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END OF A REMARKABLE TRIAL.—A despatch from New Orleans says that "in the case of Pandely vs. Wiltz, the jury have rendered a verdict for the plaintiff—thereby establishing the status. No damages." This trial has been for some time in progress in New Orleans, and seems to have excited no little interest there. The cause of the action was of a most painful character to a numerous, highly educated and every way highly respectable family connection in that city, being nothing less than the impeachment of the status of the family, on the score of attainted or negro blood. The impeachment, now proven to have been wholly malicious, failed in its object. An account says:

The members of the family attempted to be ejected from the public schools, in which several of them were employed, and from the City Councils, of which the plaintiff in this action of damages was a member, so far made good their status to the satisfaction of an impartial community that the prosecutor, now in turn made the defendant in the civil suit, but not without doing wide mischief to the reputation and prospects of the family.

The original cross of blood, which gave rise to the scandal of the negro mixture, appears to have been the Creole French or white, with Indian. It runs back to the great great grandmother, Marian Delbia, the supposed daughter of an Indian mother by a white father. Several aged witnesses, one of whom, Angélique Sabatier, is represented to be 110 years old, and herself the descendant of the Pawnee Indians, testify to the personal appearance and habits of this lady; her attachment to the Indians; their frequent visits to her house; and the sobriquet of *La Belle Sauvagesse* or *Marianna la Sauvagesse*, by which she was sometimes designated. She was also known and chiefly so to the witnesses, by her husband's name, as Madame Montplaisir. She was the mother of Françoise Montplaisir, afterwards Madame Michel Dragon. Her husband was a sailor, a white man, but of brown complexion. They had two daughters, one of whom died early. The other married Andreas Dimitry, a friend of Dragon, who came to this country with him. Madame Dimitry was rather darker than her mother, but like the mother and grandmother had straight hair, and no single characteristic of the negro race. Her mother, Françoise Montplaisir, or Madame Dragon, says one of the witnesses, had the most beautiful hair that witness ever saw—it formed a roll as thick as witness's arm—when untressed it fell below her waist—jet black, and as straight as a line.

This Mrs. Dimitry, the third remove from the Indian cross, is the grand-mother of the whole connection now on the scene of action. She had five daughters, and, as we gather from the testimony, one son, Mr. Draces Dimitry. One of the daughters married a gentleman of the same name. Another married a Mr. Pandely, father of the plaintiff in this suit. The other three daughters also married, and all had numerous families. The younger branches appear for the most part to have been men of fine scholarship. One of the family, Professor Alexander Dimitry, was made superintendent of the public schools of Louisiana. He subsequently had charge of a private school in Raymond, Miss., with fifty pupils, until the scandal of negro blood broke him up, when he returned to New Orleans.

Two other members of the family have employment in the public schools. Mr. Pandely, Jr., was made a city councilman a few years since. Mr. Alexander Dimitry married Miss Mills, of Washington city, daughter of Mr. Mills, the architect. Judge, Strawbridge, now a member of the bar, was at Georgetown College with Nicholas Dimitry, brother of Alexander Dimitry. He died eight years ago. He was the most striking specimen of a North American Indian witness ever met with, but his features were softened and modified, such as might have been expected from an intermixture of Grecian blood."

Alexander Dimitry also graduated at Georgetown College with distinguished honor, and is esteemed a man of very fine talents, and is an excellent speaker. He has a commanding appearance, a brilliant black eye, and exhibits the evidences of Indian descent.

The damages were laid at \$20,000, but though the verdict was in favor of plaintiff, the jury, it seems, thought proper to award no damages.