

The plan is to commence operations at the nearest point of the coast between London and the Nore, which may afford water of sufficient purity. This will be about 55 miles from town. At this point it is proposed to form, betwixt high and low water mark, one or more considerable reservoirs enclosed by flood-gates. At the rise of the tide the waters will be permitted to flow into the reservoir, the gates of which will be shut at high water. Upon these reservoirs a steam engine of from 80 to 100 horse power will be erected, and employed to raise a continual supply of water from the reservoirs to a smaller reservoir or cistern placed at the height of 150 or 180 feet above the surface of the water in the large reservoir. From this higher position a line of pipes will commence to lead through the Country to London, as the New-River pipes pass from the reservoir of that establishment at Islington to supply fresh waters to the houses in London. These pipes it is intended should be from 24 to 30 inches in diameter. The capital demanded is £250,000.

The Provision Contract for 12,000 Tierces of Beef, and 9000 Tierces of Pork, was taken in London October last, by Messrs. D. Callaghan and sons of Cork. It has been stated in one of the papers that the entire was taken at £5 18s. 4d. and in others, 6l. 2s. 6d. per tierce, all around for Beef and Pork. A large proportion of the contract is to be delivered in the West Indies.

The Salt Duty, which is 4l. per ton, will expire on the 5th of January next, and the merchants engaged in the Provision Trade will, of course, in the coming season, take advantage of this circumstance. They will, in the first instance, only cure the article which in that process requires but a small proportion of salt, but will not pack up until the expiration of the duty. This will leave the contractors an additional profit of about five shillings per tierce, and is of importance to the feeder to be acquainted with, which will regulate his prices.

CANAL.—It is with great satisfaction we are enabled to announce, that the grand union between the rivers Thames and Medway will be effected very shortly by means of the largest tunnel we believe, in the world. This great public undertaking commences immediately from the Port of London below Gravesend, where there is a large river lock, capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons into a capacious basin, with commodious warfage. The Canal, which is fifty feet wide and seven feet deep in water, passes through the marsh lands to the village of Higham, a distance of nearly five miles, where the tunnel begins, which is 22 feet wide on the water level, and eight feet deep at spring tides, twenty-four feet six inches high from the water surface to the apex of the arch, with a towing path five feet wide, firmly protected by means of cast iron and Timber Railing. The tunnel continues under the chalk hills for a distance of two miles and a quarter, where it terminates in a very large basin, commanded by a lock, entering into the river Medway, and capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. The whole length of this canal, from the river Thames to the Medway, is only seven miles and a quarter, and by this very short line all the circuitous, tedious, and often times dangerous passage round the Nore, is avoided, thereby saving a distance of at least from forty to fifty miles. Thus the communication from the interior of Kent with the North of England is made easy, safe and at a comparatively trifling expence, with the advantage of a more certain passage, as well as a considerable saving in the wear and tear of sails, tackle, &c. This important line also opens a communication from Tunbridge, by means of the Grand Junction and Regent's Canals, to Brunston, in Northamptonshire; for the same sized craft, without any transhipment of goods, which may be forwarded to any of the Northern Ports of England. Craft from seven to eighteen feet beam can navigate the whole line, which it is obvious will secure to inland commerce incalculable advantages.

The following is said to be the present state of the four principle Public Schools; At Eaton, there are about 550 boys; at the Charterhouse, 450; at Winchester, 270; and at Westminster, 250.

The depositors in the Devon and Exeter Savings Bank have now in the hands of Government no less a sum than 450,000l.

The foundation of a spacious stone bridge was laid on the 5d September at Brentford. It will be of one arch, cased with granite, and when finished, will give the great western entrance of the metropolis a noble and imposing appearance.

On the 22nd Sept. last a meeting of the committee for commencing a steam navigation to India took place in London. Several scientific gentlemen in the service