

had good reason to believe that such riot or tumultuous assemblage was about to take place, or having taken place, shall have had notice of the same in time to prevent said injury or destruction, either by its own police or with the aid of the citizens of such county, town or city, it being the intention of this article that no such liability shall devolve on such county, town or city, unless the authorities having notice have also the ability of themselves, or with their own citizens, to prevent said injury; and all causes of action under section 1 shall be prosecuted within the period of three years from the time of accrual of the same.

M. & C. C. v. Poultney, 25 Md. 107. *M. & C. C. v. Dechert*, 32 Md. 369. *M. & C. C. v. Sehner*, 37 Md. 180.

Ibid. sec. 3. 1860, art. 82, sec. 3. 1835, ch. 137, sec. 1.

3. In no case shall indemnity be recovered when it shall be satisfactorily proved that the civil authorities and citizens of said county, town or city, when called on by the civil authorities thereof, have used all reasonable diligence and all the powers intrusted to them for the prevention or suppression of such riotous or unlawful assemblages.

Ibid. sec. 4. 1860, art. 82, sec. 4. 1835, ch. 137, sec. 2.

4. In any suit instituted under this article, the plaintiff may declare generally and give the special matter in evidence.

ARTICLE LXXXIII.

SALES AND NOTICES.

Sales Under Execution.

1. Legal and equitable interest in land may be seized and sold by sheriff.
2. Purchaser to be entitled to deed from sheriff.
3. Notice of sales under execution.
4. Notice where editor of newspaper refuses to publish.
5. Defendant to be liable for costs of publication.
6. Court to direct place of publication, number of newspapers, number of insertions, but shall not designate the newspaper.
7. Defendant to have the right to select the newspaper.

Exemption from Execution.

8. \$100 of property or money to be exempt; exceptions.