

contingency to be discharged. Act, but shall be discharged by the judgment of confirmation unless preserved by opposition, as shall also all privileges and hypothecs whatever not within the meaning of the said section and not preserved by opposition.

Proceedings if the applicants desires to discharge special privileges and hypothecs duly registered.

III. If the applicant for a judgment of confirmation under the above cited Act desires to discharge the privileges and conventional hypothecs mentioned in the first section of this Act, he shall, at the time of his application for such judgment, file a certificate of the Registrar of the proper County or Registration District, stating the privileged and conventional hypothecs within the meaning of the said first section which are registered against the property to which the judgment is to apply and have not been wholly discharged, stating the date of the instrument (if any) registered as creating or proving such hypothec, and the name of the Notary or Notaries if such instrument be notarial, and mentioning any partial discharge registered, and the sum which appears to be due for principal and interest in each case, and shall pay into Court the price (if any) mentioned in the title to be confirmed, or which he shall have made up by bidding in the manner allowed by the said Act; and if such price be sufficient to pay all the charges on the property mentioned in the said certificate or in the oppositions filed in the case and maintained by the Court, and all costs, the judgment of confirmation shall be pronounced purely and simply; but if such price be not sufficient to pay such charges and costs, or if there be no price mentioned in the title to be confirmed, the Court or any Judge thereof, shall, at the instance of the applicant for such judgment, appoint two *experts*, and the applicant shall appoint one, and such three *experts*, or a majority of them, shall value the property, and report the value thereof on oath, in writing under their hands, to the Court, and if the value so reported be not greater than the price paid in by the applicant as aforesaid, such price shall be deemed the value of the property, and the judgment shall be pronounced purely and simply; but if the value so reported be greater than such price, or if there be no price mentioned in the title to be confirmed, the applicant shall pay the difference between the price and the said value, or the whole of the said value if there be no price, into Court, and the judgment shall then be pronounced purely and simply.

Price or value to be paid into Court.

Valuation of the property in certain cases.

Distribution of the price or value among the creditors.

Effect of Registrar's certificate and objections there-to.

IV. The price or value so paid into Court shall be distributed by the Court among the opposants (if any) and the privileged and hypothecary creditors mentioned in the Registrar's certificate, according to the order and rank of their privileges and hypothecs: the Registrar's certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein mentioned, but any such fact or any matter to which such certificate relates, may be disputed by any party interested, and the Court may then receive evidence contradicting or modifying any statement in such certificate, and give judgment accordingly, and no