

slaughter houses and distilleries, and where every other offensive trade is carried on.

Mayor, &c. v. Hughes, 1 G. & J. 480 Harrison v. Mayor, &c., 1 Gill, 264. Johnson v. Robertson, 34 Md 170. Mayor, &c v Radecke, 49 Md. 217. Boehm v. Mayor, &c., 61 Md. 259. State v. Mott, 61 Md. 297.

NUISANCES.

P. L. L., (1860,) art. 4, sec. 798.

379. Whenever any nuisance dangerous to the health of the city shall exist in any street, lane or alley of the city, and it shall be found necessary, in order to the removal of the same, to have such street, lane or alley paved, they may order the same to be paved, and may recover the amount expended in paving the same, and the expenses of collection, from the owner of the property fronting thereon, in proportion to the amount expended in front of said property, by suit against the owner.

Ibid. sec. 799.

380. The said owner may in such action defend himself against any such claim for expenses of paving and the collection thereof, by proof that no such nuisances existed, or that the paving of the said street, lane or alley was not necessary to the removal or abatement thereof, or that such nuisance was caused by an act or ordinance of said city, or its officers in the execution of their duty.

Ibid. sec. 800.

381. The expenses of such paving, and the expenses incident to the collection thereof, shall be a lien upon the property chargeable therewith; and when the right of the city to recover the same has been determined, the mayor and city council may levy such expenses upon said property.

Ibid. sec. 801.

382. If any of the said property shall be owned by persons not resident within the limits of said city, then, after public notice given at least three times a week for three successive weeks in two newspapers of the city, by advertisement, describing the property chargeable, the amount of expense with which it is