

in the court below; nor shall any judgment or verdict be reversed, if there be one good count in the declaration.

Grant v. Ridsdale, 2 H. & J. 186. Wood v. Grundy, 3 H. & J. 13. Noland v. Ringgold, 3 H. & J. 216. Wilson v. Mitchell, 3 H. & J. 91. Ridgely v. Riggs, 4 H. & J. 367. Raborg v. Bank of Columbia, 1 H. & G. 231. Kent v. Lyles, 7 G. & J. 73. State v. Turner, 8 G. & J. 125. State v. Harrison, 9 G. & J. 15. Gurley v. Lee, 11 G. & J. 395. Gordon v. Downey, 1 Gill, 41. Smith v. Morgan, 8 Gill, 138. Williams v. Bramble, 2 Md. 313. Terry v. Bright, 4 Md. 430. Parrish v. State, 14 Md. 245.

P. G. L., (1800) art. 29, sec. 38. 1809, ch. 153, sec. 2.

16. All writs of error wherein there shall be any variance from the original record, or other defect, may be amended and made agreeable to such record.

Ibid. sec. 39. 1811, ch. 161, sec. 3.

17. No judgment shall be reversed in the court of appeals because the verdict was rendered for a larger sum than the amount laid in the declaration; but the plaintiff below, or his legal representative, may amend the record by entering a release of the excess above the sum laid in the declaration.

Harris v. Jaffray, 3 H. & J. 543. Marburg v. Marburg, 26 Md. 8. Frank v. Morrison, 55 Md. 399. Attrill v. Patterson, 58 Md. 260.

Ibid., sec. 40. 1811, ch. 161, sec. 4.

18. If any entry or amendments which the court of appeals may permit, would require an alteration of the judgment from which the appeal is taken, the court may, on deciding the appeal, give such judgment as the entry or amendment may require.

Armstrong v. M. & C. C. of Hagerstown, 32 Md. 54. Frank v. Morrison, 55 Md. 399.

Ibid., art. 5, sec. 15. 1790, ch. 42, sec. 1.

19. If an appeal shall be taken, or writ of error sued out, for several exceptions, the court of appeals shall give judgment on every exception, if a new trial is to be awarded.

Winter v. Donovan, 8 Gill, 376. Owings v. Emery, 3 Md. 190. Boehme v. Carr, 8 Md. 210.