

MR. JUSTICE FIELD, with whom concurred MR. JUSTICE BRADLEY, dissenting.

I dissent from the judgment in this case. I do not think the District of Columbia should be held responsible for the neglect and omissions of officers whom it has no power to select or control.

MR. JUSTICE SWAYNE and MR. JUSTICE STRONG dissented.

MAXWELL v. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ERROR to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. F. P. B. Sands and *Mr. James Hoban* for the plaintiff in error. *Mr. E. L. Stanton, contra.*

MR. JUSTICE HUNT delivered the opinion of the court.

This is an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff on the first day of March, 1872, in consequence of the unsafe condition and negligent management of the streets of the District of Columbia. The court below ruled that the District was not liable, and directed a verdict for the defendant.

The case is controlled by that of *Barnes v. District of Columbia, supra*, p. 540.

The judgment is reversed, and a new trial ordered.

MR. JUSTICE SWAYNE, MR. JUSTICE FIELD, MR. JUSTICE STRONG, and MR. JUSTICE BRADLEY, dissented.

DANT v. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ERROR to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Reginald Fendall for the plaintiff in error; and *Mr. E. L. Stanton, contra.*

MR. JUSTICE HUNT delivered the opinion of the court.

This is an action to recover damages sustained by the plaintiff on the 14th of November, 1871, in consequence of the un-

safe condition and negligent management of the streets of the District of Columbia. The court below ruled that the District was not liable, and directed a verdict for the defendant.

The case is controlled by the principles governing that of *Barnes v. District of Columbia, supra*, p. 540.

The judgment is reversed, and a new trial ordered.

MR. JUSTICE SWAYNE, MR. JUSTICE FIELD, MR. JUSTICE STRONG, and MR. JUSTICE BRADLEY, dissented.

UNITED STATES *v.* NORTON.

A motion to advance a criminal cause made on behalf of the United States must state the facts in such manner that the court may judge whether the government will be embarrassed in the administration of its affairs by delay.

THIS case came up on a certificate of division between the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Attorney-General Pierrepont, for the United States, submitted a motion to advance the cause.

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE delivered the opinion of the court.

This is a criminal case. The motion to advance is made on behalf of the United States, upon the representation of the Postmaster-General, in substance, that the questions in dispute will embarrass the operations of the government while they remain unsettled. As our rule has but recently gone into operation, we will, in this case, accept this statement as sufficient, and grant the motion. Hereafter, motions to advance upon this ground must state the facts in such manner that we may judge whether the government will be embarrassed in the administration of its affairs by delay. In the present crowded state of the docket, it is our duty to see that cases are not unnecessarily brought forward to the prejudice of others.

The case may be set down for argument on the fifteenth day of March.