

or the petitioner himself, and the facts therein stated, if not apparent on the record, shall be verified by the oath of the party, or by some other person. No rehearing shall be granted after the enrollment of the decree or decretal order; and if the decree or order has been executed, parties who have acted on the faith of such decree or order shall not be prejudiced by such decree or order being reversed or varied.

This, and the preceding section, do not take from courts of equity their inherent power to correct mistakes in their own proceedings at any time, in the exercise of a sound discretion. While it is well settled as a general rule that after enrollment a decree cannot be revised, save by a bill of review or an original bill for fraud, this rule does not apply to a manifest clerical error in a decree, nor to cases not heard on their merits in which it is alleged that the decree was entered by mistake or surprise, etc. *Primrose v. Wright*, 102 Md. 108.

The objection that a petition for rehearing was filed after the decree was enrolled under sec. 201, cannot be made in the court of appeals unless it was raised below. How such objection may be waived. *Cherbonnier v. Goodwin*, 79 Md. 61.

This section referred to in deciding that a party might file exceptions to a mortgage sale *in propria persona*. *Aukam v. Zantzinger*, 94 Md. 425.

An original bill is usually resorted to to correct a decree after its enrollment. *Long Contracting Co. v. Albert*, 116 Md. 114.

An. Code, sec. 189. 1904, sec. 180. 1888, sec. 167. 1886, ch. 453.

204. Where it shall appear that the court has jurisdiction of a case, but there is doubt as to the residence of a party against whom process is necessary, or the same be wrongfully alleged, several writs may be issued, as of course, to as many counties within the State,¹ or requisite process concurrently to different places without the State, or both writs and process, within and without the State, for service upon such party; but if any process hereunder be vexatiously or unnecessarily issued, the court may order the costs of same to be paid by the party asking or directing the issue of such process.

See notes to sec. 89.

An. Code, sec. 190. 1904, sec. 181. 1888, sec. 168. 1773, ch. 7, sec. 3. 1785, ch. 72, secs. 19, 20, 25, 26. 1818, ch. 193, sec. 4.

205. The court may, for the purpose of executing a decree, or to compel the defendant to perform and fulfil the same, issue attachment of contempt, attachment with proclamations and sequestration against the defendant, and may order an immediate sequestration of the real and personal estate and effects of the defendant, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree and clear the contempts, or may issue a *fieri facias* against the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of the defendants, to satisfy the said decree, or may issue an attachment by way of execution against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels and credits of the defendant, to satisfy the said decree; or the court may cause, by injunction, the possession of the estate and effects whereof the possession or a sale is decreed to be delivered to the plaintiff, or otherwise, according to the tenor and import of such decree, and as the nature of the case may require; and in case of sequestration, the court shall order payment and satisfaction to be made out of the estate and effects so sequestered, according to the true intent and meaning of the decree; and in case any defendant shall be arrested and brought into court upon any process of contempt issued to

¹ [As may be directed.]