

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. IN
THE LOUISIANA DISTRICT, JANUARY TERM, 1815,

IN RELATION

To the fine imposed on Major General Andrew Jackson.

DECEMBER 22, 1842.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the District Court of the United States for the Louisiana district. January term, 1815.

SATURDAY, *March 4*, 1815.

The court met according to adjournment.—Present: the honorable Dominick A. Hall.

THOMAS SHIELDS, and others, *vs.* the cargo of the Dos Hermanos:

After hearing evidence and further arguments of counsel in this case, the court took time to consider.

DANL. T. PATTERSON, GEO. T. ROSS, and others, *vs.* certain goods, vessels, &c.:

This cause was set for trial on Wednesday next.

JOHN D. HENLEY, *vs.* the schooner Don Cello:

This cause was set for trial on Tuesday next.

And then the court adjourned until Tuesday next, ten o'clock.

[NOTE BY THE CLERK.—The session of this court, which was to have been held on Tuesday, the 7th of March, by adjournment from Saturday, the 4th, did not take place, in consequence of the arrest of the honorable Dominick A. Hall on Sunday, the 5th, and his imprisonment and detention by military authority until the 14th day of March, by order of Andrew Jackson, major general commanding the 7th military district of the United States.]

SPECIAL COURT, *Wednesday, March 22*, 1815.

The court met according to adjournment.—Present: the honorable Dominick A. Hall.

Thomas Allen, *print.*

UNITED STATES, *vs.* Major General ANDREW JACKSON :

On this day, the depositions of P. L. B. Duplessis, Matthew Arbuckle, P. L. Morel, Peter V. Ogden, W. O. Winston, R. Claiborne, and Louis Louallier, were taken and sworn to in open court, except R. Claiborne's, which was sworn to, the 21st inst.

On motion of Mr. Dick, attorney of the United States for this district, upon the affidavit of R. Claiborne, clerk of this court, and upon the testimony of P. L. B. Duplessis, marshal of the same, and upon the testimony of other witnesses : it is ruled and ordered, that the said Major General Andrew Jackson show cause on Friday next, the 24th of March instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., why an attachment should not be awarded against him for contempts of this court, in having disrespectfully wrested from the clerk aforesaid an original order of the honorable the judge of this court, for the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus in the case of a certain Louis Louallier, then imprisoned by the said Major General Andrew Jackson, and for detaining the same ; also for disregarding the said writ of habeas corpus when issued and served ; in having imprisoned the honorable the judge of this court ; and for other contempts, as stated by the witnesses.

SPECIAL COURT, *Thursday, March 23, 1815.*

The court met according to adjournment.—Present : the honorable Dominick A. Hall.

UNITED STATES, *vs.* Major General ANDREW JACKSON :

On motion of Abner L. Duncan, Esq., ordered, that the rule granted in this case be, and the same is hereby, made returnable to Saturday next, 10 o'clock, A. M.

SPECIAL COURT, *Saturday, March 25, 1815.*

The court met according to adjournment.—Present : the honorable Dominick A. Hall.

UNITED STATES, *vs.* Major General ANDREW JACKSON :

On motion of Mr. Livingston, of counsel for Major General Andrew Jackson, and with consent of the district attorney, it is ordered, that the rule in this case, which was made returnable on this day, be laid over until Monday next, 10 o'clock, A. M.

SPECIAL COURT, *Monday, March 27, 1815.*

The court met according to adjournment.—Present : the honorable Dominick A. Hall.

UNITED STATES, *vs.* Major General ANDREW JACKSON :

In pursuance of a rule granted to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the defendant for the causes therein set forth, the said defendant personally appeared in open court, and offered a certain paper as his defence, said to be sworn to and subscribed by him, the recording of parts of the said paper was objected to; whereupon, the court laid down the following rules:

"1st. If the party object to the jurisdiction, the court is ready to hear.

"2d. If the party's affidavit contain a denial of the facts sworn to, or if he wish to show that the facts charged do not in law amount to a contempt, the court is ready to hear.

"3d. If the answer contain anything as an apology to the court, it is ready to hear.

"4th. If the party be desirous to show, that by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or in virtue of his military commission, he had a right to act as charged in the affidavits, the court is ready to hear."

After arguments again, as to the admissibility of certain parts of the said paper, the court took time to advise.

SPECIAL COURT, *Tuesday, 28th March, 1815.*

The court met according to adjournment.—Present: The honorable Dominick A. Hall.

UNITED STATES, *vs.* Major General ANDREW JACKSON :

On this day his honor delivered the following opinion :

"The court has taken time to consider the propriety of admitting the answer that was offered yesterday. It was proper to do so: first, because this is the first proceeding of any importance for contempt instituted in this court since its establishment. Secondly, because from the constitution of the court it consists of but one judge, and it so happens that one of the causes of the contempts assigned, is the imprisonment of the judge, and the consequent obstruction of the course of justice. This is no reason why the proceeding should not have been instituted and persevered in, but it is a good one for much deliberation. No personal considerations ought for an instant to induce a judge to abandon the defence of the laws, the support of the dignity of the tribunals, and the rights of his fellow-citizens. I have considered this case well, and I think I perceive the clear course. On the rule to show cause, the party called on may take legal grounds to show that the attachment should not issue; he may take exceptions to the mode of proceeding, or prove from the affidavits offered that the facts charged do not amount to a contempt. If the court be convinced that then attachment may legally issue, it goes to bring the party into court, and the interrogatories are proposed to him. He may object to any of the interrogatories as improper, or he may deny the facts charged, and purge himself of the contempt on oath. His single testimony countervails that which may have been adduced. I will hear any of the exceptions made in the answer, or any other question of law that may be urged. Should the court think that the attachment may issue, interrogatories will then be filed."

Whereupon, after the reading of the affidavits, and the hearing of arguments by the counsel of the United States, the court took time to consider.

SPECIAL COURT, *Wednesday, 29th March, 1815.*

The court met according to adjournment.—Present: The honorable Dominick A. Hall.

UNITED STATES, *vs.* Major General ANDREW JACKSON :

The court being of opinion that sufficient cause had not been shown why an attachment should not issue: it is ordered that an attachment do issue against the defendant Major General Andrew Jackson, returnable on Friday, the 31st of March, instant.

SPECIAL COURT, *Friday, 31st March, 1815.*

The court met according to adjournment.—Present: The honorable Dominick A. Hall.

UNITED STATES, *vs.* Major General ANDREW JACKSON :

Interrogatories to the defendant, Major General Andrew Jackson, were now filed by the district attorney.

On this day appeared, in person, Major General Andrew Jackson, and being informed by the court that an attachment had issued against him for the purpose of bringing him into court, and the district attorney having filed interrogatories, the court informed General Jackson that they would be tendered to him for the purpose of answering thereto; the said General Jackson refused to receive them or make any answer to the said interrogatories.

Whereupon, the court proceeded to pronounce judgment, which was, that Major General Andrew Jackson do pay a fine of one thousand dollars to the United States.

LOUALLIER, *vs.* ANDREW JACKSON, Commanding General of the 7th military district.

In this case on Sunday the 5th March, 1815, the honorable Dominick A. Hall gave an order on the original petition of Louallier in the following words to wit: "Let the prayer of the petition be granted and the petitioner be brought before me at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning," dating the said order the 6th of the month. I apprehend a mistake was made in the date, and waited on the judge accordingly. Doctor Flood was sitting with him. Upon my suggesting the mistake to the judge, he changed the figure 6 into the figure 5. In the evening of the said 5th about 8 o'clock, I noticed a party of soldiers with arms marching briskly in the street near the French Coffeehouse, and heard afterward that Judge Hall was arrested and was

confined in the barracks ; to which place I went immediately to see the judge, but was refused admittance, as it was past 9 o'clock. On my return to my lodgings, I stepped into the American Coffeehouse, where I met with Major Chotard, one of General Jackson's aids, who told me he had some business with me. I invited him to go to my room, which he did. Doctor Flood and Mr. Duncan were present, and on my invitation went with us. When in my room, which I think was near 11 o'clock, Major Chotard showed me a written paper (but which I did not read), which he said was an order from the general, requiring me to give up the original order of the judge as aforesaid. As well as I recollect, I told Major Chotard that there was an order of Judge Hall's court, that the clerk should deliver no original papers out of the office, but that I had the order in my pocket and would go with him myself to the general, which proposal was accepted, and we went together. Mr. P. L. B. Duplessis went with us. I believe we got to the general's about 12 o'clock. The general showed me a letter he had received from Mr. Morel the council of Mr. Louallier, informing him, the general, that a writ of habeas corpus had issued in the case of Louallier. I told the general that the writ had not issued ; he asked me for the reason. I answered, because the marshal had told me he would not serve it on the Sabbath, and that it being returnable at 11 o'clock on Monday, I thought it would be time enough to issue it in the morning. The general asked me if I intended to issue it ? I said that it was my duty to do so, and that it would issue. At this the general handed me a printed paper, which he said was his general order, and observed that that order would show me *he would do his duty also*. The general asked me for the original order of Judge Hall before mentioned. It was written on the back of Mr. Louallier's petition, and I handed the general the paper. The general read the order, and also the affidavit of Mr. Morel which was at the foot of the petition, and observed to me that the dates of both the order and the affidavit had been altered, and asked what all this juggling was about. I assured him there was no juggle, and that the reason of an alteration in the dates was as I have stated above. The general mentioned to me he should keep the paper in his own possession. I observed to him that there was an order of court that no original paper should be delivered out of the office. The general said he should keep it under his own responsibility ; that it should be safely preserved, and that he would give me a certified copy of it, which he did. During the time I was with the general, Colonel Butler, General Gaines, Mr. Duplessis, and other gentlemen, were present. The writ did issue as is stated above, and was left by me at the marshal's house about half-past 10 o'clock, but he informed me afterward that he did not receive it till after 11 o'clock, owing to his absence on other business ; yet that he had served it on General Jackson the same day. In the course of the time I was with General Jackson, and the conversation turned upon Judge Hall, the general observed that he had no personal prejudices against the judge, but that his conduct in the instance in question had brought him under the cognizance of his, the general's, general order, that this was his, the general's camp, and that no person or power must or should be over him in it ; that he was responsible to his Government ; that he had to make his returns, and that his measures were such as he thought best calculated for the interest and safety of the country, and would enable him to make returns satisfactory to his conscience.

This statement is given to the best of my recollection.

R. CLAIBORNE.

Sworn this 21st March 1815, in open court.

DOMINICK A. HALL, *District Judge.*

March 22d, 1815.

P. L. B. Duplessis appears in open court, and being duly sworn, deposeth and sayeth, that on or about nine o'clock of the night of the 5th of March last, it being on the Sunday evening that he went to General Jackson's headquarters, when the subject of the writ of habeas corpus the order for which had been issued that day in the case of Mr. Louallier, became the subject of conversation. The general observed that he had shopped the judge, that the deponent observed to the general that he supposed it would save him the trouble of serving the writ: and the general said that he would treat any person who might improperly meddle with his camp in the same manner he had treated the judge; and that so long as martial law continued, he would acknowledge no other authority than that of the military; that he considered New Orleans as forming a part of his camp; that the general said he believed it was a concerted plan between the judge and Louallier that the writ should issue, and showed the deponent a letter he had received from Mr. Morel which had convinced him of the fact, in words to that purpose. From the whole tenor of the conversation the deponent had with the general at that period, a disposition was manifested by him to disregard the writ of habeas corpus, which was the subject of conversation. This deponent served the writ upon the general agreeably to the return which is made upon it; that the general said on receiving it, that he did not know that he should read it, and repeated what he had formerly said as to the influence of martial law, and in a laughing manner asked the deponent what hour it was—if not past eleven o'clock?

P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, Jun.

Also appeared Col. M. Arbuckle, who being duly sworn, sayeth, that on the 5th of the present month of March, he commanded the garrison of New Orleans; that on that evening, a little after dark, he received from Major General Andrew Jackson an order, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

NEW ORLEANS,

March 5, 1815, 7 o'clock, p. m.

HEADQUARTERS, 7th m. district:

Having received proof that Dominick A. Hall has been aiding and abetting and exciting mutiny within my camp, you will forthwith order a detachment to arrest and confine him, and report to me as soon as arrested; you will be vigilant; the agents of our enemy are more numerous than was expected. You will be guarded against escapes.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Major General commanding.

Lt. Col. ARBUCKLE, 3d Infantry.

Doctor Wm. E. Butler is ordered to accompany the detachment and point out the man.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General commanding.

That, agreeably to said order, this deponent sent out a detachment of about sixty men, under the charge of Major Butler, of the third regiment, who returned in a short time with Judge Hall, who was confined agreeably to the above order, and who was detained in the custody of the deponent until the Sunday following, the 12th instant.

And this deponent further sayeth, that the first or second day after the confinement of the judge at the garrison, the judge expressed a wish to have a civil magistrate introduced into the garrison with a view of making a deposition before him, for the purpose of applying for a judicial interference in his behalf; that General Jackson ordered the deponent not to permit any civil magistrate to be introduced for that purpose, in consequence of which he, the deponent, gave directions that no civil magistrate should be introduced.

M. ARBUCKLE.

Mr. Morel, counsellor at law, appeared, who being duly sworn, sayeth, that on Sunday the 5th instant, at about 12 o'clock, being at the Exchange coffee-house, he saw Mr. Louallier on the banket opposite the said coffee-house, who had been just arrested by Captain Amelung; that Mr. Louallier called several persons to witness that he was compelled by force to go with Mr. Amelung, and that he applied to the deponent to use legal measures in his behalf for releasing him; that the deponent then went to his office and drew up a petition to his honor Judge Hall to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of the said Louallier; that the deponent then went to Judge Hall, whom the deponent then found alone in his parlor, and gave him the petition; that the judge read the petition, swore the deponent to the facts stated in the petition, and after some reflection, as appeared to the deponent, made the order on the petition, and informed the deponent that he thought it would be proper for him to write a letter to General Jackson to inform him that the writ had been awarded; that the deponent carried the order to the clerk of the district court, and went to his, the deponent's, office, where he wrote the letter as intimated by the Judge, which is, as far as the deponent recollects, in the following words:

To his excellency Major General Jackson.

SIR: I have the honor to inform your excellency that, as counsel, I have made application to his honor Dominick A. Hall, judge of the district court of the United States, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of Mr. Louallier, who conceived that he was illegally arrested by order of your excellency, and that the said writ has been awarded and is returnable to-morrow, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

P. L. MOREL,
Counsellor at Law.

And the deponent further sayeth, that during the week the judge was in confinement the deponent applied to the judge for a writ of prohibition on the court martial appointed for the trial of Mr. Louallier, in order to restore him to his liberty, as the deponent thought his life to be in jeopardy ; but the judge declined issuing the said writ, because he was in confinement, and thought that the writ should be only issued in open court.

The deponent further states that Mr. Louallier did not direct the deponent to apply to any particular judge to issue the aforesaid writ, and that Mr. Louallier was very little known to the deponent, and never had any conversation with the deponent, as far as he recollects, previous to the time he was employed by him. The deponent believes that had any other lawyer been present at the time of Mr. Louallier's arrest, Mr. Louallier was as likely to employ him as he did the deponent.

P. L. MOREL.

Captain Peter V. Ogden appeared, who, being duly sworn, sayeth, that on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, he received, through an orderly sergeant, an order from General Jackson, of which the following is a copy :

HEADQUARTERS, 7th M. DISTRICT,
New Orleans, March 11th, 1815.

SIR: You will detail from your troop a discreet non-commissioned officer and four men, and direct them to call on the officer commanding the 3d U. S. infantry for Dominick A. Hall, who is confined in the guardhouse for exciting mutiny and desertion within the encampment of the city.

Upon the receipt of the prisoner, the non-commissioned officer will conduct him up the coast, beyond the lines of General Carroll's encampment, deliver him the enclosed order, and set him at liberty.

By command,

THOS. BUTLER, *Aid-de-camp.*

Capt. P. V. OGDEN,

Commanding troop of Cavalry, New Orleans.

That the deponent, in obedience to said order, he, the deponent, ordered a guard to be detailed of four men, and a non-commissioned officer, with directions to convey Judge Hall beyond the lines of General Carroll's camp, which was about four miles above the town of New Orleans ; that the said non-commissioned officer returned and reports that he had executed the said order.

PETER V. OGDEN.

Mr. Louallier appeared, who, being duly sworn, sayeth, that he never had any conversation or understanding, directly or indirectly, with Judge Hall, on the subject of an article published in the Louisiana Courier, of the 3d of March, instant, signed, "A Citizen of Louisiana, of French Origin," the writing of which article was alleged to be the cause of confining the deponent by military authority.

LOUALLIER AINE.

Major W. O. Winston appeared, who, being duly sworn, sayeth, that the paper marked A, being a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued in behalf of Mr. Louallier, by Judge Hall, was given to this deponent by Major Reed, aid-de-camp of Major General Jackson, in order to be used by this deponent on the trial of the said Louallier, before a court martial, of which this deponent was the judge advocate; that the said writ was applied for by the deponent; that the deponent was detailed by General Jackson as judge advocate to the court aforesaid, of which he was informed by General Jackson, before breakfast, on the 6th March, instant; that in a conversation with General Jackson he expressed doubts as to his (Louallier's) being subject to be tried by a court martial, but on examination of the rules and articles of war, and advising with some gentlemen present, whom he considered as authority on such subjects, his impression was, that he was embraced by certain articles of war for the offences therein designated, General Jackson thought him liable to be tried by a court martial by virtue of a general order issued by him, declaring "martial law to exist in the city of New Orleans and its environs." He appeared clear in his conviction as to this subject; this deponent expressed a doubt as to the extent, and effect, and legal operation of the order declaring martial law. General Jackson spoke of a writ of *habeas corpus* which had been issued, of erasures and interlineations which had been made in the order of the judge granting the writ upon the petition, expressed his willingness to obey the civil authorities of the country, and the right of the judges to issue writs of *habeas corpus* elsewhere than in his camp, and that he would obey him; this deponent inferred from the general tenor of General Jackson's conversation that he did not intend or conceive it proper to pay any attention to the writ of *habeas corpus* for Louallier, or any other writ issued within the limits of his camp.

WM. O. WINSTON.

A.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To Major General Andrew Jackson, commanding 7th Military District:

You are hereby commanded that on this day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, you have the body of Louallier, said to be held in illegal imprisonment under your order, together with the day and cause of his caption and detention, before the honorable Dominick A. Hall, district judge of the United States in and for the district of Louisiana, to the end that the said Louallier may do, submit to, and receive whatever the said judge shall consider in that behalf, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the said Dominick A. Hall, judge, as aforesaid, this 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and 39th year of the independence of the United States.

R. CLAIBORNE, *Clerk.*

Endorsement as follows:

Received on the 6th March, 1815, at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 11 o'clock A. M. On the same day, between the hours of 5 and 6, in the afternoon, I served the within writ upon Major General A. Jackson.

P. L. B. DUPLESSIS, Jr., *Marshal.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 17, 1815.

This writ was served on Major General Andrew Jackson at a quarter past six in the afternoon of Monday the 6th March, 1815.

E. L., *Aid-de-camp.*

INTERROGATORIES.

District Court of the United States, Louisiana District.

THE UNITED STATES, vs. Major General ANDREW JACKSON.

Interrogatories upon attachment for contempt.

1st interrogatory. Did you not, on Sunday night, the 5th of March instant, take from Richard Claiborne, clerk of this court, an original order, made by the honorable Dominick A. Hall, judge of this court, awarding a *habeas corpus* to bring, on the next day, before the said judge, the body of Louis Louallier, then a prisoner in your custody, although the said clerk informed you that it was contrary to the practice of the said court to take any original papers out of the clerk's keeping?

2d interrogatory. Did you not threaten the said clerk with the effects of a general order issued by you, declaring martial law, or otherwise, in case he issued the *habeas corpus*, agreeably to the order of the said judge?

3d interrogatory. Did you not, in the presence of the said clerk, accuse the said judge with a juggle in awarding the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of said Louallier?

4th interrogatory. Did you not, on Sunday evening, the 5th March instant, say to P. L. B. Duplessis, the marshal of the said court, that you had shopped the judge for ordering a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue, and threaten the like treatment to every person who should interfere with your authority, or language to that effect?

5th interrogatory. Did you not say to the said marshal, when he served the writ of *habeas corpus* which had issued in the case of the said Louallier, that you did not know whether you would read the said writ, and laughingly asked if it was not past 11 o'clock, the return hour of the said writ?

6th interrogatory. Did you not, in conversation with the said marshal on the 5th and 6th of March instant, say to him that you had no intention of obeying the said writ of *habeas corpus*, or language to that effect?

7th interrogatory. Did you not, on the evening of the 5th, or before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of March instant, cause a court martial to be detailed for the trial of the said Louis Louallier?

8th interrogatory. Was not Major William O. Winston appointed the judge advocate of the said court martial, and did you not say to him, early on the morning of the 6th March instant, that you had no intention of obeying the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in the case of said Louis Louallier's?

9th interrogatory. Did you not, after the said writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon you by the marshal, cause the same, or a copy thereof, to be placed in the hands of the said W. O. Winston to be used as testimony against the said Louallier on his trial before the said court martial?

10th interrogatory. Did not the said Louis Louallier put in a plea to the jurisdiction of the said court martial, alleging that he was subject to a writ

of *habeas corpus* awarded by the district judge of the United States for this district?

11th interrogatory. Did not your aid-de-camp Edward Livingston, Esq., endorse upon the said writ the memorandum thereon made?

12th interrogatory. Was not the said memorandum made, and the said writ adduced as testimony against the said Louillier, in order to induce the said court martial to believe that the writs being returnable before it, was served, it was impossible for you to comply with the said writ of *habeas corpus*, and thereby to show that the said court martial might proceed against the said Louallier uncontrolled by any civil tribunal?

13th interrogatory. Was not the trial of the said Louallier upon charges which jeopardized his life?

14th interrogatory. Was not the said Louallier at the time a member of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana? or was he enlisted in the army or navy of the United States, or did he hold a commission therein, or was he in the militia of the State of Louisiana, then in actual service with the troops of the United States?

15th interrogatory. Were you not informed, by P. L. Morel, on the evening of Sunday, the 5th March instant, that an order, directing a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue in the case of the said Louallier, had been made by the said judge?

16th interrogatory. Did you not thereupon order Col. Arbuckle to send a detachment of soldiers to arrest the said judge, and to confine him in the garrison?

17th interrogatory. Was not the said judge arrested accordingly, on the night of the 5th March instant, and detained as a prisoner in the said garrison until Sunday, 12th March instant?

18th interrogatory. Did you not, on being informed by Col. Arbuckle that the said judge, the first or second day after his confinement, wished a civil magistrate to be introduced into the garrison, in order to take his, the said judge's, deposition, order the said Col. Arbuckle not to permit any magistrate to be introduced for that purpose?

19th interrogatory. Did you not, on the 11th March instant, cause an order to be given to Captain Ogden, directing him to detail a guard to conduct the said judge beyond the limits of General Carroll's camp, 4 miles above the city of New Orleans, with directions to the said judge not to return within the same until the confirmation of peace, or the disappearance of the enemy from the southern coast? and was not the said order executed accordingly, on the 12th March instant.

JOHN DICK, *Attorney*
of the U. S., for the Louisiana District.

ATTACHMENT.

UNITED STATES, vs. Major General ANDREW JACKSON.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To the marshal of the Louisiana district, or to his lawful deputy, Greeting :

You are hereby commanded that you attach Major General Andrew Jackson, so that he be, and appear, before the district court of the United States,

for the Louisiana district, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, in the usual place of judication, on Friday, the 31st day of the present month of March, at 11 o'clock, before noon, then and there to answer to certain matters of contempt against the said court, by him, the said Major General Andrew Jackson, alleged to have been committed; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, the honorable Dominick Augustine Hall, judge of said court, at New Orleans, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the 39th year of the independence of the United States of America.

R. CLAIBORNE, *Clerk.*

Endorsed.—Served 31st instant, at half past six o'clock.

M. REYNOLDS, *Marshal.*

I, Richard Claiborne, clerk of the court aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing writing, contained in pages 1 to 25 inclusive, is a true copy from the records and papers on file in the clerk's office of the court aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, this eighth day of [l. s.] December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and fortieth year of the independence of the United States of America.

R. CLAIBORNE, *Clerk.*