

of those cases, the court shall pass a decree, or render judgment for, or against the executors or administrators, as to right appertains. But where an executor or administrator of a deceased respondent or defendant becomes a party, the court, upon motion, shall grant such a continuance of the cause as to the judges shall appear proper.

§ 19. Whenever a person, not being an executor or administrator, appeals from a decree of the chancellor, or applies for a writ of error such appeal or writ shall be no stay of proceeding in the chancery, or the court to which the writ issues, unless the appellant or plaintiff in error shall give sufficient security, to be approved respectively by the chancellor, or by a judge of the court from which the writ issues, that the appellant or plaintiff in error shall prosecute respectively his appeal or writ to effect, and pay the condemnation money and all costs, or otherwise abide the decree in appeal or the judgment in error, if he fail to make his plea good.

§ 20. No writ of error shall be brought upon any judgment heretofore confessed, entered, or rendered, but within five years from this time; nor upon any judgment hereafter to be confessed, entered, or rendered, but within five years after the confessing, entering, or rendering thereof; unless the person entitled to such writ be an infant, feme covert, non compos mentis, or a prisoner, and then with five years exclusive of the time of such disability.

§ 21. An executor, administrator, or guardian shall file every account with the register for the county, who shall, as soon as conveniently may be, carefully examine the particulars with the proofs thereof, in the presence of such executor, administrator, or guardian, and shall adjust and settle the same, according to the very right of the matter and the law of the land; which account so settled, shall remain in his office for inspection; and the executor, administrator, or guardian shall, within three months after such settlement, give due notice in writing to all persons entitled to shares of the estate, or to their guardians respectively, if residing within the state, that the account is lodged in the said office for inspection. [Exceptions may be made by persons concerned, to both sides of every such account, either denying the justice of the allowances made to the accountant, or alleging further charges against him; and the exceptions shall be heard in the orphans' court for the county; and thereupon the account shall be adjusted and settled according to the right of the matter and the law of the land.]

§ 22. The registers of the several counties shall respectively hold the register's court in each county. Upon the litigation of a cause, the depositions of the witnesses examined shall be taken at large in writing, and make part of the proceedings in the cause. This court may issue process throughout the state, to compel the attendance of witnesses. Appeals may be made from the register's court to the [superior] court, whose decisions shall be final. In cases where a register is interested in questions concerning the probate of wills, the granting letters of administration, or executors, administrators, or guardians' accounts, the cognizance thereof shall belong to the orphans' court, with an appeal to the [superior] court, whose decision shall be final.

§ 23. [The prothonotary of the superior court may issue process, take recognizances of bail and enter judgments, according to law and the practice of the court.] No judgment in one county shall bind lands or