

imprisonment; and it would probably be a rare case of that kind which would meet with executive pardon.

New Hampshire:

Hon. S. D. BELL.—No data are known for an opinion on this question.

Connecticut:

W. PITKIN, Esq.—Persons imprisoned for life are less frequently pardoned than those imprisoned only for a term of years.

New Jersey:

C. PARKER, Esq.—I am not able to answer this question. We have no imprisonment for life.

J. F. HEGEMAN, Esq.—I cannot answer this question. I don't think there is any difference caused by the term of the imprisonment. The grounds of pardon are generally health, repentance, doubt as to the evidence which convicted, new evidence, and general considerations of public policy.

Pennsylvania:

J. J. BARCLAY, Esq.—This question cannot be answered, as we believe imprisonment for life is not a penalty inflicted in Pennsylvania by the code.

Maryland:

A. STERLING, JR., Esq.—We have no life sentences except by the force of a commutation of death.

There are, I think, more pardons in short than long terms. In the very long ones the party becomes forgotten somewhat, while the shorter ones are more restless and their friends more active. Again, the shorter ones generally have some element of alleviation in their cases. It is somewhat the custom, too, to pardon convicts on good behavior a short time before the expiration of their sentence.

Kentucky:

No answer.

Indiana:

Hon. CONRAD BAKER.—I do not believe persons sentenced for life are more frequently pardoned than those imprisoned for a term of years, but my information is not full on this point.

Michigan:

H. K. CLARKE, Esq.—I do not know that this is so.