

the penitentiary, and with this view have engrafted a provision in the bill which accompanies this report, requiring that *all goods* made at the penitentiary shall be sold at wholesale. The committee further suggest that *some* articles, which are supplied by importation from foreign countries might be introduced into the penitentiary. The following articles, the committee think are mostly imported into this country, and do not know why *some of them* might not be made in the State prison, viz.—files, needles, pins, shears, scissors, snuffers, fine knives, razors, wrought nails, butts and screws, cotton linens, silk, and woollen hosiery, carriage lace, and the reeling of silk. It is recommended the directors apply themselves to the introduction of such work as soon as the finances of the institution may permit. Those certainly could not conflict with mechanical labor; but might tend to quiet the excitement against the penitentiary.

Before passing from this part of the subject, the committee will submit a few remarks which they hope will receive all due consideration, because they are intended further to aid in removing the prejudices against penitentiary punishment. The testimony from which copious extracts have been made contains all the other views that the committee could suggest, and we prefer submitting them in that form, because it shortens this report, and gives them the sanction of other persons, more acquainted with the subject than ourselves.

In conclusion we submit that crime must be punished: The safety of the community requires that physical restraint be placed on the persons of offenders, even if nothing can be hoped from the efforts made to make them better men, and more worthy members of society. How can this be best effected? Shall convicts be colonized, or locked up without work, and receive their support from the avails of honest industry? The proposition seems too gross to require refutation.

England has tried her system of transportation: and is now supporting her colony at Botnay Bay at the expense of a heavy civil and military establishment. Its results have increased the proofs before furnished of the entire inability of this plan, either as a proper punishment, or means of reformation. There would not be so much objection to the plan, if it could be applied only to cases of confinement during life: but these are so few, that the penal code would require much extension in its severity before a sufficient number of convicts could be raised to form a colony. And even this would carry us back to the barbarous customs of former times, from which we are now just escaping, and would again subject us to the odium of living under the operation of laws illy adjusting punishment to crime. On the other hand, if we transport all who are now liable to penitentiary confinement, we lose all the benefit we expect to derive from the reformatory effects produced by that species of punishment, because