

as it is called, has for its appendage the famous Wet Docks of Liverpool. This navigation is formed by inclosing and straightening a portion of the river itself for a considerable distance above Liverpool, like a proper canal, and is a still water navigation. The Bridgewater and several other of the principal canals, from the interior, are connected with this canal. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes several of the principal manufacturing towns, and with others crosses England entirely in several directions. This canal terminates at Liverpool, and the canal boats deliver their cargoes of coal there, on a steep hill-side, so that it slides down into a yard on the water side of the harbour. (*y*)

The Lancaster canal is seventy-five miles in length, and the greater portion of its northern part skirts along near the sea-coast. Its objects are the interchange of the lime-stone of the northern parts for the coal of the southern, the supply of Lancaster, Preston, &c. ; and yet those ports are accessible from the sea. This canal has an opening to the sea by a short cut near Lancaster. The Edinburg and Glasgow canal passes entirely across Scotland. This canal begins at Lieth in the port of Edinburg and ends in the tide-way of the Clyde in the town of Glasgow. It is also connected, by means of the Markland canal, with the Forth and Clyde canal, which has a convenient port at each of its terminations ; and it is besides connected with the Saltcoats canal which terminates on the sea-coast to the south of the Clyde, where a secure basin has been constructed for the reception of ships and canal boats. At the port of Armin, on the tide of the river Ouse, a branch of the Humber, the Ayre and Calder navigation terminates ; where the canal boats from Liverpool, or the interior meet sea vessels of one hundred and fifty tons burthen. The tide flows in the river Thames to Richmond, a distance of sixteen miles above London, and affords perfectly safe navigation for small vessels ; yet the Grand Junction canal, which is connected with the principal canals of the interior, passes down near this tide navigation, and terminates at Paddington, immediately contiguous to London, where, for its connexion with the river it pays an annual tribute to the city. Had it been practicable to obtain, by any reasonable means, an adequate supply of water, this Grand Junction canal would have been extended through the city itself into the London docks at Wapping. (*z*)

From this review of the canals of Great Britain it appears, that