## Taxation of Costs.

139. A party desiring to have a bill of costs taxed shall file the bill, and shall procure an appointment from the registrar for the taxation thereof, and shall serve the opposite party with notice of the time at which such taxation will take place.

140. At the time appointed, if either party is present, the taxation shall be proceeded with.

141. Within *one week* from the completion of the taxation application may be made, by either party, to the judge to review the taxation.

142. Costs may be taxed either by the judge or by the registrar, and as well between solicitor and client, as between party and party.

143. If in a taxation between solicitor and client more than *one-sixth* of the bill is struck off, the solicitor shall pay all the costs attending the taxation.

144. The fees to be taken by any district registrar shall, if either party desires it, be taxed by the judge.

## Appraisement and Sale, &c.

145. The judge may, either before or after final judgment, order any property under the arrest of the court to be appraised, or to be sold with or without appraisement, and either by public auction or by private contract, and may direct what notice by advertisement or otherwise shall be given or may dispense with the same.

146. If the property is deteriorating in value, the judge may order it to be sold forthwith.

147. If the property to be sold is of small value, the judge may, if he thinks fit, order it to be sold without a commission of sale being issued.

148. The judge may, either before or after final judgment, order any property under arrest of the court to be removed, or any cargo under arrest on board ship to be discharged.

149. The appraisement, sale, and removal of property, the discharge of cargo, and the demolition and sale of a vessel condemned under any Slave Trade Act, shall be effected