STEWART'S NEW STORE.

Twelve Acres of Dry nd Fancy Goods-The Promen de-The Dome-The Workshops-The whole to n de-The Dome-The Wo be Opened November first.

N the 1st of May, 1867, excavations were com-monced for the foundations of Mr. Stewart's new N the 1st of May, 1867, excavations were commonced for the foundations of Mr. Stewart's new store on Tenth Street, and on the first of November of the current year he expects to open to the public the largest retail dry goods establishment in the world. To one passing through Broadway, or the Fourth Avenue, the exterior of the building, with its long row of Corinthian columns, presents a grandeur of proportions not to be seen in any other structure in this city, and the impression left on the mind of the spectator is rather one of solidity, harmony, and symmetry of proportions than of striking beauty or magnificence. As the additions, new nearly completed, are but a carrying out of the orizinal design of the architect, and are greater in extent than the original building, any description of the edifice as it will appear when completed must embrace equally the old part and the new. The entire building, then, has about 201 teet front on Tenth Street, and is six stories above the street, with basement and sub-cellar. The superficial area of each floor is nearly two acres, and of all the floors, including the basements, more than twelve acres. Descending to the sub-cellar, the foundations of the building are laid 22 feet deep; and the buttments are of the most sold mass nerv, some of them being 6x7 feet, and the others 5½x6 feet. Of these there are at least one hundred. The sub-cellar is to be used for the storing of carpeting and oll-cloths before they are opened to the public, and is connected with all of the upper part of the building by four large elevators. Here, also, under the sidewalk on Nivth Street, are four large boilers for generating steam by which the entire building is to be heated, and also the engine for raising the elevators. Wandering through this dark and cave-like vault, lighted only here and there by a single dimly-burning gas-jet, and walking around the immense buttments, the visitor almost expects to meet behind one of them the Troll whe might well preside in such a dismal place, and by whos

dimiy-burning gas-jet, and walking around the immense buttments, the visitor almost expects to meet behind one of them the Troll who might well preside in such a dynamic place, and by whose masic power alone, it would seem, could these massive foundations have been laid. The basement is smply lighted from the street, and when temporary partitions shall have been taken down, the whole room thrown into one and filled with all the varieties and deretiptions of carpets known in the markets of the world, it will be one of the most attractive departments of the store. This room is but little different from the sub cellar except that in place of the heavy buttments, plain, square, iron columns, each weighing from 8 to 10 tons, rest on the stone-work, and support the upper part of the building, and that the walls and ceiling are more finely finished. Here, also, the long lines of Doric columns commence and are continued through all the stories above.

The first story, used as the general sa esroom for every kind of dry and fancy goody, except carpets, closke, shawls. &c., will surpass in grandeur and beauty any other portion of the edifice. In the centre of the building a broad promenade will extend from Broadway to the Fourth Avenue, which, when the store has been filled with the rich fabrics of the Old and New Worlds, when the most coatly silks are displayed by the side of real Cathmere and camels' hair shawls woven by hand in India, the products of the Jacquard loom, Jouvin's gloves, and the snowy Irish linen, it will be the most gorgeous on this side of the Atlantic at least, and will doubtless be patronized and appreciated by the ladies. The immense room is divided into sections, each of which will be devoted to some particular department, and all the she'ves and counters are so arranged that the goods will be displayed and vet not obstruct the view of every part of the room. Five hundred salesmen and assistants are now employed and when the new part is opened, at least twice as many will be needed. But far the gr

the building is to be ignited at once by the use of an electric battery of 80 cups. To see the building lighted will be a grand and startling sight, when, as by a flash, light shall break in upon the darkness.

The stairways leading to the upper stories are very broad and of easy ascent, and at the sides are heavy balustrades similar to those surrounding the sides of the dome. The second story is like the, first, with the exception of the opening of the dome and that the architecture is not so heavy. This floor is to be used for the cloak and shawl department. Here are to be displayed an acre and a half of cloaks, addies' travelling suits and shawls of every variety, from the most common to those that are woven in Indis by hand; and are sold from \$3,000 to \$4,000. This floor and those above it are fitted up with wash-rooms and saloons for the use of customers. Climbing one story higher, the visitor is ushered into the cutting department, where a great number of women and gir. are employed in cutting out the garments manulactured in the establishmort, and cut ting also for families and other shops. This room occupies the whole size of the building, and is similar in every respect to the one below. It is well lighted and ventilated, and in every way arranged to give comfort to and proserve the health of the operatives. The fourth and fifth stories are to be used as workshops, where dressmaking, embroidery, and indeed every department of the manufacture of ladies' and children's clothing is performed except the cutting. In these department of the building is as grand as that obtained from the first story has been added to the whole building, and will be used for stering purposes. Standing at the side of the dome on this floor, the view of the lower part of the building is as grand as that obtained from the first floor. The pillars, too, that support the dome proper, are of more elaborate workmankship than thore in the lower stories; the capitals of the columns reet upon the shaft lower down, so as to allow a longe

THE FRUIT BUSINESS OF MICHIGAN.—The number of fruit growers in Michigan is estimated at 350. The number who make it a specialty is estimated at 275, and their farms range from ten to fifty scree The number of fruit growers in the State is constantly incressing. As yet, however, the question has not been settled whether the business will prove profitable. The following figures exhibit a close (and perhaps under) estimate of the amount and value of the crop raised in the state last season:—

	Bushels.	per bu.	
Strawberries	19 000	\$4 .0()	\$76,000
Blackberries & Raspberries	13,000	5.50	72,500
Peaches, baskets		1 25	600,000
Grapes, pounds	100,000	16	10,000
Apples, Pears, Plums, etc	<u> </u>		50,000
Total			\$808.800

The remarkable feature in this exhibit lies in the fact that, until very recently, it was supposed that Michigan could never grow any amount of fruit. The value of the crop for the present year is estimated at \$700,000.—Chicago Market Report.

THE COPPER TRADE.—The London Times says :- It is satisfactory to be able to report that the depression which has so long characterized the copper trade is rapidly passing away, and there is every prospect of a good autumn and winter trade being done. The importation of copper ores from the west coast of South America Cuba, and other places into the port of Swansea during the past week or ten days, has been considerably above the average for many months past, and the trade at the various smelting works in the district is more brisk than formorly, a large number of hands being employed. Other favorable circumstances have conspired to increase the prime cost of fine copper by £3 per ton over quotations obtainable some few months since, and should this advanced price be maintained, of which there now appears every prospect. the copper trade will recover much of its former prosperity during the ensuing winter. The reports which merchants have recently received from the south coast of South America, favour the opinion that the attempts made to smelt the ores in the neighborhood of the mines (importing the regulus and bar copper, rather than the raw ores) is not likely to succeed. The very inferior quality of the coal of the district, together with the scarcity and consequent dearness of skilled labor, is said to prove an effectual bar to the successful treatment of ores on the cost of Chilis, and consequently the importations of ores will increase instead of diminish. At all events, with the recent advance, trade will soon improve, and little fear need be entertained of foreign compension our ivalling our large smelting establishments in the manufacture of copper in all its branches. sea during the past week or ten days, has been con-

DUCASSE, CLAVEAU & CO'S MONTHLY PRICE CURRENT.

LONDON, 26th Sept., 1868.

TEA.—The dullness observable in this market for TEA.—The dullness observable in this market for some months past still continues, and has resulted in a further decline of congous, of the ordinary shipping quality, although the transactions have been of a very limited nature. Some excitement was caused, however, at the the early part of the month, by the arrival of the first of the new season's teas, which, as usual, are comprised principally of the finer descriptions, but, upon a full examination, they have been found of poor quality, and in consequence, present prices are considerably below the opening quotations, southough and Colongs remain inactive, the latter especially being difficult of sale at current rates. A fair business has taken pluce in green teas since the date of our last, but as yet without producing any material alteration in prices; fine young hysons and imperials were the kinds principally in request. Uncoloured Japans have also been dealt in to a considerable extent, and purchased freely, at prices ranging from 1s 2d to 1s 5d per 1b, until the market is now entirely bare of these descriptions.

COFFEE.—The supplies of this article have again been extensive, but owing to an increasing export demand, prices have alightly recovered from their late depression, and both native and plantation Ceylon may be quoted at an advance of 1s per cut.

SUGAR.—A limited enquiry only has been observable in this market during the past month, but prices both for raw and refined sorts continued firm.

FRUIT.—Considerable arrivals of new fruit have taken place, and some large sales made, both in ourrants and Valencia raisins. The quality of the latter, however, not being up to the usual standard, buyers await later supplies, and, in the meantime, prices are fully la per cwt below the rates quoted upon the opening of the market last month.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—A moderate business has heen done in wines of most descriptions hat a name some months past still continues, and has resulted

fully is per cwit below the rates quoted upon the opening of the market last month.

WINES AND SPIRITS.—A moderate business has been done in wines of most descriptions, but se usual at this season, buyers await with interest the result of the vintage. So far as can be accertained the yield both in quantity and quality promises to be excellent. The market both for brandy and rums continues quiet, but prices remain firm.

MONEY MARKET.

THE demand for money is still inactive, and supply abundant, with no advance in rates.

Sterling Exchange is steady, but without activity. at 108% for Bank 60-day draits on London, private selling at 108 to 108'.

Gold drafts on New York have been in demand at par to 1 16 per cent premium, with considerable transactions at par.

Gold in New York has not fluctuated much during the week, the closing price, 140, being about an average one. Greenbacks are selling at 281 to 281, and buying at 28 to 28 per cent discount.

Silver has been in considerable demand for buying grain, and this, together with the proposed movement to export largely, has caused an advance in price, so that brokers are now buying at 31 to 31 per cent discount, selling at 3.

The following are the latest quotations of Sterling Exchange, &c:-

Bank on	London,	60 days sight	1084
"	"	sight	110
Private,	**	60 days sight	108 to 1081
Bank in	New You	k, 60 days sight	1087
Gold Dr	rits on N	ew York	Par to 1-16 prem.
Gold in 1	New Yor	k	140
Silver, Ja	arge		8] to 3 dis.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Baldwin, C. H., & Co.
Chapman, Fraser & Tyles.
Chapman H., & Co.
Chapman H., & Co.
Childs, Gerge, & Co.
Converse, Colson & Lamb.
Franck, J. C., & Co.
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.
Kingan & Kinloch.

Mathewson, J. A. Mitchell, James. Robertson & Beattie. Robertson, David. Tiffin, Bros. Thompson, Murray & Co. Torrance, David, & Co. West, Bros. Winning, Hill & Ware.

CINCE the sales at the close of last week, business, has been very dull in most articles, sales having been chiefly small and of sorting up lots. The public sales were unusually well attended, and as a rule very high prices were obtained, in some instances higher than the same articles could be bought at private sales.

TEAS -The market generally is quiet. There is, however, a good demand for both Japans and Twankays, and low grade Greens to supply the scarcity of the latter. There is also a brisk demand for Blacks, of which very few were offered at auction, and large lots have changed hands at full figures.

COPPER. -At the sales, met with very little attention. and since then has been almost entirely neglected.

SUGAR.—There has been a considerable demand for sugar both of the higher grades and of low refining; transactions, which have been large, have been principally in Porto Rico and Barbadoes, but prices have not transpired, although understood to be at an ad-