

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THREE YEARS.

The imports of live stock and agricultural produce continue to increase, and the exports to decrease. The accounts relating to trade and navigation for the nine months ending the 10th of October, 1846, compared with those of the same period of the years 1844 and 1845, have appeared, and show the following results in regard to certain imports:—

	1844.	1845.	1846.
Oxen & bulls, No.....	2,283	7,384	10,271
Cows,.....	675	4,106	15,592
Calves,.....	53	542	1,960
Sheep,.....	706	6,918	51,132
Lambs,.....	16	112	2,443
Swine and hogs,.....	216	530	2,764
Bacon, cwt.....	25	41	1,515
Beef, salted, not corned,..	89,770	70,224	153,484
Beef, fresh, or slightly salted,.....	1	1,841	307
Butter,.....	138,044	189,055	177,164
Cheese,.....	136,035	183,890	216,191
Wheat, qrs.....	1,028,070	367,606	1,175,058
Oats,.....	230,038	452,150	580,008
Beans,.....	111,964	122,438	195,542
Maize, or Indian Corn,..	19,941	48,521	443,012
Wheat meal, or flour,....	849,704	389,300	2,826,066
Eggs,.....	56,913,126	63,744,284	63,393,204
Hams, cwt.....	5,840	4,545	8,094
Pork, salted,.....	20,901	32,780	29,699
Rice,.....	320,649	392,204	571,470
Tea, lbs.,.....	27,792,052	36,825,461	41,432,749
Tobacco, unmanufactured,	12,560,514	10,717,001	19,505,567
Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff,.....	608,530	1,303,267	1,413,845

The exports of British produce and manufactures in the nine months ended 10th of October, 1846, compared with the same period in the years 1844 and 1845, show a decrease in some articles but an increase in machinery.

	1844.	1845.	1846.
Butter,.....	£—	£141,781	£135,863
Candles,.....	—	54,849	42,034
Cheese,.....	—	18,670	16,794
Cotton manufactures,....	14,667,698	14,761,247	13,632,880
Cotton Yarn,.....	5,668,349	5,370,400	6,112,918
Glass,.....	309,119	305,023	208,047
Leather, wrought and unwrought,.....	—	273,322	259,479
Linen manufactures,....	2,420,591	2,353,879	2,110,668
Linen Yarn,.....	761,710	807,418	639,245
Machinery,.....	—	614,839	897,442
Salt,.....	185,573	168,964	166,923
Silk, manufactures,.....	606,059	615,742	672,573
Soap,.....	—	152,150	121,721
Wool, Sheep or Lambs,..	412,772	456,170	228,645
Woollen Yarn,.....	760,676	835,370	685,712
Woollen manufactures,..	6,885,742	6,224,981	5,146,609

Vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom:—Entered inwards—1844—ships, 102,528—tonnage, 8,223,678; 1846—ships, 112,943—tonnage, 9,584,116; 1845—ships, 109,426—tonnage, 9,178,049. Cleared outwards—1844—ships, 110,860—tonnage, 8,710,003; 1845—ships, 123,296—tonnage, 10,010,069; 1846—ships, 122,090—tonnage, 9,971,181.

UNITED STATES COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The annual statistics of commerce and navigation were communicated to Congress on Thursday. The Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce, furnishes the following abstract of them:—

The exports for the year ending 30th June, 1846, amounted to \$102,141,892; imports for the same time, \$121,692,797.

The amount exported in American vessels was 102 millions, and in foreign, 19 millions.

In imports re-exported there were goods free of duty, \$5,821,000
Do. subject to ad-valorem duties,..... 2,702,000
Do. subject to specific duties,..... 2,565,000

The total tonnage of American and foreign vessels cleared from ports of the United States during the year ending 30th June, 1846, was 3,189,565 tons. These vessels were navigated by 162,535 men, and 2,492 boys.

Of the above the foreign tonnage was 958,178 tons: navigated by 53,895 men, 545 boys.

The tonnage of American and foreign vessels which entered the ports of the United States during said year, was 3,110,853 tons; navigated by 160,116 men and 2,364 boys.

Of this tonnage, 459,739 tons were foreign; and navigated by 54,993, men and 583 boys.

The whole number of vessels of all sorts that cleared was 14,271 and which entered, 13,818.

7,680 vessels of the above—more than half—cleared for British ports, including Colonial; and 7,887 entered from said British ports.

35 Mexican vessels entered in said year, and 36 cleared. They were navigated by 289 men and their tonnage was 3,204 tons.—

The domestic produce exported was in amount \$102,141,873, and foreign produce \$11,346,663.

Registered tonnage, 1,130,386 tons. Enrolled and licensed, 1,431,798 tons. Total tonnage, 2,562,084 tons.

In 1846 there were built in the United States, 100 ships, 164 brigs, 576 schooners, 355 sloops and canal boats; 255 steamers—total 1,420 vessels,—more than in any year preceding. The year 1815 was next to it in this branch of enterprise. The tonnage employed in the whale fishery is 186,980 tons. In 1845 it was 190,695 tons; never greater in any preceding year.

THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—The New York Observer publishes a letter from Rev. Justin Perkins, dated at Oroomiah, September 12, which gives an interesting account of the recent ravages of the Cholera in Persia. It prevailed to some extent in the Eastern part of Persia, in the previous autumn and winter. Its progress subsequently, is thus described by Mr. Perkins:

During the spring and the first part of the summer, the malady seemed to be disappearing, and we hoped that the destroying angel had passed over Persia for this time; but on the 21st of July, it suddenly made its appearance in Tehran and the immediate vicinity where it raged about a month with appalling violence. Though not more than one third of the population of Tehran (which contains about 60,000 inhabitants, remained in town—the rest, terror stricken, fleeing from it in all directions on the first appearance of the disease there—still from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty deaths were officially reported as occurring their daily for some time.

It is said that nearly twelve thousand were carried off, in and about Tehran, in the course of a month; but this estimate is probably an exaggeration. Among the victims were a son of the king—a child seven years old—two of his daughters, and two of his wives, and several adult princes more remotely related to his majesty, also Abd-ul-Hassan Khan, the Minister for foreign affairs, a very intelligent Persian, who was once sent as ambassador to England, and who spoke our language. The only European who has yet fallen, is Robert R. Glen, Esq., an attache of the English embassy, son of the late venerable Scottish Missionary, the Rev. William Glen, who has translated the Old Testament into Persian, and recently printed his translation at Edinburgh. This son of the Rev. Mr. Glen, was a young man of great promise as an oriental scholar.

The cholera has appeared to be of a peculiarly malignant character, its prevalence at Tehran this season, almost entirely baffling the varied and vigorous treatment of the able physicians of the European embassies. It has assumed several different aspects. In some cases the patient was suddenly attacked with violent vomiting and relaxation of the bowels, which continued for an hour or two, and were then followed by drowsiness and lethargy, with great sinking of the eyes, and after lying in this state apparently quite unconscious and with little suffering, for 20 or 24 hours, he died. Others were attacked with the first named symptoms and with spasms in the lower extremities, which were followed by intense heat in the stomach and extreme pain in the head, and some of these died within six or eight hours after their attack. Others still were seized with vomiting, &c., but had no spasms and lingered several days before death.

This fearful scourge is said now to have disappeared entirely at Tehran, but it is moving from that point in several directions. On the route toward Ispahan its ravages are reported as terrible; on that toward Bagdad they are also very considerable, and a few cases are reported as having occurred at Zenjan, the town midway between Tehran and Tabreez.

THE FAILURE OF THE TRADE OF THE FISHERIES.—The staple trade on the eastern and north west coast of Scotland is the cod and herring fisheries. The total number of men, employed afloat, by the fishing of last year, was 70,000. If the families of these persons are included, the persons depending directly and indirectly on the fishery, amount to not less than 250,000, or about one-tenth of the whole population of the country. The lastage or freightage of a thousand vessels must be engaged to export the herrings, so that a very large number of men are employed, and their wives and families supported by this trade. One half of the herrings are usually sent abroad, the other half retained at home, or sent to England, Ireland, and the south of Scotland. During the last season 200,000 barrels were exported; Ireland received 150,000; the South of Scotland had 80,000; and England the remaining 170,000; while the result of the cod fishery was chiefly disposed of in England and the South of Scotland.

The state of things this year is widely different. The usual success in capture has been enjoyed, but the thousands of pounds sterling of capital which are employed by the poorer classes have not returned their accustomed interest, and even the principal is in great peril. The Irish peasantry care nothing for herrings without potatoes, so that as their potatoes have failed, the herrings are not wanted, while England has taken but its usual quantity. The West Indian planters forced at one time this food upon the slaves, but a more nourishing food is now purchased by the negro; and so that outlet is stopped. An extra supply has therefore proceeded to the continental markets, and these places are now glutted. The latest sales met but 12s. 6d. a barrel instead of 18s., being a dead loss to the shipper or curer of 5s. 6d. a barrel. This is ascribable to the failure of the potatoes, which have so raised the price of food in all directions.