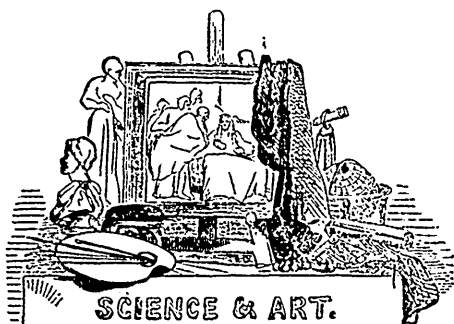


**COLD THAT DESTROYS PEACH BUDS.**—I have of late been perusing the *Horticulturist*, and found the following: "Among other things that particularly attracted my attention, was a notice of fruit buds being destroyed by the extreme cold of the past winter. It has frequently been asserted that 12 degrees below zero destroys peaches, and some other fine fruit. As I have had some experience in fruit raising for twenty years past, I have had an opportunity of making some observations to my own satisfaction, and as you have requested notice from different parts of the country, respecting the prospect of fruit, I send you some facts from this section. Although I have to refer to other persons to determine the state of the weather, still I have reason to believe the statements correct. The thermometer records a number of days the past winter, ranging from 14 to 26 degrees below zero. Now does that degree of cold kill the fruit? Nature answers the ques-

tion. The spring with us is quite backward, but it gives us full evidence that there shall be no failure in the promise of regular seed time and harvest. Though the elements may yet prove destructive, the prospect is promising. Peaches, plums, and cherries, are now coming out, clothed with their pink and white, even to the covering of their branches. Does this look like their being frozen to death—other proofs we have, last year 1850 and '51, the cold ranged from 13 to 27 below zero and there has not been so large a crop of peaches for eight years; plums were mostly destroyed by the curculio, cherries quite plenty. I have some 125 peach trees, set last season, one year from the bud, quite a share of them are now filled with blossoms; and plums, from six to eight feet high, are clothed in bloom. I have some dwarf pears standing from two and a half to three feet high, set for a dozen fruit each—so much for our prospects in this cold region."



**THE LARGEST MERCHANT SHIP IN THE WORLD.**—Mr. McKay of East Boston, is now at work, upon a clipper ship, which will surpass in size and sharpness every merchant ship now afloat or known to be in the course of construction. She will be 300 feet long, have 50 feet breadth of beam, 28 feet depth of hold, with three decks, and will register over 3000 tons. She will be diagonally braced with iron, and built in every particular equal in strength to the best of ocean steamers. Her model, in point of beauty, is the wonder and admiration of all who have seen it. She will have four masts, with Forbes's rig. Mr. McKay builds her on his own account, and will sail her too, if he does not sell her.—*Boston Atlas*.

**NEW PALACE AT BALMORAL.**—It has just been determined to build a new palace for the Queen at Balmoral. It is to be built on a site between the river and the present castle, fronting the south, and is estimated to cost from £80,000 to £100,000. The architecture is modern, and will combine the ornamental with the useful. A new bridge is to be thrown across the Dee; and the public road which now leads through the forest of Ballochbuie is to be shut up, and a better road provided along the south bank of the river. The old palace is to be entirely removed. The new palace is already staked out.

**TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.**—The London correspondent of *The National Intelligencer* gives the following description of the new project for a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and America. The writer considers this new plan by far the most feasible yet proposed:

We stated, a few weeks ago, that a project had been formed for constructing a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States, by a route not before thought of, which would very materially shorten the line of water transit, render the transmission of intelligence much less liable to interruption, and most materially diminish the cost of construction and repairs. We have now the map of the proposed submarine lines before us. They commence at the most northwardly point of Scotland, run thence to the Orkney Islands, and thence by short water lines, to the Shetland and the Farøe Islands. From the latter, a water line of 200 to 300 miles conducts the telegraph to Iceland, from the western coast of Iceland, another submarine line conveys it to Kioeg Bay, on the eastern coast of Greenland, it then crosses Greenland to Juliana's Hope on the western coast of that continent, in latitude 60° 42'; and is conducted thence by a water line of about 500 miles, across Davis' Straits to Byron's Bay, on the coast of Labrador. From this point the line is to be extended to Quebec.