

The report of Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, for this fiscal year, is a most interesting and valuable document, somewhat longer than the report of last year. A large portion of it is given up to the consideration of the workings of the present revenue law, as compared with former laws, and the receipts from various sources of revenue are given for this and the preceding two years. The aggregate receipts for this fiscal year are \$253,000,000, from which must be deducted \$1,312,000 drawback and refunding, making total gross receipts about \$251,688,000 less than last year. This reduction is due to the fact that the revenue from the tax on tobacco and cigars is less than in the preceding two years. The Commissioner estimates that the aggregate receipts of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, will be about \$250,000,000.

**The Agitator.**  
WELLRSBORO, PENN.  
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1868.  
We are obliged to Hon. B. B. Strang for a copy of the Complanter memorial. We shall publish Mr. Strang's speech upon the Stanton resolution next week, and Mr. Mann's as soon after as may be possible.  
**THE TWO SCALES.**  
Just at this present time two parties are enduring a wholesome fear of the consequences of evil-doing. Britain has been giving a series of exhibitions illustrative of her fears, and of her folly in meddling out of the finest portions of her Empire. For a year the shadow of a shillahi has been enough to call her horse, foot, and dimensions, and send them by rail and steamer to the spot where the shadow fell. Her latest and most ridiculous blunder was in arresting George Francis Train, a harmless, highfalutin fellow, with a great deal of energy and inexhaustible quantities of gas. He lately finished the tour of Kansas and the city of New York, making absurd speeches, of which George Francis Train constituted the subject matter. For bold, cold-blooded egotism he has no equal in either hemisphere. To call him dangerous anywhere is to do him gross injustice. If words, words, words, could overturn the existing order of things we know of no agent so powerful as Mr. Train. But words cannot destroy Great Britain; and Mr. Train's speeches would hardly do the most influential of us.

Mr. Train departed for Ireland as the correspondent of the World. Its correspondents commonly contrive to get into jail, or some other limbo before their first letter arrives in New York. This is one mode of getting oneself into public notice. The World's Charleston correspondent in the fall of 1860 secretly touched the wharf there before he got under a steam, and received notice to quit. The way adopted to get him out of quod was to suggest the release of Mr. Train to the Editor of the World. Mr. Train that he is not a Fenian, but that he is one of the editors of the World in London, or in favor of Ireland for the Fenians. This does not release George Francis Train. It can do no harm to try the experiment. However, had he been in the detection of Mr. Train cannot be traced over in silence. Mr. Train, with all his follies, is an American citizen, entitled to world-wide respect so long as he behaves himself. There is no evidence that he mistook the law of British waters. He was arrested aboard a steamer, before he had disembarked. The telegraph conveyed the startling information that a British newspaper was found in Mr. Train's trunk. The paper speaks volume for Mr. Train's taste. Had he carried such a heavy weight as the London Times in his baggage, we should have little sympathy for him. Apart from this, there appears to be no reason why the constabulary of Cork should have escorted him ashore, or that he should be now lodged and fed at the expense of the British Government. The allegation that Mr. Train did, at some time during his grand round of speech-making in this country, affiliate with the Fenian Brotherhood, ought not to have led to his arrest and detention. The British authorities cannot assume to punish an American citizen for aught he may do on American soil. If abuse of England by American orators constitutes a crime in the eyes of English rulers, it would hardly be safe for any American politician to visit that country; for five of them can plead not guilty to the charge of abusing England. Considering that the secession correspondents of the British papers were permitted to ply their outrageous calling in this country during the late civil war, un molested, it would be no more than common courtesy for the British officials to permit well-behaved correspondents of papers devoted to British interests, to land on British soil without an escort of constables, and to select their own boarding-places. Earl Russell, terminating thunder for the British during the dark days of 1861, might be punished by George Francis Train, with a harmless trade to the world, and both nations might agree to content.

This nation must protect its citizens in the pursuit of legitimate business in all countries. It is not expected to champion every breaker of the peace who may claim protection because he is an American citizen. All men are required to obey the laws of the realm in which they are, and with reason; for no man is forced to reside in any country so long as he keeps out of prison. There is so far no evidence that Mr. Train has broken any law of Britain. He is therefore entitled to protection, and the United States should, through the proper agents, demand his release. This Fenian Scare is the greatest scare of the century. Britain is showing a weakness which should, and probably will, encourage the Fenian leaders to new insurrections. Just now the excesses of the unbalanced leaders have called down public disapprobation on both sides of the water. But if the British authorities do not proceed with more wisdom there must be a reaction in favor of Fenianism. The other, and lesser, scare is the fright experienced by Andrew Johnson at the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton. The President exhibits signs of panic and the screams of old newspaper granny, the National Intelligence, almost equal those of Britannia.

Mr. P. G. Meek, editor of the *Belleville Waterman*, a violent rebel and a member of the legislature from Center county that and crowning disgrace) has been aiding his billings-degrade) in that august body. A resolution endorsing the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton has been enthusiastically debated in the House, and is common in such debates, honorable gentlemen indulged in vigorous language to express their differing views. Mr. Mann, from Potter, having alluded to a position of the Democracy which emigrated to Canada to escape the draft, Mr. Meek arose in a white heat and insisted upon taking the allusion as personal to himself, and with a jaundiced intonation of proving his claim to Southern bullyism, characterized the charge as false and cowardly. Unfortunately, Mr. Meek, and no other individual, which displays Mr. P. G. Meek in the role of the Irishman who besought somebody to "treat on his coat." It is so easy to bandy naughty words in this naughty world that Mr. P. G. Meek ought not to indulge in such nonsense. Editors are privileged to say "your lie, you lie, you lie"—it being the chief weapon of very many. But legislators should rise above such trifles. Especially should the valorous G. P. M. refrain from giving the lie to a Quaker. That is a safe business, however, and Mr. G. P. M. was noted for doing a safe business during the war. Mr. Meek may be truthful and brave, but we don't believe it. He is rather a bully and a liar. There appears to be considerable volcanic action in political circles as well as in the physical world. Now and then we read of a word-quake in Congress, or in the State Legislature, which serves to keep our sluggish pulses tingling. Mr. Meek had just spoken of the blood that thickens school of politicians had passed from the civil stage to the bloody graves of the rebellion. But nothing in this world is certain except the fact of leaving it sometime. So, the other day when Mr. Julian, of Indiana, objected to paying a bonus of lands to Southern railroad companies, on the ground that thirteen-fourths of the people of the South were landless, and most of the Railroad Companies disloyal, Mr. Chandler, of New York, took furious issue. Mr. Julian exhorted Mr. Chandler to possess his soul in patience while the rebellious nature of his Southern friends was exposed. Upon this Mr. Chandler took fire, and characterized the assertion as the assertion of a coward. The Speaker called Mr. Chandler to order, alleging that the term "coward" was unparliamentary. Mr. Julian assured Mr. Chandler that if he believed what he asserted he could test that belief whenever he chose. Mr. Chandler replied that he would do so at an early day. An, shall it be coffee and pistols for two, or pistols for two and coffee for one? Or shall we have a chop with bowie-knives? Or a skurry with bludgeons? Or will Mr. Chandler employ the Honorable John Morrissey to flagellate Mr. Julian? Shall the next game be the South being up to the clash of re- sounding arms? Or shall we hear that Messrs. Julian and Chandler have kissed and made up? Let us hear from the ally soon. If blood is to flow let us know it in time to prepare the lint and bandages.

**THE WEATHER.**—From Judge Denton, of Tioga, Pa., we have the following Meteorological observations for the year 1867. Fahrenheit's thermometer taken three times a day. The average temperature for the year is 47.86. The coldest day in the year was December 12th. This was the day following the heavy fall of snow of that month. The warmest day in the year was the 11th of July, the average being 87. The coldest day in the month of January was the 12th of January, and again on the 13th of December, January was the coldest month, the average temperature being 17.8. The warmest day in the month of July, the average being 87. The coldest day in the month of January was the 12th of January, and again on the 13th of December, January was the coldest month, the average temperature being 17.8. The warmest day in the month of July, the average being 87. The coldest day in the month of January was the 12th of January, and again on the 13th of December, January was the coldest month, the average temperature being 17.8.

**CONGRESS.**  
Jan. 10.—In Senate, The Civil appropriation deficiency bill was taken up and passed. In the House, The Reconstruction bill was debated at great length, and no vote reached. In the Senate, The Reconstruction bill was not in session. The House had set apart Saturday as a day for miscellaneous talking, and no other business was done. In the House, The Reconstruction bill was passed. In the Senate, The Reconstruction bill was not in session. The House had set apart Saturday as a day for miscellaneous talking, and no other business was done. In the House, The Reconstruction bill was passed. In the Senate, The Reconstruction bill was not in session. The House had set apart Saturday as a day for miscellaneous talking, and no other business was done.

**For Sale.**  
THE GRIST & FLOURING MILL, known as the Ford Mill, Lawrenceville, Pa. The property is unsurpassed in point of location for custom, and has ample capacity for storing and manufacturing for home and foreign demand. — 3 pair of Burgh, with all the modern improvements for merchant work. Rebuilt in 1861, and now in complete order, and is given at any time after sixty days from date of sale. CHAS. L. FORD, Lawrenceville, Jan. 29, 1868-69.

**In Bankruptcy.**  
To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Larson of Jackson in the County of Tioga, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged bankrupt, and is in possession of the District Court of said State. C. L. SEYMOUR, Assignee. Tioga, Jan. 29, 1868-69.

**ALL WISHING TO BUY OR SELL REAL ESTATE** should send for the Real Estate Record, a large sixteen page Journal, issued monthly devoted to real estate, law, and items of interest pertaining to real estate, containing full descriptions, with prices, &c., of several thousand properties, including FRUIT, TRUCK, & GRAZING FARMS, COTTAGES & COUNTRY SEATS, MILL PROPERTIES, PLANTATIONS, TIMBER TRACTS AND MINERAL LANDS. For sale in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, and other States. SEND FOR A COPY—FREE. TOWNSEND & CO., 237, South Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Jan. 29, 1868-69.

**Orphan's Court Sale.**  
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Tioga County dated Sept. 11, 1867, the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, at the Court House, do hereby offer for sale at public vendue at the Court House in Wellboro, on the 1st day of February, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate, to-wit: The property of said decedent, situated in the township of Bradford, Tioga County, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Reuben Patterson and lands of William Clemmons, on the east by lands of Reuben Patterson and land of Roxana Senon, on the south by lands of James Clemmons and on the west by lands of Florian S. Cover, containing one hundred acres of land, with a frame house, outhouses, and other outbuildings thereon. Terms—\$400 at the day of sale, and the balance in 5 years. MARY E. WOOD, Administrator.

**THE GREAT DRAMA OF '68,** Wilson & Van Valkenburg's PUBLIC BENEFIT PROGRAMME. PART FIRST. In view of the contemplated Railroad soon to be built to Wellboro, the proprietors have concluded to give the people heretofore, daily entertained through the kindness of the 14th of January. The first piece entitled, "LIVE AND LET LIVE!" IN TWO CHARACTERS. Tickets to the Dress Circle—FREE. Where we can furnish any style, kind and quality of Gentlemen's wearing apparel on short notice, and at prices astonishingly low. CUTTING DONE ADMIRABLY. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ladies' Cloths, and a large variety of Ladies' Dress Goods. Best kinds, and as cheap as the cheapest. Tickets to the Parquette—FREE. In this great Tragedy for the benefit of the public, we would not omit to mention the fact that we also keep everything to replenish their wardrobe. Come one and all and witness the above entertainment. We do not claim to be old stars, but we will endeavor to do our best to give all the worth of their money. Reserved Seats for the Ladies. Remember the place, NO. 2, UNION BLOCK. N. B.—We shall give our patrons the full benefit of the decline in prices, and extending our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, we solicit a continuance of the same. WILSON & VAN VALKENBURG, Wellboro, Jan. 16, 1868-69.

**Flour and Feed.** ALL kinds of Flour and Feed, and in any quantity to suit customers, at my Mill in Malsburg, Pa. J. S. OALKINS, Malsburg, Jan. 29, 1868-69.

**To Inn Keepers.** NOTICE is hereby given, that no license will be issued to inn-keepers until the fee is paid into the treasury of the County; in accordance with the law providing that "it shall not be lawful for the clerk of the court to issue any license until the applicant shall have filed the certificate of the County Treasurer that the fee has been paid." H. C. BALLEW, Treasurer. Wellboro, Jan. 22, 1868.

**For Sale.** 18 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, in the Borough of Wellboro, and a TRACT OF 400 acres in Delmar, three miles from this city—heavily timbered. Terms easy. Jan. 29, 1868. WRIGHT & BAILEY.

**FRSAY.**—Came into the enclosure of the night red STEER, star in forehead. The owner will be pleased to pay for the same, and will be glad to receive a certificate of the same. J. H. LURIA LOCKE, Wellboro, Jan. 29, 1868-69.

**Wm. E. Smith, KNOXVILLE, Pa.** Pension, Bounty, and Insurance Agent. Communications sent to the above agent will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate. (Jan. 5, 1868-69)

**For Sale.** A NEW, Swell-body Cutter, of latest style. Jan. 29, 1868. TOLES & BARKER.

Fine French Merinoes for 90 cents at TOLES & BARKER'S. Best Delaines 18 & 20 cents, at TOLES & BARKER'S. All kinds of Cassimeres at TOLES & BARKER'S. Ladies Vests and Dresses at TOLES & BARKER'S. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes at TOLES & BARKER'S. Having just purchased a new and well selected stock of all kinds of Merchandise at the lowest prices, we feel confident of selling you both in quality and price. We will be pleased to show to all who will call and examine our stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we believe it will pay you to do so. TOLES & BARKER, No. 5 Union Block, Wellboro, Dec. 4, 1867.

**LAMPS.**—A new kind of Lamp for Kerosene—no breakage of chimneys—at FOLLEY'S.

**"BEE-HIVE EXCHANGE"**  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.  
Old sixty-seven—now sixty-eight—The old sneaks with its fatness; The new stands knocking at the gate Of every mortal; And MATTERS  
UnLIKE the bees and the bears, finds his life renewed by the clear, cool, bracing atmosphere of Winter, and his determination to MAKE EVERYBODY RICH, BROTHERLY LOVE CONTINUES.  
By the way have you heard anything of the chap who STRAITS HIS GROCERIES at the tip-top of it?  
BEE-HIVE EXCHANGE?  
And who gives as a reason, (and a good reason is, too) that if a fellow gets caught at stealing a tip-top of it?  
I suppose that when the old maids make coats themselves with the saying—  
"There's as good fish in the sea as were ever caught out of it."  
they don't allude to my MACKEREL. And when people complain of a bad catch, they don't allude to my COUSIN. But when they speak of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, I suppose they do mean my stock of TEAS; which are, as the Elder Weller said of advice—"Wegny good and a winner cheap."  
SIXTEEN OUNCES, and, by persuasion, can be induced to sell a chest of a dozen pounds to one customer.  
MATHERS will buy and sell FARM PRODUCE At such rates as shall enable buyer and seller to Sleep sound o' nights, having consciousness void of offence. Wellboro, Jan. 5, '68. W. T. MATHERS.  
CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!  
BAZAAR OF FASHION!  
Where we can furnish any style, kind and quality of Gentlemen's wearing apparel on short notice, and at prices astonishingly low. CUTTING DONE ADMIRABLY. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ladies' Cloths, and a large variety of Ladies' Dress Goods. Best kinds, and as cheap as the cheapest. Tickets to the Parquette—FREE. In this great Tragedy for the benefit of the public, we would not omit to mention the fact that we also keep everything to replenish their wardrobe. Come one and all and witness the above entertainment. We do not claim to be old stars, but we will endeavor to do our best to give all the worth of their money. Reserved Seats for the Ladies. Remember the place, NO. 2, UNION BLOCK. N. B.—We shall give our patrons the full benefit of the decline in prices, and extending our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, we solicit a continuance of the same. WILSON & VAN VALKENBURG, Wellboro, Jan. 16, 1868-69.

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