A

TORNADO PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

plotted F=2 ONT

1. DATE AND TIME 18·4·1855, 4AM (MEAFORD) To 18·4·1855 7 AM (NIAGARA ON THE LAKE)

2. LOCATION OR PATH (attach map) A SERIES OF TORNADOES REPORTED AT (1) MEAFORD TO COLLINGWOOD TO DAVENPORT (N.R.R); (2) PORT DALHOUSIE (3) NIAGARA ON THE LAKE (4) Whitby & Oshawa.

3. PATH LENGTH ☑ NOT KNOWN; ☐ ¼ (2) <1mi; ☐ 1-4mi; ☐ 5-10mi; ☐ 11-50mi; ☐ LENGTH IF>50mi

4. PATH WIDTH (2) a few yards wide NOT KNOWN 5. TORNADO PART OF SQUALL LINE? ☑ YES; ☐ NO; ☐ UNKNOWN:

6. ANY UNUSUAL COLORATION? ☑ YES; ☐ NO; ☐ UNKNOWN

7. ANY UNUSUAL SOUND? ☑ YES; ☐ NO; ☑ UNKNOWN

8. IF ANSWER TO 6 OR 7 YES, ELABORATE; SKY A GREEN COLOUR, FOLLOWED BY A CLEAR WHITE (1) "Roaring"

9. LIST ANY ASSOCIATED PHENOMENA (Such as hail, vivid lightning heavy rain, no rain, etc.) HAIL AS LARGE AS HEN'S EGGS AT COLLINGWOOD (1)

10. TOTAL DAMAGE ESTIMATE $ (1) $16,000 11. TOTAL DEATHS NONE

12. TOTAL INJURED NONE 13. TOTAL HOMELESS

14. LIST ALL REFERENCES

MAIL EXTRA, APRIL 18 1855
FERGUS FREEHOLDER, APRIL 28 1855
ELORA BACKWOODSMAN APRIL 27 1855
BARRIE NORTHERN ADVANCE, WED APRIL 25 1855

15. SUMMARIZE REMARKS PERTAINING TO (a) FUNNEL; (b) INTERESTING OR CAPRICIOUS EVENTS.

(3) DESCRIPTION AT NIAGARA ON THE LAKE AS FOLLOWS;
THE STORM CAME FROM THE NORTH, OR N.N.E., APPARENTLY LEAPING IN ITS COURSE, AND STRIKING THE GROUND AT INTERVALS WITH REDOUBLED FORCE. THE RUSH OF WIND LASTED ABOUT 5 MIN AND WAS AT ITS HEIGHT NOT MORE THAN ONE MINUTE BUT THE DAMAGE IT DID WAS TREMENDOUS.

- NIAGARA CAR WORKS LEVELLED,
- UNROOFED SOME OTHER BUILDINGS
- TWISTED THE ENGINE HOUSE OF THE ERIE AND ONTARIO RAILROAD
- LIFTED A PASSENGER (RAILROAD) CAR OFF ITS TRACKS
- SHIPYARD CARPENTER AND BLACKSMITHS SHOPS BLOWN DOWN
- GREAT DAMAGE TO ST ANDREWS CHURCH

(1) IN COLLINGWOOD several houses blown down and others unroofed. The side of another was taken out, and a bed on the 2nd floor containing 2 unconcious sleepers was unceremoniously tossed out onto the ground. A 10 ton fishermans boat was lifted up and thrown into the wood and totally wrecked. On Hurontario St 4 men were trapped in the ruins of their collapsed home. At Meaford at least 20 buildings unroofed, boats drawn up on land blown into the river and broken. In Owen sound, a wall of water 4ft high was seen coming up the bay in a terrific wave.

(4) The foundry of the Oshawa Manufacturing Co, made a complete ruin. Several old houses moved on their foundation, windows blown out of houses. In Whitby, the Baptist Chapel unroofed, and a brick factory belonging to the Whitby Manufacturing Co considerably damaged.

TORNADO

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE

is extended into Lake Michigan, a distance of 600 feet, through which water is supplied to the pump well, from which it is elevated, by means of two steam engines (a condensing and a duplicate non-condensing), into a reservoir at a height of 8 feet. For the want of elevated ground, they are compelled to make use of a tower and tank similar to the one in use at Detroit. The tank is made of boiler iron, braced across its centre with wrought-iron rods, is 60 feet diameter, 28 feet deep, and contains about 493,000 gallons. Other reservoirs of like capacity, will be constructed as required. The works are calculated to furnish a daily supply of 3,000,000 gallons, and have cost about $10,000. The unprecedented growth of that city will probably require the immediate extension and enlargement of the works.

The Hurricane of the 18th April, 1855.

The interest excited by the brief and unconnected accounts which have been published from time to time, of the course and effects of the Hurricane of the 18th April, affords sufficient grounds for noticing at length an occurrence which, though not unfrequent in Canada, is still possessed of general and wide-spread interest. It happens very unfortunately in the present instance, that few memoranda of the time when the storm of wind and hail was at its height in different localities appear to have been preserved. The extracts from newspapers to which we have been able to refer, make specific mention of the time of the occurrence in three instances only. It is therefore quite impossible, from the data before us, to trace with accuracy the course of the storm, or to ascertain the width of the moving mass of air in different places. We may, however, obtain some idea of the diameter of the circle described by the storm in its course. Occasionally we find trees, fences, and houses exhibiting its effects over areas many miles in width, while in other places it appears to have struck the earth with extraordinary violence over a narrow belt not more than a few hundred yards broad. The fluctuations in the levels of Lakes Huron and Ontario, and Seneca Lake are evidently nothing more than "Seiches" due to sudden variations in atmospheric pressure, a necessary result of the rapid passage of an immense vertical column of air over the surface of their waters.

It is a rather singular coincidence, that on the 25th of April, 1854, a storm somewhat similar in its effects to the hurricane of the 18th April, 1855, should have traversed nearly the same ground. Two persons were then drowned at Niagara by the sudden rise of the waters of the Lakes. At page 278 of the *Canadian Journal*, Vol. II., an account of this storm may be found, and the following extract from the *Niagara Mail* of May 3rd, 1854, giving a description of the rise in the Lake, may not inappropriately be introduced here:

"About a quarter or half-past six o'clock, p. m., a thunder storm came up from the north-west, with a few flashes of lightning and a heavy shower, accompanied by a strong squall of wind for a few minutes, the weather being quite calm just before the gust, and the same after it. The fishermen who were on the beach, seeing the squall coming on, hurried to get in their lines, when suddenly there appeared rolling in upon them an immense wave from the north-west. The height of this wave could not have been less, we judge, than from six to eight feet, although it is difficult to ascertain correctly. It came rolling on the smooth Lake with great velocity, carrying all before it, and sweeping some of the fishermen into the Two Mile Pond, and dashing others of them high up against the bank, by which, as we stated, two persons were unfortunately drowned. The water came and returned three times in succession, and then settled down quite calm as it had been before this commotion."

The late storm appears to have crossed the Indian Reserve Peninsula from Lake Huron, and passing over Georgian Bay it struck the main land of Canada in the township of St. Vincent, near the village of Meaford.

At Meaford the storm commenced about 4 a. m. "The wind blew a perfect hurricane." "Hailstones of very great size fell in a continued shower for fifteen or twenty minutes." At Owen Sound, a few miles west of Meaford, the storm of wind does not appear to have been noticed. The *Owen Sound Comet* describes the rising and falling of the waters of the Bay on the 18th, and attributes the phenomenon to a storm "of which we may hear in a few days." The following extract is from the *Owen Sound Comet*:

"PHENOMENON.—Last Wednesday a very singular occurrence happened in Owen Sound Bay, such as has frequently been witnessed on former occasions, but not in so great a degree. This last freak commenced by the rising of the water to the height of say nine feet, and immediately falling down say ten feet. The bottom of the Bay was dry when the water went down to within ten or fifteen feet of the end of the wharf, and we are told by Mr. John Boyd, that a man might have waded across to the Indian Village at the time. We are also told by those who were present at the time, that at the bridge crossing on Division Street, a man might have jumped across the river. The rising and falling followed in quick succession, and so suddenly, that an observer could distinctly see the advancing and receding of the water on the shore. When the water commenced to rise it came rushing up the river like a wave about three feet high. This phenomenon is doubtless owing to a storm of which we may hear in a few days having occurred somewhere on the Georgian Bay or Lake Huron."

The course of the storm seems to have followed the south shore of Georgian Bay, from Meaford to Collingwood Harbour, sweeping round the base of the Blue Mountains, and levelling in its passage very considerable tracts of forest.

A similar occurrence very probably took place a few miles east of Collingwood Harbour some years since, as recorded by wide areas of prostrate forest trees in the valley of the Nottawasaga River.

From Collingwood the general direction of the storm appears to have been towards Toronto, along the line of the Northern Railway. Its effects were particularly noticed at Barrie, Lefroy, Richmond Hill, Davenport, Toronto, in the township of Whitby and at Oshawa; then it appears to have crossed Lake Ontario, and its outskirts reached and traversed the Line of the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railways. Its full force was probably felt at Niagara and Port Dalhousie. The hours at which the storm reached different localities are given below as far as we have been able to ascertain them:—Meaford (Georgian Bay), 4 a. m.; Toronto, 6 a. m.; Niagara, 6¾ a. m. We subjoin a number of extracts illustrating the effects of the storm and the Lake phenomena accompanying it:—

1. *Meaford, Township of St. Vincent.*—Wind blew a hurricane.—Hailstones of large size fell. Buildings unroofed.

2. *Lake Shore, from Meaford to Collingwood.*—A very considerable tract of the forest leveled. } 4 a.m. 4 p.m.

3. *Collingwood.*—Houses unroofed—heavy timbers moved to some distance; fishermen's boats carried some distance into the woods; ice in Harbour broken up and blown out. Waters in the Harbour rising and falling continuously.

4. *Davenport* (*N.R.R.*)—Fences blown down.

5. *Toronto, 17th April, 8 p. m.*—Almost incessant sheet and forked Lightning in W. and N. W., illuminating some dense *cum. strat*, and which would otherwise have been invisible. Zenith clear.

10 *p.m.*—Constant sheet lightning round horizon.

Midnight.—Continued sheet lightning and distant thunder.

18th April.—During the greater part of the night there was a continued display of vivid lightning and a rumbling of distant thunder.

5·30 *a. m.*—Thunderstorm rising in N. W., the sky very dark and peculiarly threatening; very dense *cumulo stratus* rolling over with a rushing noise; the wind for a few minutes (5·50 to 6·05 a.m.) was very violent, scattering the leaves and dust about in every direction. The rain drops which fell during the storm were large, and a few hailstones fell, which were generally ¼ of an inch in diameter.

6·30 *a. m.*—The storm was over, but the clouds were still rolling about in a very peculiar manner. Sultry morning.

8·00 *a. m.*—Detached clouds passing in almost opposite directions: the upper strata from S.W., the under rapidly from *East*.

The direction of the wind which was E. b. N. during the night, suddenly backed round the N. to N.N.W. at 6 a. m., but it returned to its original direction at 6.20 a.m. The velocity of the hour was about 13·0 miles, but from 5·55 to 6·05 it must have equalled the rate of 38 miles per hour.—*Extract from Met. Reg. Pro. Ob.*

INSTRUMENTAL OBSERVATIONS.

Day.	Hour.	Barom.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Hygrometric. Elast.	Hygrometric. Hum.	Wind. Direc.	Wind. Force.
			°	°				
17th	10 p. m.	29·625	47·6	46·0	·287	89	Calm	Calm
"	Midnight	29·611	47·4	46·0	·290	90	Calm	Calm
18th	6 a. m.	29·552	51·3	50·4	·350	94	E b N	11·2
"	8 a. m.	29·540	54·0	52·7	·375	91	East	8·3
"	2 p. m.	29·441	62·9	57·4	·400	71	Calm	Calm
"	4 p. m.	29·437	55·1	52·1	·349	81	Calm	Calm
"	10 p. m.	29·457	47·0	45·1	·273	86	E S E	1·6
"	Midnight	29·414	51·3	50·4	·350	94	N	1·0

REMARKS.

17th, 10 p. m.—Partially overcast. Sheet lightning round horizon.

Midnight.—Clouded, sheet lightning, and frogs croaking loudly. Distant thunder.

18th, 6 a. m.—See previous remarks.

8 a. m.—Mostly clear. Detached clouds passing in almost opposite directions. Mild morning.

2 p. m.—Detached clouds passing in Z., and hazy round horizon. Sultry close day.

4 p. m.—Light clouds and haze dispersed. Sultry and close.

10 p. m.—Overcast and haze. Some open spaces to N. W. Dark and close at night.

Midnight.—Densely overcast. Some heavy drops of rain at 10·45 p. m. Almost incessant forked lightning and distant thunder, from 10·30 p. m. in S. b. E and S. W. Commenced to rain again at 12·05 (only a few drops).—*Extract from Met. Reg. Pro. Oh.*

The waters in the Lake rose rapidly in the form of a huge advancing wave, and swept over the sand bar separating Ashbridge's Bay from Lake Ontario.

Fluctuations continued throughout the day, and were noticed in the Humber Bay.

Picton, 25th.—In Picton Harbour the water fell nearly three feet, and has not yet recovered its usual level. At Wellington, it fell between four and five feet, and although it returned after a few minutes, it is not yet within two feet of its former level. At South Bay, it receded forty-nine paces from the shore, and is still low.—*Picton Gazette.*

Putneyville (State of New York), 18th.—This morning, the lake presented a different appearance from anything within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Soon after sun rise, the sky was overcast with dense clouds, and thunder was heard in the distance. For a short time the wind blew furiously, and the rain poured down in a copious shower. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock. The clouds thickened, and the darkness became almost appalling; one could not see to read or write without a candle.

The Lake rose and fell every eight or ten minutes, generally about two feet; but several times the difference between the highest and the lowest mark, was at least five feet. The water would rush up on the shore beyond its usual limits, and then recede after a few minutes several rods from the shore, leaving the stones and sand bare. Thus it would remain for, say, ten minutes, when it would roll gently back again to its former height. After 9 o'clock this agitation gradually subsided, and in the course of the day the Lake resumed its natural level.

D. C. Higgins.

The *American* gives an account of a similar ebbing and flowing at the mouth of the Genesee River. A captain who proposed to let his craft lie outside the piers till a favourable wind should spring up, states that suddenly a heavy tidal wave set *out from shore*, and left his vessel in water so shallow, as to cause it to careen quite on to the side. Soon after a return swell lifted her up again, and enabled him to make the harbor. It is evident from the description of these phenomena, noticed at points so many miles apart, that they proceeded from the same general cause, and were indeed parts of one and the same great tidal phenomenon.—*Rochester Daily Union.*

Seneca Lake.—During the whole of Wednesday and yesterday, the waters of Seneca Lake would rise and fall, in spaces of time varying from ten minutes to half an hour, continuously through those days, from five inches to two feet in height. Just after sundown on Wednesday evening, a friend of ours made an exact measurement of the fall and time. In fifteen minutes the water fell 16½ inches, when it commenced rising again.—*Seneca Lake.*

Niagara.—A little before seven, a. m., the sky assumed a green color, succeeded in a few minutes by a clear white, which indicated the presence of the hurricane. The storm came from the North, or N.N.E., apparently leaping in its course, and striking the ground at intervals with redoubled force. The rush of wind lasted about five minutes, and was at its height not more than one minute. But the damage it did was tremendous.

It struck the Niagara Car works, and in an instant levelled two large finishing shops, each 175 feet by 50, and two stories high, containing a number of new Cars, and took the roofs partly off some of the other buildings. A large new frame, 200 by 70, intended for a Foundry, and ready to be enclosed, was piled in a mass. The carpenter and blacksmith shops in the shipyard were blown down. The Engine House of the Erie and Ontario Railway was also very much twisted, and the large Woodshed nearly destroyed. A passenger Car was lifted bodily off the track near the station-house and thrown over to some distance from where it stood.

Throughout the Town the damage was very great—roofs, fences and chimnies blown down in all directions. The St. Andrew's Church received great injury—a third of the roof and gallery inside was swept away.

During the hurricane the water suddenly rose from five to eight feet along the Lake shore and in the river.—*Mail.*

Port Dalhousie.—For two or three hours after sunrise the heat was very oppressive. Off to the north, over the Lake, the clouds presented an unusually wild, lowering, I may say dreadful, appearance. Banks of fog would rise suddenly in the direction of Toronto, whirling about wildly, and then form into horizontal streaks of a dark leaden hue. About 6 o'clock, a. m., a black cloud came drifting along towards the shore with great velocity. It appeared to pass too high to do much damage in the port, but about half a mile inland it descended to the level of the earth with full force, and scattered fences as if they had been chaff. Fortunately the squall here was only a few yards wide, and it appeared to have risen again, after passing about a quarter of a mile across the country, as I have heard of no damage being done save in the one spot. The air continued perfectly tranquil a few yards from where the squall was passing. Shortly after this cloud had passed, a dark hue appeared to move along the surface of the lake towards the shore, which, as it drew nearer, was discovered to be a huge wave. It came rolling forward, apparently about 6 or 7 feet high at its crest, and dashed against the piers and swept far up on the shore. One large three masted vessel was torn from her moorings and dashed against the pier, but without being seriously damaged. The huge wave, however, retreated as rapidly as it advanced, and carried with it the water to a depth of four or five feet, leaving only a narrow stream where there is usually a sheet of water about a quarter of a mile wide. Each time the wave receded a number of fine fish were left floundering in the mud and shallow pools. The water continued receding and advancing in this manner the whole day, but it gradually diminished in force and volume towards the evening. It flowed in, on each occasion, for about half an hour, and receded for the same length of time. It was noticed that when it turned shorewards, there was a chill puff of wind from the north.

At Wellington, the water at the Lake shore acted precisely as described above. The water receded from Mr. McFaul's wharf so that parties could walk round it; then again the water came back and overflowed, rising from four to eight feet over its usual level. For a day or two the Lake appeared more or less unsettled.

Sir Henry de la Beche and Mr. Greenough.

The loss in one week of two eminent geologists is a severe blow to science. The name of Sir Henry de la Beche will be more familiar to our readers than that of Mr. Greenough. The director of the geological survey has been prominently before the public for many years. The father of the Geological Society was a worker rather than a writer; though seventy-seven years of age when he died, yet the greater portion of his life was spent in the pursuit and accumulation of facts. Sir Henry de la Beche was born in London in 1796, and was therefore only 59 years old at his death.

In 1810, Mr. De la Beche entered the Royal Military College; on

ELORA BACKWOODSMAN. FRIDAY APRIL 27TH. 1855.

STORM DATE. 6 45AM. WEDNESDAY APRIL 18TH.

STORM AT NIAGARA. FROM THE "MAIL EXTRA"

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NIAGARA, APRIL 18TH. 1855.

The town of Niagara was this morning about a quarter before seven o' clock, visited by a fearful hurricane. The night had been very stormy with thunder and heavy showers of rain. A little before the hour referred to, the sky assumed a sea green colour, succeeded in a few minutes by a clear whitew which indicated the presence of the hurricane. The rush of wind lasted about five minutes and was not at its height not more than one minute: but the damage it did was tremendous.

It struck the NIAGARA CAR WORKS, and in an instant levelled two large finishing shops, each 175 feet, by 50 containing a number of new cars, and took the roofs xff partly off some of the other buildings. A large new frame building 200 feet by 70, intended for a Foundry, and ready to be enclosed, was piled in a mass. The Engine House of the ERIE and ONTARIO RAILWAY was also very much twisted and the large WOOD SHED nearly destroyed.

Throughout the town the damage was very great—roofs, fences and chimneys blown down in all directions. The ST. ANDREW'S received great injury —a third of the roof and gallery inside was swept away. GRAVES and PRUDDEN'S large Daguerrean Saloon was turned over two or three times, and is a complete wreck.

The loss to the Messrs. BRAINERDS, PIERSON & Co., is great; but the amount has not yet been ascertained. We learn however that their principle building containing their machinery, is not injured, except the roof, and that it will be in operation again in two days, and their other buildings replaced temporarily, so that their whole works may again be in operation in ten days from this time.

FERGUS FREEHOLDER. SATURDAY APRIL 28TH. 1855.

STORM DATE. 6 45AM. WEDNESDAY APRIL 18TH.

FROM THE "MAIL EXTRA" HURRICANE AT NIAGARA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NIAGARA, APRIL 18TH, CONTINUED.

It happened most providentially that the day had been set apart as the Fast day, else we should have had to lament the loss of 50 to 100 lives in the CAR FOUNDRY, in addition to the loss of property. As it is, thank God, neither life was lost, nor any person severely injured.

We have not heard up to the present hour whether the hurricane extended far. It came directly from the North, and apparently struck the ground at intervals.

FURTHER OF THE HURRICANE.

At COLLINGWOOD and along the line of the NORTHERN RAILROAD it seems to have been very severe, The following is from the COLONIST of yesterday:—

"The storm commenced about half— past four and continued about ten minutes, and was accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning; also hail stones as large as hen's egg's fell with great force, as many a broken window can testify. Between BARRIE and COLLINGWOOD several trees were thrown across the track, breaking the rails, but they were speedily removed, and new rails substituted, so that the regular passenger train experienced no delay, In consequence of the rapid rise of the water, the dam of one of Mr. GIBBARD'S saw mills, on the BATTUA CREEK, was carried away, and great fears were entertained that the second dam would also go, but by extraordainary exertions it was saved. The storm appears to have spent its greatest fury in COLLINGWOOD, where it blew a terrible hurricane; persons who were looking on, state that for a few minutes nothing could be seen but timber flying through the air in all directions. Several houses were blown down and others unroofed, the side of one house was blown out, and a bed on the second floor, containing two unconscious sleepers, was taken up most unceremoniously and deposited on the ground. A house on HURONTARIO STREET fell and covered four men in the ruins; but they were fortunately extricated from their very unpleasant predicament, without sustaining any harm. A little injury was sustained by the RAILWAY DEPOT in course of construction by Mr. GRAHAM of BARRIE. A fisherman's boat of ten tons burthen was lifted up and carried into the woods, where it became a total wreck. A skiff that was lying on the beach was carried several hundred yards from the shore. Altogether it is estimated that over 6,000 dollars worth of property was destroyed. One cause of so much loss may be attributed to the fact of so many houses having been run up in a very insecure manner. We trust, however, that this will be

a warning to the good people of COLLINGWOOD to put up more substantial edifices. In conseqence of the very high wind or some action of the water of ~~GEORIAN~~ GEORGIAN BAY, the ice which the night previous had been a solid body, was burst asunder and broken up into small pieces and drifted a considerable distance out of the harbor. Not the slightest particle of timber used in the construction of the harbor was displaced, and two detached piers, several hundred yards out in the harbor, escaped without the slightest injury. Mr. KEMP, the enterprising contractor is determined to make the harbor, what the Directors of the Railroad desire it to be, a work of the first magnitude, capable of affording shelter to the largest class of vessels that may navigate that mighty inland sea. An attentive correspondent at COLLINGWOOD has sent us the following additional particulars— This morning, COLLINGWOOD HARBOR was visited with a most destructive hurricane. About midnight frequent flashes of lightning without thunder warned us that a storm might be looked for, and its increasing in vividness and frequentcy accompanied by thunder as the night ended, notified its approach; about 4 o'clock a.m., the wind began to rise, and those who were up at that early hour saw immense masses of black clouds coming up from the West; about 5 o'clock we were made aware of the storm's approach by the roaring of the wind and thunder and one continued sheet of lightning, just at the same moment the hurricane struck, not as wind generally does, but as if it had been a solid body, and in a moment houses were blown down, others unroofed, and the materials flying about in all directions; fortunately the greatest violence was only momentary, otherwise not a home would have been left standing; nearly all the houses blown down or seriously damaged were in the course of construction; and to this under providence may be accounted the preservation of life, as it does not appear that a single person was injured, though several ran great risk; in one unfinished house a family was sleeping, and before they could be extricated from the ruins levers had to be applied to raise the timbers. When day fairly broke, it was melancholy to view the wreck,— the ground strewed with broken planks, parts of roofs, shingles, hay, stove pipes, etc. The largest railroad building is injured slightly, and a temporary engine house entirely levelled; three inch planks were lifted off one car and driven through another standing alongside; rafters and posts carried over a hundred yards. The ice on thelake is thrown up into immense piles, and yet, what is more extraordainary the harbor works are uninjured. After such a trial, no fear need be entertained of their durability. Probably not in a hundred years will the works experience such rough treatment: how they have stood is a marvel to all. Masses of ice more than a foot thick

were driven and smashed up against the piers by the storm's fury. The water in the harbor rose and fell four feet in nearly as many minutes, causing quite a current; this occurred several times even long after the storm was over. The steamer "MAZEPPA" lies at her mooring uninjured; not so with her boats— the jolly boat is nowhere, pieces are seen nearly half a mile off, it was literally "blown to atoms". The same thing occurred to a large new sail boat, hauled out for the winter, not a piece of it is left together.

BELOW IS A LIST OF CASUALTIES.

A large two storey unfinished frame house, roof, and nearly otherwise destroyed, the property of CHARLES PATTON, mason

A large two storey unfinished frame house, blown down, the property of JOHN BROOKS, carpenter.

A small unfinished store, the property of JOHN BIRNIE, blown down.

Two unfinished frame stables, containing hay, levelled; and a large frame building unroofed etc, the property of WILLIAM and DAVID MILLER.

Numerous outhouses, shanties, and stables, blown down and unroofed.

Seven new and valuable fishing and sail boats smashed to pieces and injured, belonging to ANDREW PORT'S fishing company.

The damage on the whole may be estimated at from $2,500 to $3,000, probably this sum is below the real cost to replace and repair.

We learn from the OSHAWA FREEMAN of Friday last that the hurricane of Wednesday did great injury to several buildings in that town.The FOUNDRY of the OSHAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, including tools, mouldings, etc, was made a complete mass of ruins; loss about $2,000. Several old houses were removed from their foundations,and in almost every house windows were blown out or smashed. In WHITBY, also, the BAPTIST CHAPEL was unroofed, and a brick factory, belonging to the WHITBY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, was considerably injured.

The OWEN SOUND TIMES is informed that in the violence of the late storm, twenty one houses and barns on the HURON LAKE SHORE LINE, were either unroofed or blown down. Some hailstones picked up at the time measured from four to five inches in circumference.

BARRIE NORTHERN ADVANCE. WEDNESDAY APRIL 25TH. 1855.

STORM DATE. WEDNESDAY APRIL 18TH. 1855.

At MEAFORD, COUNTY OF GREY, the storm was equally felt:— "This morning at an early hour (ABOUT 4AM.) there was such a storm in the township as has never been before experienced. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, taking off the roofs of at least 10 buildings in the village, blowing boats which were drawn up some distance on shore, into the river, and breaking many of them into pieces.

"In one building belonging to Mr. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, which lost its roof, 3,076 bushels of wheat were stored, belonging to messrs EBY and WING, of Rochester; and in another building belonging to Mr. D.L. LAYTON, there were stored 1,400 bushels of wheat belonging to the same parties. Mr. STEPHENSON'S driving house and shed were also unroofed. Fortunately the wheat is not so much injured in either building as might have been expected.

"Hailstones of a very great size fell in a continued shower for 15 or 20 MINUTES. [redacted] THE EXTENT of the damage done is as yet unknown, and for fear of being too late for the morning post, I have no time to make further investigations at present.

From all quarters we hear of the violence more or less. The OWEN SOUND TIMES speaks of it in that section as follows. On Wednesday morning took place a most terrific storm of wind, accompanied with lightning, thunder, and heavy hail. The wind blew a heavy gale from the south, with occasional and fearful gusts. We have heard of several houses and barns in the country being unroofed and blown down.

"There must have been a heavy storm on LAKE HURON, for at about 6 o'clock in the morning the water was seen coming up the bay in a terrific wave like a wall 3 feet deep, carrying all before it. Vessels were broken from their moorings, some piers of the wharf were displaced and the ice, broken by it into flakes, was carried over the banks of the river and all over the marsh, and across the improvements on WATER STREET, part of which— from LOT 37 to BOYD'S MILL—has been carried away; so there goes part of the £150, and makes an opening for another chisel.

"But midst all this great commotion of the waters and injuries inflicted, there has been a benifit conferred. Last week it seemed as if the ice could not be moved, and that navigation could not commence until sometime in May. Well as the mighty-swell, as it rolled up the bay burst up the ice, and the wind carried it out into the lake, leaving the harbor nearly clear, so that according to present appearances, navigation may

commence next week.

Since the above was in type we have been informed that 21 houses and barns on the LAKE SHORE LINE have either been unroofed or blown down; but happily, so far as we know, no lives were lost. Some of the hailstones picked up there measured from 4 to 5 inches in circumference.