavery. The relation of master and slave is contrary to the natural rights of the States, and the relation between them is not and cannot be the true, theory of the Constitution. Slavery can not exist in the territories without an act of Congress establishing it, authorizing it, and the States are not to be bound by the provisions of the Constitution, which has been limited and un-dermined by the Federal Constitution. It was hereby recognized in the Constitution as an existing institution, and it was left to the government of the States to regulate its exercise.

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