IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. STONE, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 11 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1857.
CYRUS W. FIELD, Executor.
o12 law6wM

MASTER'S SALE.—By order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, to settle the estate of Garret Vanderee, deceased, at Public Vendue, and peremptory, in Monmouth County, N. J., on three days: Nov. 17, at Marlborough a FARM of 186 acres; Nov. 18 at Middletown Village, the HOMESTEAD, 265 acres, and other tracts; Nov. 19, 30 plots of GROUND, from 1 to 5 acres, in the Village of Keyport, bounded by streets affording an opportunity to secure cheap, large lots within two hours of New-York, and near churches and schools. The lots will be sold at Higgins's Hotel, at 1 o'clock p. m., Nov. 19. Ten per cent to be secured or paid on that day. Balance, April 1, 1858. For maps and circulars address
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, New-Jersey.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE CONTINENTAL BANK agt. THE BADGER STATE BANK. (Com. not served.) Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight thousand dollars, with interest thereon as follows: on $2,000 from September 14, 1857; on $2,000 from September 21, 1857; on $2,000 from September 28, 1857, and on $2,000 from October 5, 1857, beside the costs of this action.
Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.
BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1857.
BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o19 law6wM

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK WAYDELL agt. THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Summons for money demand on contract (com. not served.)—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of December, 1855, beside the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1857.
BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York aforesaid on the 3d day of October, 1857.
BARNEY, HUMPHREY & BUTLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o5 law6wM

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—JOSIAH OAKES against ROSWELL HOVEY, Cornelius R. Hunt and Charlotte Hunt, his wife, Abraham R. Hunt and Mary B. Hunt, his wife, Joseph Platt, James Dezendorf, Benjamin F. Thomas, Marcellus Fryer, James Ashfield, Patrick C. Muldoon and John Morton.—To CORNELIUS R. HUNT and CHARLOTTE HUNT his wife, and JAMES DEZENDORF: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 24th day of October, 1857, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall street, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 24, 1857.
LEONARD & HOFFMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o26 law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE SNYDER, JAMES BLACK and HERMANN STUAN, against JOHN WARRIN.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number seventy five Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated October 10, 1857.
RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.
The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York on the fifth day of November, 1857.
RT. A. ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n9 law6wM

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God Free and Independent—To all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK SPINDLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas Boenchie, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness Alexander W. Bradford, esq., Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New-York, the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
[L. S.]
A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.
nov9 law4wM

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God Free and Independent—To all persons interested in the Estate of ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1858, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of PHILIP C. SIMMONS, as Administrator of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of said deceased. In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of Office of said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Alexander W. Bradford, esquire, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New-York, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
[L. S.]
A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.
n9 law6wM

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRANCE.

TH TRIAL OF COUNT MIGEON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1857.

Among cotemporary French celebrities Count Migeon to-day stands in the first rank. He is an extemporary celebrity. A year ago his name was as little known, out of his own district, as that of any other of the peaceful members of the Legislative Body; to-day it is—we will not say a household, but—a café and workshop word, frequent in the mouths of all men. But celebrity is not the only change that has of late befallen the name of Migeon. A year ago he was a "member in good standing" of the Corps Legislative, that is, what for six previous years, he had consistently been, a thorough Napoleonist; that is, a model of the moral and political virtues; invited by the Emperor to dine at the palace, courted and adulated by the Prefect and lesser officials of the Department of the Haut Rhin. To-day these very officials bear ready testimony to his want of nearly every virtue, and to a long catalogue of his vices, defects and legal offenses.

I spoke briefly in my last of Migeon's trial, which was then going on. It will soon appear why I recur to it and make of it the prominent theme of this letter, as it is the prominent theme of interest in France. The report of the proceedings has occupied more than sixty columns, as published in successive numbers of the *Presse* for the past fortnight. This report, though considerably abridged, so as occasionally to be nearly unintelligible, is the most interesting documentary contribution to the domestic political history of France that has seen the light these three years. I only regret the impossibility of compressing its facts and fictions into the compass of one of your columns. The fictions seem to be nearly as numerous as the facts: they are equally curious and equally significant. I should much prefer, if space were given for setting them down in full, to leave to your readers the more critical labor of separting them and passing judgment on them. As it is, I will endeavor, as briefly and impartially as may be, to present an outline of this singular affair.

Count Migeon, it will be remembered, was in 1849 a reactionary—i. e., anti-Republican—member of the Legislative Assembly. Before that, he was an active promoter of the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency. He approved the coup d'état; and as Government candidate was elected, in 1852, without opposition, to the Legislative Body. As the votes showed, if French votes are supposed to show anything, he was an eminently popular man in his district. In and out of the Legislature, he was the steady, unquestioning supporter of Government. At home his praise was in the mouth of all officials. He had, then, reason to be surprised when, near the time of the last June elections, he learned that he was one of the very few members of the old Legislature whom the Government would not propose for selection. The only reason, politely given by the Minister of the Interior, for such exception was that his success as a candidate appeared doubtful. He could obtain no other explanation; but, confident of his popularity, he undertook to oppose M. Nisolle, the Government candidate—at the same time declaring himself to be, as he always had been, a faithful adherent of the Imperial Government. He was elected by a majority of 6,500 votes—the whole number of suffrages cast being about 30,000. The influence of the Prefect of the Department, of the Sub-Prefect, and of most, though not of all, other officials was exerted against him.

It was now pretended that he had gained his election by illegal means. A preliminary investigation by the regular magistrates resulted in the finding of the following counts: Electoral frauds, by means of promises; threats, false reports, and calumnious writings; orally insulting a gendarme and a mayor. On this finding, he is presented for trial by the Procureur Imperial before a court sitting at Colmar, although all the offenses charged were committed within the jurisdiction of a similar court sitting at Belfort. It was only after matters had reached this stage that a new count was added to the indictment—namely, that of having illegally worn the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

If any reader has followed me thus far he will please remark that the two preceding paragraphs present a number of facts, carefully purified from coloring or inference, the exact truth of which is undisputed by any party.

Count Migeon, then, is to be tried on these charges, for having carried illegally his election. Sixty witnesses are called by the prosecution. Many of them, most of them whose testimony carries weight, are government officials, including the Prefect of the department, the Sub-Prefect, magistrates, mayors, police agents, etc. The two first-named and several of the others were, until the eve of the election, personal acquaintances and, ostensibly, even intimate friends of M. Migeon certain of the most damning parts of their testimony could only have been obtained by virtue of their intimate relations with him. One of them, for instance, M. Baillehache, government prosecuting attorney, swears positively that on a certain occasion (the year preceding the election, observe) he saw the decoration of the Legion of Honor on M. Migeon's breast; he could not be mistaken, for he went up to that gentleman, and, beginning with some complimentary phrase, carried on a conversation with him for the sole purpose of examining this decoration, which it was unlawful for the Count to wear, and which it was his official duty to prosecute him for wearing. Notice, by the way, that this gentlemanly procedure took place at a party given by the Prefect in his own house, where Migeon and Baillehache were guests.

Still, the reader will observe, I confine myself to a statement of undisputed facts. Coming now to the mass of testimony and the pleadings of advocates, which cannot be quoted entire, nor intelligibly compressed within the limits, I must necessarily mingle opinions with facts. Neither shall intentionally be colored by prejudice.

If all the testimony offered by the prosecution were to be taken without qualification, it would prove—beside many other things, of which I shall speak presently—that M. Migeon's indiscreet friends had been guilty of uttering promises, threats and false reports; that he had been guilty of insulting a gendarme and a mayor (who had acted most treacherously toward him), and of wearing a decoration that did not rightfully belong to him. It would be too long to tell in detail what these offenses definitely were; one of each kind may suffice as sample: A promise—that if M. Migeon were elected the working man's day would be only ten hours long, but if Nizolle were elected it would be fourteen hours long. A threat—that Mayors who did not use their influence for Migeon would lose their offices. A false report—that the Administration of the Department, but not the Emperor, was opposed to M. Migeon. An insult to a gendarme—that said gendarme was not a fit man to be shaken hands with by M. Migeon.

The witnesses for the defense, including in their number, it must be remembered, a great many mayors and parish priests, contradicted those of the prosecution, as a matter of course. And if their testimony were to be taken without qualification, the witnesses of the State were generally mistaken, and some of them perjured. However, by strict technical interpretation of the laws, one can conceive that an impartial judge might wholly condemn Migeon on the charge of circulating false rumors in one instance, and also on that of circulating illegally, certain printed documents. For though his most indiscreet friends did little, and he did strictly nothing that our laws respecting elections or public opinion with us would gravely condemn, it must not be forgotten that the French laws bearing on the case are different—not only those laws made since 1852, but such as date from much earlier periods. One of the severest of these laws under which, with most show of reason, the accused might be condemned, the law on colportage namely, was earnestly sustained and voted for in 1849, by Migeon himself, and as earnestly opposed and voted against by his present eloquent defender, Jules Favre, then an eloquent defender of the public liberties in the Legislative Assembly.

The charges found against Migeon were plainly but the pretext for effecting his utter ruin as a politician and as a man of high social position. They were trumped up against him after his unexpected success in the election, by the influential members of the departmental administration. It was first by their intrigues that the central authority at Paris was misled to substitute for him another candidate. In the interest of this candidate all the illegal means charged upon Migeon (excepting the wearing of a decoration), and still others not charged upon him, were employed, with the sanction of high officials. Migeon, who seems to be a dashing, free-spoken, free-handed, and withal strong-willed man, enjoying great personal popularity in his district, where his charities have been profuse, went into the canvass with spirit, proclaimed everywhere his devotion to the Emperor, and carried the day, as we have seen, by an overwhelming majority. The cabal was intensely vexed naturaly; the Centaal Government was also vexed as naturally. A large number of Mayors who had ventured to vote for Migeon were dismissed or requested to send in their resignations. Then this trial is got up; and in the course of it the prosecution, wandering wide away from the counts of the indictment, take every means to destroy the reputation of Migeon. His money transactions, his pecuniary condition, his family relations and inmost private life are all brought into open court. The Procureur Imperial, with all the avidity and more than the malice of a village gossip, rakes together from secret police reports, floating scandal, private letters, mistatements and misapprehensions, a mass of calumny that, even if it were true, has after all no legal bearing on the charges, but that is for the most part proven to be false. The virulent spirit of the prosecution is patent to any impartial reader of the report of the trial.

It is but too true that, after all this irrelevan searching into the private character of Coun Migeon by enemies who so recently are proved to have honored and courted him with dinner invitations, public laudations, and private letters full o sycophantic phrase, the late member of the Corps Legislatif and welcome guest at the Tuileries turns out to be not immaculate. But it is also true that whatever was worst in him was perfectly well known to there adulators and persecutors long ago.

In fine, the prosecuting attorney has made a bad business worse by his unskillful management of the case. He has given an opportunity to one of the ablest and the very wittiest Republican lawyers of the French bar, under pretext of defending his client, to pass a scathing criticism on the pretended freedom of the late elections, to show up the disgraceful intriguing of high-placed dignitaries, to lay bare to public mockery the cant and sham of "universal suffrage" as practiced under Government pressure and patronage. Every liberal journal in the country eagerly seizes upon and safely publishes in extenso Jules Favre's speech, of which there is hardly a paragraph that published as editorial, would not condemn writer, manager and printer to fine and imprisonment. Matters are now brought to such a pass by the blundering zeal of the Procureur Imperial of Colmar, and by the legal acumen and pointed wit of Favre, that whether Migeon be condemned or acquitted, the scandal to Government cannot be diminished. If he be condemned, he will probably appeal and the scandal will be continued. If he be acquitted the local administration directly and the central authority indirectly are virtually condemned. A letter from the Prefect of Police, read before the Court by the prosecutor, also furnishes sufficient ground for Migeon to base a libel suit against that officer.

And here, omitting many reflections suggested by this singular trial, it is but just to direct attention to the fact, that even in these times the majesty of the law asserts its dignity. The magistrates of the Court at Colmar secured to the defense every right guaranteed by the law, and nowhere in the course of the proceedings showed themselves unworthy their position as human representatives of divine justice. I cannot refrain from one other reflection that must arise in the mind of any one who calmly reads the report of testimony in this case—that is, that the voters of the District of Belfort have not, for the most part, the remotest idea of politics in the American Democratic sense of the word. The majority of them voted for M. Migeon because they knew that he was a benevolent man, and because they believed that he was really the favorite candidate of the Emperor. In spite of many intelligent exceptions, it is evident that the great majority of these honest Alsatians have not two political ideas in their heads.

The Legislative Body will be convoked toward the close of next month.

The Emperor and Empress, with high invited guests, are hunting at St. Cloud. Whether that glass of fashion and mold of form, our Minister, on whom they are known to dote fondly (and who did not put his arm round the Empress her chair,) be invited thither to follow the stag, is not yet announced.

Gen. Le Flo, formerly quæstor of the Legislative Assemby, one of the political exiles of 1851, residing in the Isle of Jersey, having recently made inquiry as to whether he would be permitted to reside in Belgium for the education of his children, the Emperor ordered that a passport should be sent him to return to France. The report is, that the passport is not accompanied by any restrictive conditions whatever. There is little doubt that Napoleon would now be glad to let back to their country all the exiled generals, and even Victor Hugo himself, as quietly as possible. If they will say nothing, he will say nothing. There would be only a tacit understanding that they, as he, overlook the past.

The body of the King of Prussia is better: his mind is probably shaken past hope of sound recovery. There will then be a Regency under the presumptive heir, the Prince of Prussia. This Prince, who in 1848, was considered more reactionary—apparently because he was more honest—than the King, is said to entertain more liberal ideas now-a-days than those maintained by his Majesty, and to be decidedly opposed to the retrograde party in Prussia, who have of late been moving backward toward feudalism. In foreign policy he passes for being favorable to the Western rather than the Russian alliance; and as to the Principalities, favorable to French rather than Austrian views. This is little better than pure guess work, the worth of which is greatly reduced by the fact of the English marriage, which is to take place, they say, the 16th of January.

Americans continue to leave for home, afraid that remittances will not follow them, should they travel farther. As one of them said, taking for the nonce the usual clothes measure of gentility, a great many more gentlemen will leave Europe this year than will arrive in America. Those who remain, entertain each other with gloomy talk of suspended banks and failing friends.

Ten days ago, our countryman, Charles L. Fleischmann, formerly United States Consul at Stuttgart, and for several years past resident at Paris, buried his only son. If I did not mention the mournful fact at the time, it was because the bitter private grief seemed too sacred for the public gaze. If I mention it now, it is to relieve by expression the sincere feeling of sympathy for the parents which, in common with all their countrymen here (and they are many), oppresses me. Even to us all, who knew him, as it were, only in passing, the death of the fine, gentle, noble lad was a bitter loss. He was our American boy. We all felt a sort of patriotic pride in him, and we all mourn him. His father's many friends your side of the Atlantic will join with us.

P. S.—4 o'clock, p. m.—The judgment of the Court at Colmar was delivered this morning, and has been forwarded by telegraph. The Court declares its incompetence to decide on all the facts referring to the electoral frauds. In reference to the wearing illegally a decoration of the Legion of Honor, the Court decides that Migeon was guilty, but condemns him only to one month's imprisonment. The lowest penalty by law is six months. This leniency is explained by the fact that Migeon had had the promise of the decoration in 1849, although the formal papers were not sent him. There is nothing in this verdict which will prevent the *prisoner* from taking his seat in the Corps Legislative next month. That body must feel flattered in its dignity by such treatment of one of its members.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

We lay before our readers two games, lately played by our leading amateurs, Paul Morphy of New-Orleans and Louis Paulsen of Dubuque, Iowa. These chess battles are characteristic of both gentlemen, one being remarkable for its brilliancy, the other for its soundness; the former representing the hot blood of a Southern sky, the latter an analysis of the phlegmatic Teuton. We publish this game of Mr. Paulsen's with Dr. Raphael of Kentucky in preference to any other, because it was played without seeing the Board. We think it will be found to compare favorably with similar contests of the greatest chess celebrities.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Paulsen, in playing five blindfold games simultaneously, has effected what never before was attempted by any man, he is not either exhausted by his efforts, nor has he attained the limit of his powers. He states that he feels satisfied he could play *eight games at the same time*, and asserts that he should not be astonished if somebody were to play twenty. Those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance know him to be of an exceedingly taciturn and modest disposition, and incapable of speaking otherwise than he thinks; and as his former assertions with respect to himself have been put to the test and proved correct, we can abide the day when he shall attempt these eight, satisfied that when he undertakes it he will succeed.

A number of gentlemen in the Congress, as also many of his acquaintance in the West, have stated their belief that Mr. Paulsen plays much better blindfold than over the board. He is inclined to think so himself, and lately expressed himself as wishful of Mr. Morphy's opinion on the subject, for which purpose he would play one game, or more if necessary, with him; the latter over the board. It must not be supposed that such a facility in blindfold chess has been attained by practice. Only once before coming to this city had he played three games at a time, but he nevertheless stated to the New-York Chess Club that he felt convinced he could equally well succeed in four or five, as in three. All the chess he knows he has taught himself, and never enjoyed the opportunity of contending with first-class players until his entry into the present Congress. Paul Morphy's style, however, combines every element, being so characterized by native genius allied with extensive study and research, as to partially excuse the horrible attempt at wit of one of his admirers, who spoke of him as "*nascitur non fit, with heaps of the fit piled on the nascitur.*"

Mr. Morphy's game with Mr. Paulsen, which we give below, is an admirable sample of his abilities. Nearly all the famous chess masters have won their contests with these or those pieces: this one pushed his pawns forward step by step; that one dashed into his opponent's ranks with Knights or Queen; a third raked the enemy with his Bishops, or maneuvred his Rooks with unheard of rapidity. So the great Generals in history cherished their artillery, or cavalry, or infantry; but not so Paul Morphy, for he seems to have no partiality for any particular arm in Caissa's service. One game he wins from his adversary with judiciously posted bishops; in the next, he sacrifices his bishops and saves his knights; anon, he gives up his queen, as in the game before us, and when the situation demands it, he maneuvers his pawns as nobody else knows how to maneuver them. He, in fact, combines all the brilliancy of McDonnell with the analytical soundness of Philidor.

We have lately seen the title page of the volume about being published, containing all the proceedings of the Chess Congress, as well as reports of games in the Grand and Minor Tournaments. It reads as follows:

THE BOOK
OF THE
FIRST CONGRESS
OF THE
AMERICAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.
HELD IN NEW-YORK, 1857,
Edited by
PAUL MORPHY AND DANIEL W. FISKE.

Mr. Fiske, the well known Scandinavian scholar and accomplished editor of *The New-York Chess Monthly*, was appointed by the Congress to edit this work, and at his special request, Mr. Morphy gives his assistance. The book will be published early in the Spring.

An imperial photograph of Morphy and Paulsen in their final match has just been completed by Brady. The picture was taken during a critical position in the game, and will doubtless become of interest to all chess players.

GAME

Between Mr. Louis Paulsen, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Mr. Paul Morphy, of New Orleans.
Time—2 hours and 55 minutes.

WHITE—PAULSEN.	BLACK—MORPHY.
1..P to K4	1..P to K4
2..K Kt to B3	2..Q Kt to B3
3..Q Kt. to B3	3..K Kt to B3
4..K B to Q Kt.5	4..K B to Q B4
5..Castles	5..Castles.
6..Kt. takes K P	6..R to K
7..Kt takes Kt	7..Q P takes Kt.
8..B to Q B4	8..P to Q Kt.4
9..B to K2	9..Kt. takes P
10..Kt takes Kt	10..R takes Kt.
11..B to K B3	11..R to K3.
12..P to Q B3	12..Q to Q6
13..P to Q Kt 4	13..B to Q Kt.3
14..P to Q R4	14..P takes P
15..Q takes P	15..B to Q2
16..R to Q R2	16..Q R to K
17..Q to Q R6	17..Q takes S
18..P takes Q	18..A to Kt.3 (check)
19..K to R	19..B to K R6
20..R to Q	21..B to Kt 7 (check)
21..K to Kt	21..B takes P (disc. chk.)
22..K to B	22..B to Kt.7 (check)
23..K to Kt	23..B to R6 (disc. chk.)
24..K to R	24..K B takes P
25..Q to K B	25..B takes Q
26..R takes B	26..R to K7
27..R to Q R	27..R to K R3
28..P to Q 4	28..B to K6
And White resigned.	

BLINDFOLD GAME

Between Mr. Louis Paulsen, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Dr. B. I. Raphael of Kentucky. Time 3½ hours.
[This game was played by Mr. Paulsen, simultaneously with two others; his antagonists being Dr. Raphael, Mr. Thos. Frere of Brooklyn, and Mr. W. J. A. Fuller of New-York.]

BLACK—PAULSEN.	WHITE—RAPHAEL.
1..P to K4	1..P to Q B4
2..K Kt to B3	2..Q Kt to B3
3..P to Q4	3..B P takes P
4..K Kt. takes P	4..P to K3
5..Q B to K3	5..K Kt. to K2
6..K B to Q3	6..P to Q4
7..Q Kt. to B3	7..Q Kt. takes Kt.
8..Q B takes Kt	8..Kt. to Q B3
9..K B to Q Kt. 5	9..P to Q R3
10..K P takes Q P	10..R P takes K B
11..Q P takes Q Kt	11..Kt. P takes B P
12..Castles	12..K B to Q 3
13..Q Kt. to K4	13..B takes KRP (check)
14..K takes Q B	14..Q to K R5 (check)
15..K to Kt	15..Q takes Kt.
16..K R to K	16..Q to K Kt. 3
17..R to K3	17..P to K B3
18..R to K Kt. 3	18..Q to K B2
19..P to Q Kt 5	19..P to K4
20..Q to Q6	20..Q to Q2
21..Q takes Q (check)	21..Q B takes Q
22..R takes K Kt P	22..Q R to Q Kt.
23..P to Q R4	23..Kt. P takes R P
24..Q R takes R P	24..B to K B4
25..Q R to Q R7	And White surrendered.

The latter game had lasted from 7:30 p m, until 11 o'clock, when Dr. Raphael resigned any further continuance of the struggle. The question was put to Mr. Paulsen whether he would consider the contest terminated, or allow some other gentlemen to go on with it, and he chose the latter; namely, requesting that one of the strongest players present would take the Doctor's seat. In accordance with the wish of all in the room, Frederick Perrin, esq., Secretary of the New-York Chess Club, came forward, and after a quarter of an hour's analysis of the situation, resigned the contest, stating that although the struggle might be prolonged a short time, yet defeat must eventually ensue; an opinion concurred in by the other members of the Club.

FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LIST OF PREMIUMS—CONCLUDED.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.

W. J. Demorest, No. 375 Broadway, New-York, for Magic Gas Cook Stoves.....Bronze Medal
Whitney, Sanford & Co., No. 139 Water-st., New-York, for the best Hollow Ware.....Bronze Medal

School Furniture.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works, Nos 264 and 266 Water-st., N. Y., for the best School Furniture (a Silver Medal having been before awarded).....Diploma

Graining.

John Payne, No. 216 West Sixteenth-st., N. Y., for the best Graining, imitation of Wood.....Bronze Medal
Stewart & Bonner, No. 492 Third-av., N. Y., for the second-best Graining, imitation of Wood.....Diploma
Constant Severin Serville, No. 596 Houston-st., N. Y., for the best Graining, imitation of Marble.....Bronze Medal
John A Davis, No. 62 White-st., N. Y., for a good specimen of Staining.....Diploma

Clothing.

A. Stevens, No. 201 Fourth st., N. Y., for a Life-preserving Coat. [Diploma.

Feather Brushes.

L. G. Hausen & Co., Manhattanville, N. Y., office No. 176 Front-st., N. Y., for specimen of Feather Brushes....Bronze Medal.

Refrigerators.

A. S. Lyman, No. 212 Second-av., for the best Refrigerators. [Large Silver Medal.
Charles Winship, New Haven, Conn., for Refrigerators. [Bronze Medal
George Pierce & Co., No. 806 Broadway, N.Y., for Refrigerators. [Diploma.

Needlework, Embroidery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Miss Amelia Needham, No. 207 Third-st., Williamsburgh, for the best Lace-Work.....Diploma.
Miss B. M. L. Adee, No. 96 Forty fourth st., N. Y., for a specimen of Crape Embroidery.....Diploma.
Madame Schicos, No. 711 Broadway, N. Y., for Silk and Linen Embroidery.....Bronze Medal.
James Bailey, No 290 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for Embroidery and Laces.....Diploma.
Miss Alice V. O'Farrell, No. 225 West Thirty fifth-st., N. Y., for the best Worsted Embroidery—"Ossian." [Small Silver Medal.
Miss Ede, New-York, for a specimen of Embroidery—"Head of Christ".....Bronze Medal.
Miss Jeannette McPherson, No. 16 Orchard-st., N. Y., for a specimen of Worsted Work.....Diploma
Miss Susan A. Tyson, Franklin, Tenn., for a Piano-Cover in Raised Worsted Work.....Diploma.
Robert Marshall jr. aged fourteen years, Bloomingdale, N. Y., for an Etagere in Leather Work.....Webster's Dictionary.
Mrs. Mary Scheffie, Sixtieth st., near Ninth-av., New-York, for the best Wax Flowers (a Silver Medal having been before awarded).....Diploma.
Miss Margaret Traphagen, No. 69 Bedford-st., New-York, for a case of Wax Flowers.....Bronze Medal.
Mrs. M. Norris, No. 111 West Twelfth-st., New-York, for the best Wax Fruit.....Diploma
Mrs. L. J. Haslett, No. 115 Waverley-place, New-York, for specimens of Wax Vegetables.....Diploma.
James L. McCurdy, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, for the best Corsets.....Diploma
W. J. Demorest, No. 375 Broadway, New-York, for the best system of Dress Cutting (a Silver Medal having been before awarded).....Diploma.
Mrs. Thomas, No. 366 Sixth-av., New-York, for an improved system of Dress Cutting.....Diploma.
C. F. Woodward, No. 156 Fulton-st., New-York, for patent Columbian Skirt Springs.....Diploma.
Ira Perego & Sons, No. 61 Nassau-st., N. Y., for the best Gentlemen's Collars.....Diploma.
John Flaherty, Nos 32 and 34 Vesey-st., N. Y., for an improvement in Shirt Bands and Yokes.....Diploma.
Lewis & Seybold, No. 655 Broadway, N. Y., for a specimen of Shirts.....Diploma.
Litchfield & Brady, No. 97 William-st., N. Y., for a Robe de Chambre, Smoking Jacket and Cap, and Traveling Blanket. [Diploma.
Troy Hosiery Co., Troy, N. Y., Charles Carville, No. 182 Fulton-st., N. Y., Agent, for the best White, Ribbed and Plain Woolen Shirts and Drawers.....Bronze Medal
Miss Anna L. Rapelye, No. 679 Sixth-av., N. Y., for the best Basket of Paper Flowers.....Diploma.
Madame Ideen, No. 114 Bleecker-st., N. Y., for Fancy Hair Work.....Diploma.
Benford & Shaw, No. 172 Broadway, N. Y., for Fancy Pearl Work on Glass Signs and Flowers.....Bronze Medal.
Mrs. F. M. Johnson, No 245 West Twenty sixth-st., N. Y., for the best Bed Quilt.....Diploma.
Mrs. B. W. Franklin, No. 38 Bruen-st., Newark, N. J., for a White Needlework Quilt.....Diploma
Mrs. N. Prentiss, No. 2 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, L. I., for a Silk Ribbon Quilt, made by a lady 85 years of age.....Diploma
Mrs. Dunning, No. 22 Morton st., N. Y., for a Quilt.....Diploma.
Miss Phillitis Bailey, Marlborough, N. Y., for the best Knitted-work Quilt.....Diploma.
Mrs. Finkle, No. 144 Lawrence st., Brooklyn, Agent, for a Knit Quilt, by a blind girl 12 years of age.....Diploma.
Miss Anna C. Ludlam, No. 49 Third-st., N. Y., for a Crochet Tidy.....Diploma.
Miss Margaret Baird, Vincennes, Ind., J. R. Baird, Fulton st., N. Y., for a specimen of Knitting 4 Pair of Stockings at once on a Pair of Needles.....Diploma.
Miss Scales, No. 41 East Thirty eighth-st., N. Y., for the best Pottebomanie Vases.....Diploma.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gautier, Jersey City, N. J., for a Pottebomanie Vase.....Diploma.

Millinery.

Mrs. G. Schlegel, No. 577 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Millinery.....Small Silver Medal.
William Simmons, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y., for Millinery and Head-Dresses.....Bronze Medal.
Mrs. P. McMillan, No. 210 Grand-st., N. Y., for neatly made Bonnets.....Diploma.

Carpeting, &c.

Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery, N. Y., for specimens of Tapestry Ingrain Carpeting.....Diploma
Wm. S. Pratt, Williamsburgh, L. I., for Anti-Moth, Dust-Extracting Paper for underlying carpets.....Diploma.

Umbrellas.

Norman Cook, No. 34 Bowery, N. Y., for Water-Proof Umbrellas.....Diploma.

Enameled and Iron Furniture.

D. Tabb, No. 51 Greene st., N. Y. W. G. Burr, Agent, No. 51 Greene-st., N. Y., for a collection of Iron Railings and Furniture.....Bronze Medal.

Confectionery.

Wm. H. Gibson, No. 41 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., for superior Confectionery.....Diploma.

Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company, No. 343 Broadway, N. Y., for the best double thread Family Sewing Machine (a Gold Medal having been before awarded).....Diploma
S. P. Chapin, No. 408 Broadway, N. Y., for Hem Folders for Sewing Machines.....Diploma.
J. T. Jones, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y., for Adjustable Binding Gauge for Sewing Machines.....Diploma.
William B. Bishop, Franklin Building's, Orange-st., Brooklyn, for Bosom Guide for Sewing Machines.....Diploma.
I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., for a Family Sewing Machine.....Bronze Medal.
M. Finkles, No. 421 Broadway, N. Y., for a Sewing Machine. [Diploma.
I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., for an Embroidery Sewing Machine.....Small Silver Medal.
Watson, Wooster & Co., No 449 Broadway, N. Y., for the best single thread Family Sewing Machine for cheapness and simplicity.....Small Silver Medal.

Brushes.

J. N. Parker, No. 506 Pearl-st., N. Y., for the best Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Brushes (a Silver Medal having been before awarded).....Diploma.
J. N. Parker, No. 506 Pearl st., N. Y., for a Cannon Sponge Brush.....Diploma.

Penmanship and Gold Pens.

John Foley, No. 163 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Gold Pens. [Bronze Medal.
A. H. Wheeler, No. 135 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Ornamental Penmanship.....Diploma.
Herman Geiling, No. 42 Warren-st., N. Y., for a very superior specimen of Ornamental Pen Drawing.....Diploma.
Henry C. Buck, Sixth-av., N. Y., for a beautiful specimen of Card Writing.....Diploma.

Mechanical Drawings.

Theodore Krausch, Susquehanna Station, Erie Railroad, Pa., for a Mechanical Drawing.....Small Silver Medal.
Samuel Stanton, Newburgh, N. Y., for a Drawing of a Marine Engine.....Small Silver Medal.
C. W. Knudson, No. 121 West Forty-fifth-st., N. Y., for a Mechanical Drawing.....Diploma.

Bells.

N. Haxnan, No. 173 Canal-st., N. Y., for superior Signal Bells. [Bronze Medal.
T. G. Brisbane, No. 134 Third-st., N. Y., for an Alarm Bell. [Diploma.
A. Hoagland & R. Jack, Jersey City, N. J., for an improved Alarm Bell for Locomotives.....Diploma.

Lamps and Chandeliers.

Cornelius & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., E. V. Haughwout & Co., Agents, Nos 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, N. Y., for superior Chandeliers and Brackets (a Silver Medal having been before awarded).....Diploma.
Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, N. Y., for superior Bronzes and Castings for Gas Fixtures....Small Silver Medal.
D. D. Miller, No. 190 Water-st., N. Y., for the best Locomotive Lanterns, &c. (a Silver Medal