

This section applied. Before a decree is enrolled it is within the province of the court to revise or revoke it, and this is true where the decree is entered by default. *Norris v. Ahles*, 115 Md. 65. And see *Long v. Long*, 115 Md. 135; *Long Contracting Company v. Albert*, 116 Md. 114.

This section applied. *Tabeling v. Tabeling*, 157 Md. 434.

Cited but not construed in *Iron & Steel Co. v. Page*, 165 Md. 214.

See notes to sec. 209.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 202. 1912, sec. 187. 1904, sec. 178. 1888, sec. 165. Rule 49.

208. Clerical mistakes in decrees or decretal orders, or errors arising from any accidental slip or omission, may, at any time before the enrollment of such decrees or orders, be corrected by order of the court or judge thereof upon petition, without the form or expense of a rehearing.

This section referred to in deciding that a petition lay to rescind a decree after it is enrolled. *Whitlock Cordage Co. v. Hine*, 125 Md. 107.

See notes to sec. 209.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 203. 1912, sec. 188. 1904, sec. 179. 1888, sec. 166. Rule 50.

209. Every petition for rehearing shall contain the special matter or cause on which such hearing is applied for, and shall be signed by solicitor 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. 207, 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.

Court of Appeals will not consider petition for rehearing after decree when there is nothing to indicate any injustice sustained by petitioner or abuse of power by court. No rehearing after decree enrolled. *Bortner v. Leib*, 146 Md. 534.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 204. 1912, sec. 189. 1904, sec. 180. 1888, sec. 167. 1886, ch. 453.

210. 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.

Cited in *Evans v. Zouck*, 172 Md. 17.

See notes to sec. 94.

¹ [As may be directed.]