Hay is a very large crop this season—considerably over the average of previous years.

Potatoes are not very extensively planted here, and will only be a middling crop.

Turnips and carrots are never much cultivated in this immediate neighbourhood, but what of them are sown will be about an average crop.

Flax is not sown around here.

CANFIELD.—Wheat—Very little fall wheat sown, owing to the unfavorable state of the weather last fall. Sample good; yield 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Spring wheat rather below an average crop; yield 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Large breadth of barley sown; but, owing to drouth, straw will be very short; still the yield will be a fair average, say 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Oats good; 30 to 35 bushels per acre. Pease only an average crop, varying in yield as regards early or late sowing 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Rye good; 20 to 25 bushels per acre. Hay in new seeded meadows good; on old meadows light. Potatoes and roots generally will be a very poor yield, for want of rain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

London Music Store—E. Miles.

Skating Rink Music Hall—Mr. Kennedy.

Wanted—An Active Young Man.

Proclamation—E. J. Langevin.

Battalion Order—Donald M. Grant.

Show Room Opening—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

Merchant Tailors—Smith & Rodney.

Dark Bay Horse Strayed—Charles Heney.

Farms for Sale—Patrick Herbert.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 1, 1867.

THERE was another meeting of the Privy Council yesterday afternoon. We understand that the Hon. Mr. TILLEY leaves to-morrow morning. The Council will sit again to-day.

AN extra of the *Canada Gazette* was published yesterday afternoon, containing HIS EXCELLENCY's Proclamation summoning the Parliament of Canada to meet on Wednesday the 6th day of November, "for despatch of business."

AMONG recent newspaper enterprises, as the organ of a special interest, may be noted the *Canadian Commonwealth*, three or four specimen numbers of which have already been issued from Toronto, and the regular issue of which is to commence on the 12th inst. The *Commonwealth* appeals especially to the manufacturers of the Dominion for support because it is to be the advocate in an especial manner of "Protection." Though mechanically and typographically this journal is excellently got up, and though as a weekly review of politics, news and literature, it may prove not only unexceptionable but attractive and instructive, we think it has made but a poor beginning for the special cause it is to advocate in appealing for support to those whose pockets are to be directly benefitted by the success of its pet principle. No one needs to be convinced that "protection to manufactures" so called, gives a direct pecuniary advantage to the local maker of the article protected; but it is doubtful, to say the least of it, whether even manufacturers are ultimately benefitted by the system. As a class they may be held up for a few generations, at the expense of all other classes in the community, but experience now appears to show that even to them, as a class, the temporary advantages are forfeited, in the long run, by the injurious effects which the system has upon the general progress of the country. England has already illustrated the general benefits of a policy of free trade which is gradually being adopted, and with manifest advantages, by the most enlightened nations of continental Europe. The United States of America have abundantly illustrated the mischievous effects of protection by having at this time the most highly protective tariff, and, in spite of it, their manufacturing industry reduced to the lowest ebb. Of course, there are other causes in operation in the United States, which may doubtless have had their influence in bringing about the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs; but it cannot well be denied that the protective system has had a most ruinous effect on their industry.

But had the *Commonwealth* full faith in the wisdom of its principles would it not appeal to the great mass of the people, on the ground that the policy it advocates would add to the wealth and general progress of the country at large? Any policy to be truly national must have the benefit of the whole as its direct aim, and unless the *Commonwealth* can shew that its protective theory will have this effect, it need hardly hope to see it prevail. The manufacturers of Canada though powerful in influence, because of their wealth, are numerically but a very small proportion of the people, and when we come to inquire into the question, from whose pockets come the profits derived by the manufacturer from a protective policy, the answer is inevitably one which shows that the interests of the non-manufacturing classes are not to be served thereby. The *Commonwealth* therefore starts on its new career as the special advocate of the interests of a class numerically small, but strong enough by their wealth to protect themselves, and as the opponent of the interests of by far the larger body of the people, who are deprived of the legitimate fruits of their industry, just in proportion to the extent and the amount of the restriction imposed on them by protection from buying where they can buy cheapest and selling where they can to the best advantage.

PROMINENT among the subjects which will engage the attention of the first Legislature of Canada will be the extension and consolidation of the Union. Already there are indications that the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland are disposed to cast in their lot with the rest, and thus on the Atlantic side there is a good prospect that the Canadian Union will be perfected in a brief space of time. With respect to the North West Territory, the mode of admitting it is simple enough. Sec. 146 of the Union Act says:—

"It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, * * *