

To the 45th—"I do not perceive that there is any interference in the matter for the reasons before stated; I may further add, the Penitentiary goods so far as I am informed, bring the highest prices, which certainly can work no injury to other manufactures of similar kinds."—*Ibid.* page 93.

And to the 57th—"I see nor know of no reason why any person 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 employment. Now where can be the real difference in respect to competition, whether these parties earn their living compulsively or by their own willing exertions, except to other classes who must otherwise 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 private manufactures of this city, "by throwing more articles, better and cheaper, into the market; by which the public is benefitted directly 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 Penitentiary'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