

To the 45th—"I do not perceive that there is a
the matter for the reasons before stated; I may further
penitentiary goods so far as I am informed, bring the high
which certainly can work no injury to other manufactory
lar kinds."—Ibid. page 93.

And to the 57th—"I see nor know of no reason why any pe
should subject himself to confinement within the walls of a prison for
crime; The demand for labor in this happy country is constant and
without limit, and is moreover better paid for than in any other; now
all observation and experience goes to shew that nineteen-twentieths
of the persons who voluntarily and without cause subject themselves
to this species of punishment are of the class who, if remaining in
the places assigned to them by Providence in the community, are
compelled to earn their daily bread by their daily labor, and must
consequently be competitors with others similarly situated for em-
ployment. Now there can be the real difference in respect to com-
petition, whether these parties earn their living compulsively or by
their own willing exertions, except to other classes who must other-
wise defray the cost of the living of such out of the means acquired
by their capital or industry either in the alms-house or Penitentiary;
a state of things which neither justice nor sound policy recommends
or demands. I therefore arrive at the conclusion, that no injustice
is done to any member of the community when those who are bound
by the laws of society to earn their own living honestly, refuse or
neglect to do so, are compelled forcibly by the laws of the country
to perform this duty."—Testimony, pp. 93, 94.

5th. Dr. R. S. Steuart, to the 45th interrogatory, answers: That
the manufactures of the Penitentiary come into conflict with the pri-
vate manufactures of this city, "by throwing more articles, better
and cheaper, into the market; by which the public is benefitted di-
rectly and indirectly."—Testimony, p. 97.

And in answer to the 46th interrogatory, he says, such conflict
"cannot be avoided, even if they are evils, (which is not the fact, as
regards the good of the community,) the convicts can in no other way
be employed so as to support themselves;"—Testimony, p. 97.

6th. Samuel M. Barry, a dry goods merchant, says, in reply to
interrogatories 51, 52, 54, 55 and 56:

"51. I do not think that the amount of goods put into market by
the Penitentiary have been so great as to vary the price.

"52. The prices of Penitentiary goods are affected by the state of
the market.

"54. The Penitentiary goods generally are 25 per cent. better. I
have sold more of other hand-loom weavers' plaids than the Peniten-
tiary's; at present do not sell much of either; calicoes, which is
a power-loom fabric, supersede them both very much with my
customers. Plaids and stripes are mostly used now for servants'
clothing; poor persons prefer calicoes; they are prejudiced against