

June 7, {  
1934. }

OPINION OF THE JUSTICES.

The following communication was received on June 7, 1934:

*“To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court  
of the State of New Hampshire:*

At the direction of the House of Representatives, of said state, I submit herewith copy of an Act introduced into said Senate relating to special grants to the City of Berlin, and I have been instructed to respectfully ask that your Honorable Court submit its opinion as to whether any provision of said proposed Act violates the constitution of our State, or whether it is invalid in any way.

Respectfully,

LOUIS P. ELKINS

Speaker, House of Representatives.

June 4, 1934.”

The final section of the enclosed act reads: “8. Takes effect. This act shall take effect if and when the supreme court declares it constitutional.”

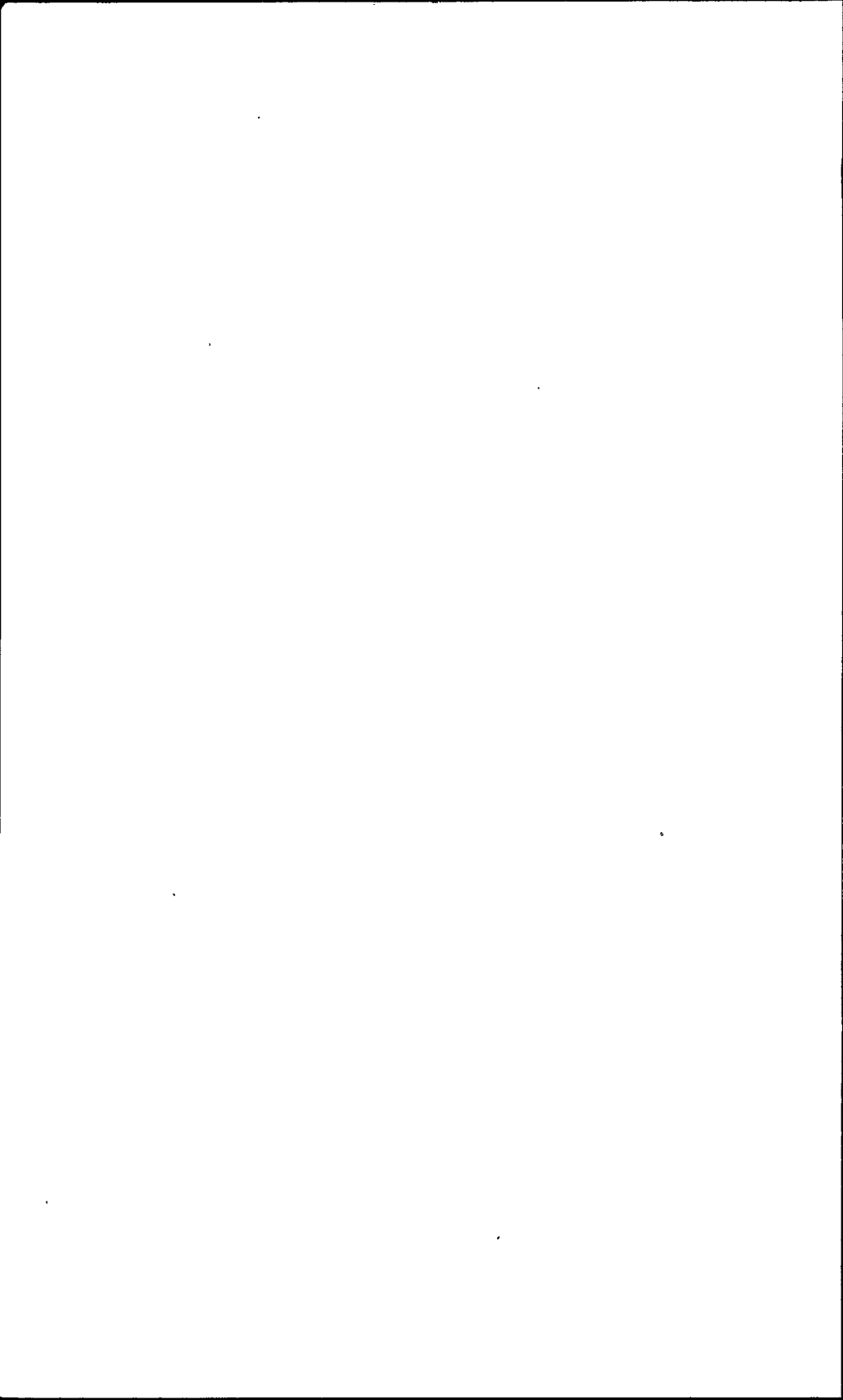
The following answer was returned:

*To the House of Representatives:*

The undersigned justices of the supreme court have received today the communication from the speaker requesting our opinion as to the constitutionality of an act relating to the city of Berlin, passed by both houses and presented to the governor on June 5. As the legislature has already adjourned, it is our duty to decline to comply with the request. *Opinion of the Justices*, 84 N. H. 584.

ROBERT J. PEASLEE.  
JOHN E. ALLEN.  
THOMAS L. MARBLE.  
OLIVER W. BRANCH.  
PETER WOODBURY.

June 7, 1934.



Rockingham, }  
July 27, 1894. }

STATE *v.* GRIFFIN.

Doe, C. J. Law "is a *rule*: not a transient sudden order from a superior to or concerning a particular person; but something permanent; uniform, and universal. Therefore a particular act of the legislature to confiscate the goods of Titius, or to attaint him of high treason, does not enter into the idea of a municipal law: for the operation of this act is spent upon Titius only, and has no relation to the community in general; it is rather a sentence than a law." 1 Bl. Com. 44.

In some states, the growing evil of special legislation has been met by a constitutional amendment prohibiting it in cases for which provision can be made by general law, and requiring that laws of a general character be made by general law, and requiring that laws of a general character shall have a uniform operation throughout the state. Cooley Const. Lim. 152 n. 1, 129. In this state legal effect has been given to the general declarations of the bill of rights in which uniformity and equality are laid down as a rule of government, and such an amendment would be a mere enactment of our settled construction.