

the boundaries of the said city, and of the harbor, lots, streets, lanes and alleys therein; to declare and adjudge as nuisances any encroachments on the streets, lanes and alleys, and cause the same to be removed at the expense of the person offending; to lay off and divide the city into election districts, and to define their bounds and limits, and correct the same from time to time, so as to preserve as accurately as may be an equal number of inhabitants in each of said districts, and to designate places for taking the vote at all elections to be held in each of said districts; to prevent the running at large of dogs, and to impose an annual tax on the owners and keepers thereof in the city not exceeding five dollars; to restrain or prohibit the running at large of horses, cows, sheep, goats or other animals; to direct in what parts of the city buildings of wood shall not be erected, and to regulate the construction of the same; to pass ordinances for preserving order, securing persons and property from violence, danger or destruction; for protecting the public and city property, rights and privileges from waste or encroachment, and generally for promoting and securing the good government of the city.

1870, ch. 202.

38. Before the mayor, counsellor and aldermen of the city of Annapolis shall pass any ordinance to open, widen, straighten, extend, stop up or discontinue any streets, lanes or alleys, or any part thereof, at least thirty days' notice shall be given in some newspaper or newspapers published in said city; and before any street, lane or alley shall be so opened, widened, straightened, extended, stopped up or discontinued, in whole or in part, the proprietors of lots, or any part or section of the streets, lanes and alleys so to be opened, widened, straightened, extended, stopped up or discontinued, in whole or in part, whose property will be depreciated by the act of the corporation, may apply to any justice of the peace in said city, who is empowered, upon an affidavit of facts, to summon a jury of twelve citizens, whose duty it shall be to examine the premises, and assess the damages sustained by the complainants; the full value of such assessment shall be paid or tendered to the complainants, as provided in the preceding section, before the final execution of such ordinance; and any justice of the peace shall have the same power to summon a jury for the assessment of benefits.