THE SITKA ICE TRADE.—The American-Russian Commercial Company commenced operations in January last. Owing to the lateness of the season, and the great want of appliances at Sitka, but 1,200 tons of ice have been imported during the year. At present the Company have three ice depots at Sitka, and one or more at Kodiak, (a more northern point,) with all the necessary tools, railroads and slides, for cutting, filling and packing ice-houses, at present, at the rate of 500 tons per day, and with more experience of the operations, 1,000 tons per day. The lake from which the ice is taken is 500 yards from the dock, and 200 yards from the ice-houses. The operatives are Indians, in the employ of the American-Russian Company. Not less than 6,000 tons, nor more than 20,000 tons of ice will be housed this winter. The Company have a brick ice-house in San Francisco of a capacity of 1,000 tons; one brick house in Sacramento of 1,300 tons, all completed; one of 400 tons will be erected at Stockton during the present month; also, an ice-house at Marysville will soon be under contract. All these houses will be filled from the lake before the 1st of April. Their lines of ships, when fully formed, will make a monthly line between this port and the Russian possessions. A round voyage comprises five weeks, this includes taking in cargo. During the present season it is the intention of the Company to extend their business to different points on the Pacific, as well as the Indian Ocean. The best feeling exists between the Russian-American Company and the American-Russian Company. B. C. Sanders, Esq., late Collector of this port, is President, and is now en route for St. Petersburg, on a business visit to the President of the Russian Empire.
Coaches.—On the authority of Brightson, coaches were first introduced into England in the year 1555. In the reign of Elizabeth, forty-six years after their introduction, an act was passed to prevent them from riding in coaches, as being effeminate. Twenty-five years afterwards, in 1626, they began to ply in the streets of London. Stow, however, says that in 1564, “Boonen, a Dutchman, first became the Queen’s coachman, and was the first that brought the use of coaches into England.” Anderson, in his history of Commerce, on the other hand, says that “about 1580, the use of coaches was introduced by the Earl of Arundel.” “Their invention was owing,” says Dr. Howard, “to the French, in the reign of Francis I.” As this prince ascended the throne in 1551, at the age of twenty-one, this introduction to the English must have been within 40 years, at the farthest, after their invention. The omnibus, now so common in every large city, was not invented until 1820, and was not used in London until 1831.

Mining.—The diggings are not so lively as heretofore, owing to the scarcity of water. As the windows of Heaven have not been opened for some time, the fluid necessary for separating the ore from the earth is fast drying up. There is, however, even now, more water in the Tuolumne Company’s ditch, and more miners are employed by supplies from the same than at any other section of the mining region of the South. All the prayers of the miners, now, are for rain, more rain. From all parts of the mines, in fact, north and south, the cry is rain.

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Trouble with the Indians.—We are informed by a resident of Sierra Valley, that the Indians are becoming very troublesome, pilfering, carrying off the stock, &c. A party of them made a descent last week upon Chapman's
Ranch, killing one or two cattle, and doing other damage to property. Mr. E. W. Haskell, had a fine blooded mare on the above Ranch, which the Indians wounded badly with their arrows.—Mountain Echo.

Glee Club.—An attempt is being made to establish a Glee Club at Downieville.