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The Grand Traverse Herald,

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Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, Michigan,

BY

MORGAN BATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable invariably in advance. County Orders received at par in payment of subscriptions and advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted for fifty cents per square (ten lines) for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements—$10 for one square; $20 for three squares; $30 for half a column; and $50 for one column. Local advertisements at the rates prescribed by law: fifty cents per folio of 100 words, for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent. Every figure counts a word.

All Kinds of Job Printing Neatly and Expeditiously Executed.

Detroit Business Cards.

WILLIAM P. WELLS, (Successor to Campbell & Wells,) Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor. Office over Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, Cor. Woodward and Jefferson av's., Detroit. n3

J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit, Michigan, Produce and Shipping Merchants, Agents and Consignees for the following Lines:—AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Capital $900,000; WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Capital $800,000. And the NEW YORK CENTAL R. R. Co. n3

WILCOX, LUFF & FULLER, (Successors to E. W. Hudson.) Commission Merchants and dealers in Ship Stores, Coal, Salt, Water Lime, Plaster, &c. Docks foot of Bates Street, Detroit, Mich. n3

ORVILLE WILCOX,.....HENRY LUFF,.....GEO. F. FULLER.

GRAVES & SHELDON, (Successors to Lewis & Graves) Produce and General Commission Merchants, on the Dock near the foot of Cass street.

JAMES O. GRAVES,.....CHAS. A. SHELDON.

B. G. STIMSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, Warehouse on Dock, foot of Bates street, Detroit.

☞ Liberal advances made on Produce, for sale in this or

Memory.

WHEN the red light fades through the casement,
I sit alone in the gloom,
And a spray from the climbing rose-tree
Peers into the silent room:—

Now it swayeth against the lattice,
Now dasheth against the pane,
Though the hand that gathered its blossoms
Shall gather them ne'er again.

She hath gone up the starry pathway
That all the Blessed have trod;
And she gleaneth the milk-white lillies
That fringe the River of God.

Her fair hands are peacefully folded,
Meekly her eyes are cast down,
The lillies lie thick on her bosom,
She weareth a golden crown.

Then she kneeleth adown before Him,
And a Psalm she singeth sweet,
And the golden crown and the lillies
She layeth at his feet.

Still it swayeth against the lattice,
Still dasheth against the pane,
Though the hand that gathered its blossoms
Shall gather them ne'er again.

The White Stone Canoe.

AN INDIAN VISION.

There was once a very beautiful young Indian girl, who died suddenly on the day she was to have been married to a handsome young Indian. He was also brave, but his heart was not proof against the loss. From the hour she was buried, there was no more joy or peace for him. He went often to visit the spot where the women had buried her, and sat musing there, when it was thought, by some of his friends, he would have done better to try to amuse himself in the chase, or by delivering his thoughts in the warpath. But war and hunting had both lost their charms for him. His heart was already dead within him. He pushed aside both his warclub and his bow and arrows.

They wandered together over the blissful fields, where every thing was formed to please the eye and ear. There were no tempests—there was no ice, no chilly winds—no one shivered for want of warm clothes—no one suffered for hunger—no one mourned the dead. They saw no graves. They heard of no wars. There was no hunting of animals, for the air itself was their food. Gladly would the young warrior have remained there forever, but he was obliged to go back for his body. He did not see the Master of Life in the soft breeze. 'Go back,' said this voice, 'to the land from which you came. Your time has not yet come. The duties for which I made you, and which you are made to perform, are not yet finished. Return to your people, and accomplish the duties of a good man. You will be the ruler of your tribe for many days. The rules you must observe will be told you by my messenger who keeps the gate. When he surrenders back your body he will tell you what to do. Listen to him, and you shall afterwards rejoin the spirit which you must now leave behind. She is accepted, and will be ever here, as young and as happy as she was when I first called her from the land of snows.' When this voice ceased, the narrator awoke. It was the fancy-work of a dream, and he was still in the bitter land of snows, and hunger, and tears.

Nature.

SHAKSPEARE.

Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of painted pomp? Are not these woods
More free from peril than the envious court?
Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as, the icy fang,
The churlish chiding of the winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile, and say,—
This is no flattery: these are counsellors
That feelingly persuade me what I am.
And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

Extravagance of the National Administration—Mr. Buchanan Arraigned Before the People.

Extracts from the Address of the New-York Republican Convention.

One object which it was the design of the Constitution to effect, was to "promote the general welfare." As a most essential requisite towards the attainment of this result, economy in the public expenditures stands in the foreground. Tried by this standard, how do the Democratic Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan appear?

Now what are the facts on this subject, and how does this Administration stand affected under the inquiry? By a reference to the public records, we find (commencing with the Administration of John Quincy Adams) that the public expenditures, exclusive of payments of the public debt and from trust funds, was as follows:

The average annual expenditure under	
Adams, was	$12,[illegible]
Jackson, first term	14,[illegible]
Jackson's second term	21,782,667
Van Buren	28,047,172
Tyler	20,804,156
Polk	30,750,100
Fillmore	48,661,900

Such was the average expenditures under previous Administrations, while under Pierce they increased in 1855 to $56,365,393; in 1856 to $60,172,402; whilst in 1857, being the first year of Buchanan's Administration, they had risen to the enormous sum of over SEVENTY-ONE MILLIONS of Dollars. But even this is thrown in the shade by the indisputable fact, that the appropriations at the last session of Congress amounted to ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS of Dollars; and this, too, in a time of peace, and with a falling revenue, rendering it all but certain that the Public Debt, which on the 8th of December last, amounted to $25,161,154, will be increased this year by the addition of more thad $50,000,000. Well may our citizens look with astonishment and alarm on such a condition of affairs. Contrast it with the Admin-