chargeable, and if known, the name of the owner thereof, the mayor and city council may proceed to levy said expenses upon the interest of such non-resident in said property, without any previous suit to determine their right to the same.

P. L. L, (1860,) art. 4, sec. 802.

383. Such non-resident may, at any time within three months after said expenses have been levied and collected, institute an action against the mayor and city council for the recovery of the same; and if it shall appear in such action that public notice was not given as hereinbefore directed, or that no such nuisance existed, or that the paving of said street, lane or alley was not necessary to the removal or abatement thereof, or that the same was caused by an act or ordinance of the city, or by its officers in the execution of their duty, such non-resident shall recover the expenses of paving and collection so levied upon his property.

Ibid sec. 803.

384. Whenever any nuisance dangerous to the health of the city shall be found upon any vacant lot within the city, the mayor and city council may remove or abate the same, and shall have the same remedy against the owner of such lot, for the expense of so doing, as is given in the five preceding sections against the owners of lots fronting on streets paved, to remove a nuisance; and the owner of such vacant lot shall have the same rights and remedies therein given to the owners of lots fronting on streets so paved.

Ibid. sec. 854.

385. Whenever the commissioner of health shall certify in writing to the mayor that it is necessary for the health of the city to alter the grade of any street, lane or alley on low or made ground, the mayor shall proceed to act in the manner specified in sub-title "Streets," of this article.

Ibid. sec. 862.

386. The mayor and city council shall have power to clean the streets and remove the dirt and filth therefrom, and to prohibit and punish by ordinance the placing of any dirt, filth or other matter therein.