

**Distress among the Working Classes of New York.**

The New York Herald says: "We mentioned some weeks ago that the owners of the large foundries and shipyards in the upper part of the city had discharged great numbers of their workmen, in consequence of the hard times they are now experiencing. We have since learned that their example has been followed by nearly all the large establishments in the city. The Novelty Works, the Morgan Iron Works, the Bible and Tract Houses, the Methodist Book Concern, besides a great number of shops and smaller establishments, have dispensed with, on an average, over half their workmen. "It has been estimated that in the eleventh Ward alone there are over three thousand mechanics out of employment; and that in the whole city there cannot be less than seventeen thousand laboring men who have no work, nor any prospects of work. To aggravate the distress, employers have come to a very general determination to reduce the compensation for labor, and thereby render it still more difficult for those who have work to help those who have not. In the meanwhile rents have not diminished, though the capacity to pay them has. Provisions are still high, as our last week's market report will show, nor is there any reasonable prospect of their becoming much cheaper. In view of these facts, and unless something is done, there is every probability that before the winter is over, the most intense suffering will prevail among the poor. In addition to what we have already noticed, we understand that the India rubber works in Brooklyn have discharged over thirteen hundred men, and that the dock yards of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Greenpoint present a very different appearance from what they did last summer, as over two-thirds of the men have been discharged. The Board of Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad have decided to reduce the pay of most of their employees. An order to this effect was sent up the road, and last night the laborers at Piermont refused to work at the reduced price—80 cents per day.

**The Mails.**

On Monday last we understand that all the mails, with the exception of the great through mail from Kingsville to Augusta, were taken from the South Carolina Railroad and transferred to the stages of Messrs. Douglass and others. Mr. D. has made a temporary arrangement with the Railroad Company to carry the mails; but we learn that it will soon terminate, as the company will not consent to serve the Southwest with the accustomed promptitude while the South Carolina post offices are to be served by stages, sulkeys and one-horse mails. We learn that the company will shortly cease to transport the through mail unless some arrangements more satisfactory to the public within the range of their service are made by the Department. Our subscribers on the line of the South Carolina road will understand why they do not receive their papers with the former regularity and promptness. They will be served in some way, we presume, unless the Department designs cutting off the people of this State from all mail facilities. The mails to and from Charleston will be conveyed by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to Manchester station; between that point and Charleston they will be conveyed by sulkeys or buggies, as the amount of mail may require. The mail for Charleston will leave here at 12 m. and reach Charleston next morning. We regret that the Administration, whose course generally has been approved of and sustained by the people of this State, should permit one of its departments to trifle with their most important interest by such treatment. We earnestly invoke the attention of the Government to this matter, and trust that, at whatever cost or sacrifice, the regularity of the mail transportation will be restored.—*Carolinian*, 3d, inst.

**DEATH OF THOS. W. DORR.**

—New York Dec. 27.—The Evening Post announces the death this morning of Thomas W. Dorris, of Rhode Island, after a long and painful illness. The character of Mr. Dorris, who acted a prominent part in the politics of Rhode Island a few years since was marked by some high qualities. For what he believed to be true and right he was willing to suffer even to ignominy—the severest test of a steadfast attachment to principle. He did suffer to this extent, though in a cause in regard to which he made what seemed to us an important mistake of judgement. Those who knew him in private life speak in strong terms of his amiable temper and the strictest purity and uprightness of his character.

**DEATH OF SENATOR A. M. RUTH.**

—We regret to learn (says the *Carolina Times*, of Wednesday) the death yesterday, at Hunt's Hotel, of Col. A. M. RUTH, Senator from St. Petersburg. He had been ill for a week with pneumonia, and was progressing favorably, when a sudden metastasis from his chest to the brain brought on apoplectic symptoms, and he died from convulsions. He had every attention, medical and social, and his devoted wife reined him just in time to witness the last sad struggle. He was a gentleman in high esteem, and a kind and indulgent parent, husband and brother.

**SUMMARY.**

—The *Edgefield Advertiser* referring to the pressure in monetary affairs remarks:—Money matters are as tight in Edgefield as anywhere else. A good many are predicting a crash. We doubt the prediction. An idea has taken its place in our pecuniary (and there it sticks) that about February or March next the tension will be over and every thing easy again.

**JENNY LIND.**

—The foreign papers tell us that "the nightingale" has been compelled again to contradict rumors of domestic infelicities. She represents her husband as "a model of conjugal attachment and affection."

**SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.**



GREENVILLE, S. C.  
Friday Morning, Jan. 6, 1855.

**AGENTS.**

E. W. CARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-st. Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent.  
A. M. PEDEN, Fairview P. O., Greenville Dist.  
W. M. C. BAILEY, Pleasant Grove, Greenville.  
W. W. SMITH, Merrittville, Greenville District.  
D. P. KINNEY, Slabtown, P. O., Anderson Dist.

**Removal.**

The office of the Enterprise will hereafter be next door west from the New Court-House, where we hope to receive the favors of our patrons and friends.

**APOLOGETIC.**

We know that our generous and indulgent subscribers will forgive the many errors which occurred in our last week's issue. Our letter from Columbia was made to read very funny, making us to say that the Indian chief referred to, was "the last of the race," a piece of interesting intelligence to those afraid of the tribe. Mistakes will occur in the best regulated places, and printers care but little for doing everything wrong during Christmas holidays.

**Godey's Lady's Book.**

Our friend Godey must excuse us, if it is possible for him, in this instance to do so, our negligence in not noticing before this, the reception of his January number. It is a queeny number, and we see no reason why every body should not immediately subscribe for it. We club the *Book* and the *Enterprise* for \$3.50.

**JOHNSON UNIVERSITY.**

A CATALOGUE of the Offices and Students of this University for 1854, has been kindly sent us. This Institution has been in a flourishing condition during the past year, and we presume its hopes for the present are equally bright.

**A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.**

It affords us infinite delight to greet our readers at the commencement of a new year, and wish each one a happy and a joyous season. The old man, with his staff and weary step, we would gently place upon the threshold of the new year, and invoke the blessing of God that he may quietly pass through its changeful periods. The matron, with her cares and concerns we, too, would wish a happy new year. We would have none forgotten. The bright-eyed lass and the blooming youth—the prattling babe—all, all, have our merriest wishes for the New Year.

**There are times in the life of every one**

when it behooves him to take a retrospective glance at the past. To unfold, as it were, the panorama of his actions, and see how far he has conducted himself as become him in his several stations. To see if he has discharged the many obligations which rested upon him as a neighbor, a friend, and as a citizen. No season, other than the present, is more appropriate. Let us ask ourselves the questions: Have we done anything to alleviate the suffering? Have we administered to the wants of the desolate? or heeded the deep wounds made by incursions of sorrow and death? Well may we consider. What though it brings remorseful feelings! look through the shadowy vista of the year that is gone—which recedes from our mind's eye as the new one grows apace. There was kindness due from us to the weak and unfortunate. Have we rendered it? There were those upon whom the hand of affliction and distress had fallen heavily, and whose hearts went up in prayers to heaven, that succor might come, and aid be given? Whose hand smoothed the sick man's bed, or made his heart rejoice by tendering to him the sweets of Friendship's offering. Was it yours—or is some other heart made glad with such a pleasing knowledge? It is right that we should be made to think over the past—to see our errors and devise a plan to mend them. For there cometh a time when we will no longer be permitted to have a season of change, but mourn our errors in one long eternity! Have we performed those duties, or so much thereof as we have been enabled? Then are we better qualified to enter into the beautiful and inviting realities of the year which is before us. The good we may have done will come to us hereafter as an oasis, of which it may be said there are few in life, but whose remembrance and approach is welcomed with joy by the weary soul.

**Kind reader: may our intercourse for the**

future be as agreeable as it has, we trust, been heretofore. Hoping that such happiness may be ours, and you be blest with home and friends, we leave you to your plans.

**JOHN MITCHELL, Esq.,**

has withdrawn from the chair editorial of the *Citizen*, and Mr. McClanahan will occupy his place.

**EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

**The City—Amusements—Masonic Celebration—Address—Hall of the S. C. Institute—An Incident—The Artesian Well—Hard Times—Prospects Ahead— Acquaintance, &c.**

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29, 1854.

Dear Enterprise:—This city has almost recovered from her recent attacks of pestilence and disaster, and presents at the present time a scene of continual gaiety.—Everything is for the amusing and agreeable—in consequence of which every place of amusement is crowded. Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD is playing to delighted audiences at the Theatre—so lately occupied by Miss JULIA DEAR. We heard her on evening before last, and must confess, was much impressed with her powers as a theatrical performer. Aside from the grace and elegance with which she moves through the different scenes of the drama—her vocal powers are enough to entrance the listener. One unconsciously leans forward to catch the sweet strains of the song, and as they gently die upon the ear, they find a soft and gentle echo in the heart. WYMAN the celebrated Magician holds forth nightly at the Librarian, and "Waugh's Italia," is drawing crowds at the South Carolina Hall. The paintings are elegant, and are much enhanced by the interesting descriptions given by the Lecturer, whose sole intention, seems to be to give the hearer an idea of the beautiful scenery in description than displaying his own importance. They are really extraordinary specimens of artistic skill and are worthy of repeated visits.

The Centennial Anniversary of the Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina was celebrated here on Wednesday last. The different Lodges in the State generally were well represented. The procession, which numbered, we presume, near five hundred Masons, entered in all the paraphernalia of the order, with banners and ensigns floating, marched from the Masonic Hall to the Hall of the South Carolina Institute, where, after a prayer from the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, and music by a choir of singers, they were addressed by Dr. DROXSON of Orangeburg, in an Address of surpassing elegance and beauty. To attempt even a description, by us, would, perhaps amount to a detractor of its merits, and therefore we forbear making the effort.

By the way, speaking of the Hall of the S. C. Institute, we would state that this is a new building—having been completed but a short time by the State Agricultural Society and is very imposing. Its style of architecture is quite handsome, and were we a connoisseur in matters pertaining to the beautiful, we would venture the remark that its interior finish is unequalled by any other building we ever saw. The next annual fair of the Institute, which was postponed on account of the Hall not having been completed at the appointed time, will be held here in April next. It is thought that near four thousand people can be accommodated within its spacious floors and galleries.

**An incident occurred to us in the Hall**

while listening attentively to the address we have spoken of. It has always been our misfortune (and we are not the only one) to be beset with drunkards. We have seldom attempted the shortest journey without meeting some of these miserable pests. Occupying a standing position in the upper tier of the building and surrounded on all sides by the beauty and fashion of the city, at the same time complimenting ourselves in having gained a point, from whence we were not only enabled to see and hear the speaker, but have a view of the entire concourse, our feelings may better be imagined than described when we found that a drunken man in a state of paroxysm, had fallen into our arms, and we, in embarrassment, holding the filthy rascal with a tenderness with which one would hold a child. We remained but a short time in that position, it may be supposed. Easing him to the floor, we escaped by hiding behind the crowd, and thus saved ourself the certainty of those around, and from the thanks of the inebriate when he returned to consciousness. The probability of securing the latter may be doubted, as it has been disputed frequently, that the drunkard possesses a grateful heart.

**The Artesian Well is still under way.**

We visited the place to-day, but owing to the extensive working operations around it, we were unable to get a view of the water.—The amount produced is, we learn, quite insufficient, as yet, to supply even the wants of a very small portion of the city. A crisis is expected in the money-market. Although the merchants and business-men of this city are as solvent as any in the country, they have no doubt felt a pressure from causes growing out of the lowness of the cotton market, and the refusal of some banks to negotiate for home paper. Considerable anxiety—amounting almost to a panic—was manifested to-day, created by a despatch having been received by a firm in New York from a gentleman of this city, to the effect that important failures were expected, and to "trust no one in Charleston." Of course, it

is not to be taken among the citizens towards the authors of the despatch. Prior to this, many names had been set on foot as likely to be, and the circulation of letters on Change and other articles, had produced distrust and suspicion among the money men of New York, in regard to the merchants and business men of Charleston. A better time is, however, hopefully anticipated. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and if we may judge from indications, those hopes are not unwisely founded. Latest advices from Europe bring the gratifying intelligence that consols have advanced considerably, and that the Cotton market, although not so good as we might wish, is strongly in favor of sellers.

It has been our good fortune to make the acquaintance of a goodly number of gentlemen, which we trust will not end as soon as we take our departure from the city, but ripen into a still more exalted friendship.—Among the number we take pleasure in announcing Mr. PAXTON and Maj. CUNNINGHAM of the *Evening News*, whose politeness and attention to us whilst here, we can never forget. Their paper is one of our most valued exchanges, and we would cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of our country friends.

**Hoping to be again at our post "in a**

few days," we close our hasty and imperfect letter.

**Railroad Superintendent.**

We learn from the *Carolina Times*, that Mr. H. T. PEAKS, late Superintendent of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, has been elected Superintendent of the South Carolina Railroad. His vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. EDWD. F. ROATH. Mr. PEAKS is an excellent officer, and under his efficient management the affairs of the transportation department of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad have been well conducted. Mr. ROATH is a very fit successor, in every way qualified for the laborious duties of his office.

**Sunday Schools.**

A short time since, we copied an article which stated that the first Sunday School in Virginia, was organized by Major Jesse Spear of Richmond, at Ground Squirrel Baptist Meeting-house, in Hanover, on the second Sabbath in April, 1816. We accompanied the statement with the remark, that we had always been under the impression that the Sunday School institution existed in Virginia long previous to the year 1816. A friend has since furnished us with a book, the autobiography of Rev. James B. Finley, an old and distinguished preacher of the Methodist Church, attached to the Cincinnati conference, in which, at page 288, we find the following on the subject of the origin of Sunday Schools in Virginia, and which confirms our previous impression that they had their origin in Virginia long prior to the year 1816. Mr. Finley says: "While on this subject we may take occasion to remark, that A-bury early identified himself with the Sunday School cause, and that to him is justly due the honor of having established the first Sunday School in America. In a pamphlet which professes to give the origin and history of Sunday Schools in America, it is stated that the first Sunday School organized in the United States of which we have any authentic record was the *First Day or Sunday School Society*, which was established in Philadelphia in 1791. Now, it is a fact well authenticated, but strangely overlooked, that Bishop Asbury organized a Sunday School in Hanover, Virginia, in 1806, five years before the one in Philadelphia."

**THE MONSTER LUMP OF GOLD IN SAN FRANCISCO—THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.**

An immense lump of quartz gold has been found in Calaveras county, weighing 161 pounds, or 2,576 ounces avoirdupois. Estimating it to contain 20 pounds of quartz rock, which is a large allowance, in the opinion of experienced persons who examined it, the actual weight of the gold in it will be 141 pounds, or 2,256 ounces avoirdupois, the value of which, at \$17.25 per ounce, would be \$38,916. This is the largest nugget of pure gold ever found in California or in the world! It was brought down to this city yesterday by Adams & Co. and will be shipped to the Atlantic States in the steamer of to-day. The proprietors of it were so excited by their good luck that they sat up beside their treasure night and day on its way here.—Mr. Perkins, one of the Company to whom it belongs, states that it was taken out in Calaveras county, on Wednesday evening, November 22d, just as the Company were about quitting work for the day. He would not give any particulars in regard to where the claim is located, except that it is in the county above named. The company consists of four Americans and one Swiss. Mr. Perkins belongs to Lexington, Ky., and for the past two years, although he has labored hard, was not very successful, never having more than \$200 at any one time during that period. The length of this immense mass is about fifteen inches, and its width from five and one-half to six inches. As one side is extremely irregular and uneven in its formation, it is difficult to arrive at the exact thickness, but it will probably average four inches. The other side is almost flat and presents a solid mass of pure gold; the only quartz perceptible is on the upper or ragged side, and some pieces are so loosely imbedded in the precious metal that, with the aid of a pointed instrument, they might be easily removed. The whole mass, at some period, has apparently been in a fused state.

**Our million of letters were sent last year**

from San Francisco to other parts of the world.

**Additional by the ATLANTIC.**

**Russia Consents to Negotiate.—The Earl of Derby's Reply.—The Views of Lord Aberdeen.—Explanation of Lord Russell.—Propositions of Austria not Regarded Definite.**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

Russia has finally consented to Austria her acceptance of the Four Points as a basis of the commencement of negotiations for peace. The debate in Parliament on the Queen's Address was highly interesting. The Earl of Derby complained that the policy of the Government in conducting the war was that of offering from hand to mouth. The fatal words "too late" were applicable to all their undertakings.

**Expected Pardon.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.

The pardon of Beale, the dentist, is expected here to-day.

**Congress.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The Senate discussed the bill granting Bounty to certain Officers and Soldiers. The House debated the bill of last Session to graduate the price of the public lands. The President sent a message giving his reasons for vetoing the Internal Improvement Bill.

**THE RUSSIAN TROOPS AND THEIR HABITS.**

It is said that the Russian soldiers had been liberally supplied with liquor previous to the commencement of the attack of '54. Their continued and loud shouting, and the impetuosity of their attack, render it probable that they were under the influence of some artificial stimulant of the sort. In the caissons, also, of many of the killed on the field was found a mixture of raki and water. The men who have fallen into our hands, though generally of short stature, are of sturdy frames, with broad chests and well developed muscular legs. Their clothing is well made and warm; and, though coarse in texture, an amply sufficient protection against the weather. The voluminous folds of their great coats, the sleeves of which are doubled back nearly as far as the elbows, while the skirts descend to the ankles, throw the "skinning" ordnance great coats issued to our troops completely in the shade as regards comfort and warmth. To prevent the length of the coat inconveniencing the wearer when walking, the skirt all around is made by a very simple contrivance to loop up above the knees. So, also, the coat can be worn loose like a cloak, or drawn in at the waist. The men carry with them mittens of thick black cloth, the four fingers being together in one, the thumb in another division of the glove.

**WELL SAID.**

What ought to be done with a gentleman who engages the affection of a young lady, and then leaves her? ANSWER.—Bless him let him go. We always think, in such cases, that a young lady has abundant cause for congratulation and instead of whining and crying over "spilt affection," let her put on her sunny smiles, and endeavor to captivate a more worthy man. You may depend upon it, that a man who has no more stability of mind, or honesty of purpose, than to act in this way to a young lady, is not worth a tear of regret; on the contrary she should be especially happy that she so luckily got rid of a person who throughout his life, in whatever he undertook, would unquestionably exhibit the same unfixeness of purpose and the same irresolution of mind. Love is like everything else; a man who is not to be trusted in that, is very likely to be unsafe in the other.—*New York Times*.

**SALARIES OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.**

The reform diplomatic bill now before Congress proposes the following salaries for foreign ministers: Great Britain, \$17,500; France and China, each \$15,000; Spain, Russia, Austria and Prussia, each \$12,000; Brazil and Mexico, each \$10,000; Turkey, Peru and Chili, each \$9,000; Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, the Argentine Republic, New Grenada, Bolivia, Ecuador Venezuela, Guatemala, and Nicaragua \$7,500. We have already observed that the inferior appointments and title of charge des affaires are dispensed with, and all these appointments are to be full missions.

**ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.**

The Washington correspondent of the *Mohawk Tribune*, in his letter of the 8th inst, says: "I have just seen a letter from Gen. John A. Quitman to a gentleman in this city, wherein the details of another Cuban expedition are set forth. The invading force is to rendezvous at some point beyond the limits of the United States—probably at Belize, Honduras. Five thousand men compose the army under Gen. Quitman's command. Each man is to pay his own expenses to the point of rendezvous, and furnish \$50 towards his own equipment. The Administration here is fully apprised of this contemplated foray, but in view of the fact that the expedition will be organized by some other Government will be powerless for interference.

**How we printers lie,**

as our boys said when he got up too late for school.

**Col. Fremont in his exploration of the**

region through which Col. Benton's Pacific railroad is to run, applied the daguerrotype art to the wild domain, and made the country report itself. Three hundred daguerrotype views of the country and of different objects illustrate the path of the exploration. Col. Benton said in Boston, making every object, mountain, gap, rock, tree, snow, (where there is snow,) ravine, all appear as it exists there, for Daguerre has no power to conceal what is visible, or to represent what does not exist. He shows what is, and paints the face with a wart upon it, whether asked to paint the wart or not. Fremont has three hundred of these proofs of his statements in his house at Washington.

**THE MONEY PRESSURE.**

The panic continues with unabated severity. Rates of discount are as anything more severe than yesterday, but this is more owing to the universal loss of confidence than from any actual increase in the scarcity of money. We hear of transactions to-day in prime, "tip top," "hang up," or any other phrase which is understood to convey an idea of superlative quality of paper, at from 18 to 24 per cent, but it is not easy to persuade a man who has money to part with it on very fair terms for paper. A good portion of this timidity is ridiculous, but it is human nature, nevertheless.

**We have better tidings from New York;**

the banks have increased their specie by a million of dollars, and the run on the Savings Institution is subsiding. Our banks are now drawing moderate amounts of coin from New York, and, therefore, seems near at hand, but as long as people are so unreasonably frightened, negotiations must be had.—*Dallas Journal of Tuesday*.

**Miss Smith says she will never marry**

a widower with a family, and for this reason she is down on second hand children.