

licenses in other states, it cannot be assumed that the 1949 amendment was to be applied only to those other states which issue licenses "which expire on March 31, 1950." Even if this unlikely assumption was made in the present case, it would be of no benefit to the defendant since his Connecticut license did not expire on that date. Consequently the 1949 amendment is not to be construed as affecting or extending the expiration dates of licenses issued in other states. It is a general rule of statutory construction that statutes are not intended to have any extraterritorial effect. *Merrill v. Railroad*, 63 N. H. 259, 265; *Ross v. Eaton*, 90 N. H. 271, 272. The defendant's Connecticut license by its express terms had expired prior to the date of the alleged offense of May 4, 1950 (Conn. General Statutes (1949), c. 110, s. 2381) and was not extended by Laws 1949, c. 170. 1 Blashfield (*Perm. ed.*) Part 1, Cyc. of Automobile Law and Practice, s. 288.

The minimum requirements for the operation of a vehicle in this state are that the operator shall be licensed either in New Hampshire or the foreign state. R. L., c. 117, ss. 1, 13, 14, as amended. Since the defendant has complied with neither requirement, the motion to dismiss the complaint was properly denied and the order is

Exception overruled.

All concurred.

Merrimack, }
Feb. 6, 1951. } No. 4004.

OLIVER GOBIN *v.* PARKER L. HANCOCK.

Oliver Gobin, pro se.

Gordon M. Tiffany, Attorney General and William S. Green, Deputy Attorney General, for the defendant.

LAMPSON, J. A person must be imprisoned or otherwise restrained of his personal liberty to be entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus*. R. L., c. 406, s. 1; *Van Meter v. Sanford*, 99 F. (2d) 511; 39 C. J. S. 428; 25 Am. Jur. 158. Having been granted his release from imprisonment, the right of the petitioner to the relief he seeks is now a moot question. A determination thereof by this court has therefore become unnecessary and would serve no useful purpose. *In re Halley*, 327 Mich. 222; *State ex rel. Magrum v. Nygaard*, 38 N. W. (2d) 370 (1949).

Since this appeal the petitioner has filed three other petitions for a writ of *habeas corpus* in this same matter. One was filed August 3, 1950, another September 12, 1950, and another October 20, 1950. A refusal to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* or a dismissal of one is not *res judicata* on a subsequent application for such a writ. *Sheehy v. Sheehy*, 88 N. H. 223, 226. However, "repeated applications for a writ of *habeas corpus* introducing no new facts material to the issue will ordinarily be summarily disposed of." *Petition of Moebus*, 74 N. H.



213; *U. S. ex rel. McCann v. Thompson*, 144 F. (2d) 604, 606, cert. den., 323 U. S. 790; *Salinger v. Loisel*, 265 U. S. 224, 231; *Ex parte Tidwell*, 222 P. (2d) 760 (1950).

Petition dismissed.

JOHNSTON C. J., did not sit: the others concurred.



Merrimack, }
Mar. 6, 1951. } No. 3952.

MAYME JENNESS COLBY *v.* EDWARD G. COLBY.

