

exceptions heretofore filed against the claims of *The Bank of the United States*. And also except to so much of the auditor's report as in any manner conflicts with their aforesaid exceptions. They except to the auditor's account A. between the administrator *de bonis non*, and the estate of the deceased, for all and every the reasons which are set forth and assigned as objections to said account in the auditor's report; except, that objection of the auditor against the allowance for \$1,005, for the value of negroes mortgaged, the mortgage having been produced and admitted. They also except to so much of the accounts A. and B. of the administrator *de bonis non*, as stated by the auditor, as make allowances to him for moneys paid for county taxes; for county taxes remaining due, and for the future support of the negroes.

The creditors of the deceased, reported by the auditor as claimants No. 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23 and 24, at the same time, prayed leave to insist upon all the exceptions taken by the plaintiffs to the reports of the auditor, and to have the same benefit thereof as if they were again specially repeated. And, on the same day, *The Bank of the United States* excepted to all four of the claims stated by the auditor in this his last report; because they are barred by the statute of limitations; because No. 34 is founded on a single bill by the administrator *de bonis non*, and can be no evidence of a claim against the deceased; and because there is no evidence to support claim No. 37.

Instead of taking testimony under the order of the 10th of November, the parties, by agreements filed, made what they deemed sufficient admissions of the authenticity of the vouchers of some of the contested claims, so as to bring the case before the court.

14th February, 1832.—BLAND, Chancellor.—This case standing ready for hearing and further directions on the several reports of the auditor, and the exceptions thereto, and the solicitors of the parties having been heard, the proceedings were read and considered.

The court is now called on to have the assets of this deceased debtor so distributed as to produce the greatest amount of satisfaction to his several creditors; all of whose claims have been either expressly admitted, or left unopposed by his legal representatives. But some of these creditors, by relying on the statute of limitations and other exceptions against their rival and co-creditors, have endeavoured to protect their own satisfaction from being lessened, by an application of any part of the assets to the discharge of the