

A little more snow at night and a trifling repetition yesterday morning left the mountains and valley shrouded in wintry white. Snow in the mountains during winter is grain, fruit and vegetables in the valley when harvest-time comes, in this region; so nobody is sorry, except it may be the owners of goods yet back with freight trains, the whereabouts of which is not determined.

THEATRICAL.—On Thursday evening Green Bushes drew a very crowded house, and the playing was fully equal to expectation. Julia Dean Hayne's Miami and M. St. Aubert were exquisitely rendered. Mr. Waldron's Connor, Mr. McKenzie's George, Mr. Dunbar's Murtoth, Mrs. Leslie's Nelly and Miss Adams' Geraldine were all ably performed. We must not omit Messrs. Margetts, Bowring and Maiben as Grinnidge, Gong and Tigertalk; they luxuriated in their parts,—"I believe you my boy." The scenery of Green Bushes alone is worth the money.

My Son Diana went off very nicely.

Lesbia was repeated on Saturday evening last with even more than its previous success. We can but repeat what we have previously said of the excellence of Julia Dean Hayne's Lesbia; Mr. Waldron's Orseola called forth general commendation; it was a highly artistic and capital portraiture of the character. The other parts were well sustained. The Loan of a Lover gave parts to Mr. Margetts and Mrs. Leslie in which both shone; that vaudeville would take well again, the names in the cast being guarantees that the ability is there to make it go.

Rob Roy was played last night, followed by Jubilee House.

This Thursday evening the Odeon will be presented with a very strong cast, including Julia Dean Hayne as Zoe, Mr. Waldron as McKenzy, Mr. Osine as Scudder and Mr. McKenzie as Wash-ton. The Rob Roy will follow, in which Mr. and Mrs. Leslie will sustain the principal characters.

WELLSVILLE.—That new meeting-house at Wellsville is up and covered in, a substantial frame building lined with a double course of rubble work, 54 by 80 feet, and 15 feet from floor to ceiling. A new brick tithing office and other improvements, indicate that the people of Wellsville are seeking to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the times. The frosts injured considerable of their late wheat. We imagine that more late wheat was injured in places by those September frosts than is sometimes supposed; and if so, those who hold their wheat for a while will be glad they did not trade it off for the present prices.

GRADE THEM.—Now that everybody is "coming to the front," getting "on a line," building new stores and what not, on East Temple Street, a little more attention to the side-walks on that thoroughfare would be commendable. A slight grading from the house to the water-seep, would carry off the melting snows and leave the side-walks clean and dry in a much shorter time; while leveling them would avoid the impatient sloughs of slush and mud that retarded one so painfully of such primitive places as the lower wards. Whose business is it? Can the owners or occupants of stores, who are rapidly realizing handsome fortunes, not make the necessary improvements and accommodate their customers. Suppose the City Fathers try an ordinance making the owners of property, at least on that thoroughfare, construct level and properly graded side-walks opposite their premises, and keep them clean by having them swept every morning,—the Street Commissioner to be the judge whether the ordinance is duly honored. Crossing-sweepers will come along in their turn, when we have prepared the way for clean crossings by clean side-walks.

YARD THEM UP.—Hungry animals running around on these cold nights, when the ground is covered with snow, will by instinctive force seek what they can get to eat whether it be bare corn-fodder, hay, or anything else they can reach. Oxen and cows will, when hungry and with nothing to eat, hook down fence poles, break into places where fodder is to be found, and naturally strive in every way to get something to eat. Owners of cattle, who have not feed for them and have not taken the necessary steps to procure it would do better to sell them, give them away or send them to some place where they could be kept for the winter, rather than keep them starving in the city, gleaning scanty feed where they can pick it up at the expense of others and destroying more than they eat. Those who have feed for their animals should feed them up at least from sun-down to sun-rise, and keep them out of mischief. Right and justice require that this should be done.

FEEL.—Lengthy telegraphic dispatches and the synopsis of the President's Message have crowded out a variety of other matter. We waited with patience expecting the latter document in full, but only got the brief synopsis published, receiving telegrams instead.

DRY FEET.—Mr. W. Sloan of Gurney & Co. has a very large stock of boots, shoes, rubbers, &c., which he says he will sell twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other house in the city. That's a fourth less; examine prices and compare quality.

J. MEERS receives goods regularly from San Francisco in the watch and jewelry line, at the Pioneer Jewelry Store, and offers a good show of articles for inspection and to select from.

By Telegraph.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, 5.

The President's message to Congress to-day says, the resistance to the general Government having exhausted itself, the first question was whether the territory within the limit of the States which attempted to secede should be held, as a conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President; but he considers that a military government, established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the suppression of discontent, but would have divided the people into vanquishers and vanquished, and envenomed their hatred rather than restored their affection, the true theory is that all the pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void; the States cannot permit treason in the individual citizens who may have committed treason; the States that attempted to secede place those in a condition where their functions were suspended, but not destroyed; but if any State refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need the general Government should maintain its authority and, as soon as practicable, resume and exercise all its functions; on this principle he acted, and gradually and quietly, by almost impenetrable steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the general Government and of the States; to that end provisional Governors were appointed.

All the parties in the late terrible conflict must work in harmony. It is not too much to ask on the one side that the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion, and, that on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt, by the ratification of the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the constitution; this amendment being adopted, it would remain for the States to assume their places in the two branches of Congress, and thereby complete the work of restoration.

The President says he has no authority to make the freedmen electors; that remains with the States; they can decide whether it is to be adopted at once, or introduced gradually; the conditions of good faith however require the security of the freedmen in their liberty and property, with the right to labor and to reap the just return of their labor.

The President says it will be his constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations; he thinks all of them are animated by the same disposition; the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unjustifiable, but Great Britain was an exception, she built ships and furnished men and material of war to the insurgents; for this there is no justification, for it cannot be sustained before the tribunal of the world; at the same time he does not advise a present attempt at redress by acts of legislation; the friendship between the two countries must rest on a basis of mutual justice.

We have wisely forbore, as became the propagandists of Republicanism, but it would be the access of a great calamity to ourselves and the cause of good government, should any foreign power challenge the American people to its defense against foreign interference.

He relies on the wisdom and justice of these powers, to respect the system of non-interference, which has so long been sanctioned by time.

New York, 5.

The Secretary of the Navy's report suggests a thorough survey of the Islands on the Pacific Coast, and the enlargement of the navy yard at Mare Island, California.

The number of blockade runners and rebel vessels captured during the war is 2,655.

He estimates the expenses of the navy, to the end of June, 1866, at nearly twenty-four millions.

Oil City, Pa., 5.

Mr. Uhler, superintendent of the Ocean Oil Company, while on his way to Louisville, was waylaid and robbed of \$4,200 in cash and \$1,000 in checks; no clue to the perpetrators.

Frankfort, Ky., 5.

The Legislature organized yesterday, by electing Harrison Taylor Speaker of the House, and J. R. Thomas Clerk.

Washington, 5.

The Senate met at noon with President pro-tem, Foster, in the chair, and received a message from the House, announcing the organization, and requesting that a committee be appointed to act with one of its appointments, to wait upon the President for his message.

A message was also received from the

House, announcing the passage, by the House, of a joint resolution for a committee of 15 on reconstruction. Wade moved to refer the question to the Judiciary Committee; Johnson objected to the introduction of the resolution, and it was then ordered to lie over.

Grimes offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of two, to act with the House in waiting upon the President.

Sherman introduced a bill for the survey and sale of the mineral lands of the United States.

Cowan presented the credentials of Messrs. Alcorn and Sharkey, Senators elect from Mississippi, which were ordered to lie on the table for further action.

Footo offered a resolution from the Legislature of Vermont, in favor of equal rights in the reconstructed States. The Senate then, on motion of Sherman, took recess till 1 o'clock. On re-assembling, Doolittle moved that, as the House Committee for waiting on the President was not ready, the recess be extended till 2 o'clock; carried.

SEXTON'S REPORT.

G. S. L. City Sexton's Report for the month ending Nov. 30th, 1865.

Adults	-	-	-	7
Children	-	-	-	16 28
Males	-	-	-	12
Females	-	-	-	11 23

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED.

Inflammation of bowels, brain and lungs	-	-	-	5
Diarrhoea	-	-	-	2
Died at birth	-	-	-	2
Child bed fever	-	-	-	1
Conjunctive fever	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	1
Worm fever	-	-	-	1
Putrid sore throat	-	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	1
Disease of heart	-	-	-	1
Liver complaint	-	-	-	1
Scalded	-	-	-	1
Old age	-	-	-	1
Shot by accident (stranger)	-	-	-	1 23

Brought from country places for interment	-	-	-	6
Transient residents	-	-	-	1
Resident citizens	-	-	-	16

Total interments 23

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

THE CHOLERA IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A dispatch, dated Tuesday, Nov. 28th, says:

Judge Carmen died of cholera, or cholera morbus, to-day. He was sick fifteen hours. Another man died of cholera—an unmistakable virulent case—who was sick only three hours.

Six or eight passengers died on the last trip of the steamer Panama, it is rumored, of cholera.

The steamship office and Health Officer refuse to say what they died of.

Several deaths occurred on a ship which arrived from China ten days ago. The Health Officer declines to give any information about them.

These rumors are confined mostly to newspaper men, and are not mentioned in the papers at all. Consequently, the people are perfectly serene, and there is no cholera excitement.

Another dispatch, dated at 9 P. M., says: A new case of cholera is reported to-night at one of the hotels. One physician says it is the cholera; Dr. Elliott says it is not.—[Reese River Reveille.

LAST year Miss Rogers, of Boston, took in charge a young girl of nine years of age, who became deaf and dumb when an infant. By assiduous attention for ten months this child was taught to articulate distinctly and to understand merely from the motion of the lips what was said to her, so that she can now keep up a conversation as well as those who are blessed with all their faculties. She can recite the multiplication table as well as other children, and is receiving a regular education, obtaining the instruction wholly from the motion of the teacher's lips. A Providence paper notes a similar case in that city, where a mother devoted herself several hours a day for many years to the education of a most interesting daughter. This young lady (for she is now nearly grown up,) without hearing a sound, is now enabled to read any book aloud so as to be understood by all around her.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE AT SEA.

Some time ago the ship William Nelson was burned at sea, while on her way from Europe to New York. Among her passengers were Franz Meyer, aged 23 and his wife aged 19. In the confusion, the husband escaped in a small boat, and left his wife behind. She noticed an infant, only fourteen days old, on the burning vessel, and seizing it, plunged into the ocean and for two days did the brave girl, who was herself enciente, cling with the infant to a spar, and keep life in it by moisture from her own mouth; at the end of which time the vessel containing the husband picked up the heroic woman and her charge. The wrecked passengers were landed in Havre, where the heroine became possessed of a little one of her own; and the Meyer family have since landed in New York, where the woman received much attention. She should receive wealth as well as honor.

Mr. SHANKLAND, of Dutch Flat, Cal., has invented a locomotive that will carry cars up an ascent of one thousand feet to the mile. The improvement is in the driving wheels.

VERY few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from disease of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths the experiment has been tried and reported to the scientific congress held at Strasbourg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough post mortem examination; in these cases only two were found who had died from the disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs, that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, sitting still until chilled after being warmed with labor or a rapid walk; going too suddenly from a close, heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressive news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden deaths being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives, which otherwise would be lost under the verdict of heart complaint. This disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable, hence many may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death, if they knew it lay in their power.

THE GREAT RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH.

—The great rifle shooting match between Warren Loud and Doctor Pardee, at San Bruno Station, on the S. F. and S. J. R. R., has been one of the principle topics of discussion this week in sporting circles. The match was made between J. H. Seabury, the challenger, and Mr. Loud, nominally; but Doctor Pardee was Mr. Seabury's principal, and when the terms of the match were decided upon, took the place of the latter in the match, according to the written agreement. The matches were to be three in number, each for \$1,000 aside, half forfeit in case of either party declining to shoot. The target was to be thirty inches square, and placed at 220 yards distance. Each party to have 100 shots, missing shots to count twenty, and the string shots striking the target to be measured in direct line from the centre, and the party making the smallest string in 100 shots to take the money in each match. The parties named John Camet and D. S. Lount judges, and the shooting commenced on Wednesday morning, Nov. 15. The firing proceeded very slowly until Thursday noon, when Mr. Loud finished his 100 shots, his string measuring just 192 inches. Dr. Pardee made 80 shots, and his string already scoring 198 inches, he conceded the match, being already beaten by six inches. The parties then returned to the city to prepare for the second and third matches. The shooting by both parties in the first match was excellent; that of Mr. Loud was, beyond question, the best ever made in the United States, or elsewhere. One run, or string, of 50 shots, measured only 52 inches, and another was equally as good. His shooting is said to be ahead of that made by the winner of the celebrated match between Ferris and James, at Utica, N. Y., the best on record previous to that now going on.—[Alta California.