Date.	Number.	Magnitude.	Mean Solar Time of Appearance, Göttingen.	Mean Solar Time of Appearance, Toronto.	Direction.	Altitude, Highest.	Altitude, Lowest.	Time of Flight.	Remarks.
			h. m.	h. m.		°	°	″	
1840 November 12	1	1	12 30	6 30	N.	43	27	0·5	Left a train of light.
	2	3	12 30	6 30	N.	30	0	·25	
	3	1	12 45	6 45	N. E.	30	—	·5	Passing horizontally to North.
	4	3	13 30	7 30	N. E.	30	—	·25	Passing horizontally to North.
	5	2	13 35	7 35	W.	20	10	·25	
	6	4	13 40	7 40	W.	20	—	·25	Passing horizontally to North.
	7	4	13 45	7 45	N.	20	0	·25	
No more meteors were seen on this night; it clouded over about midnight. The night of the 13th was clear, but there being an Aurora, accompanied by disturbance of the magnets, the observers were occupied at the magnetometers.									
1841 August 9th	1	1	14 37	8 37	S. E.	70	30	·5	Movement diagonal, leaving a train of light visible for 1″.
	2	1	14 43	8 43	S. W.	65	30	·5	Falling perpendicularly, left a train of light visible for 1″·5.
	3	3	14 45	8 45	N. E. to S. W.	50	40	·5	Movement diagonal.
	4	3	14 50	8 56	E. to S. E.	30	25	·5	Movement diagonal.
	5	3	14 58	8 58	E.	65	50	·5	Falling perpendicularly.
	6	1	15 00	9 00	N. to S.	85	60	1·5	Very remarkable; larger than Jupiter, leaving a train of light visible for 2″.
	7	1	15 02	9 02	N. W. to W.	65	40	1·0	Leaving a train of light visible for 1″·5.
	8	3	15 03	9 03	N. W. to W.	80	65	·5	
	9	3	15 12	9 12	S.	55	40	·5	Falling perpendicularly.
	10	3	15 13	9 13	S.	60	45	·5	Falling perpendicularly.
	11	3	15 14	9 14	N. to S. W.	75	70	·5	Moving diagonally.
	12	1	15 18	9 18	N. to S. E.	70	50	1·0	Moving diagonally, leaving a train of light visible for 1″·5.
	13	1	15 22	9 22	E. to S.	65	35	1·0	Moving diagonally, leaving a train of light visible for 1″·5.
	14	3	15 25	9 25	S. to W.	60	45	·5	Moving diagonally.
	15	1	15 27	9 27	N. to S.	80	40	1·5	Falling perpendicularly, very large, leaving a train of light visible for 2″.
The general direction of these meteors was Southerly, and they appeared to proceed from a belt about 20° in breadth, extending across the zenith from North to South. The observations were discontinued at 15h 30m, and resumed at 16h 30m.									
1841 August 9th	1	1	16 33	10 33	N. to S. by E.	80	45	1·5	Very large and of an orange colour; falling perpendicularly, leaving a train of light visible for 2″.
	2	1	16 43	10 43	E. to S. E.	55	45	1·0	Moving diagonally.
	3	2	16 49	10 49	S. W.	45	20	·5	Falling perpendicularly.
	4	1	16 55	10 55	S.	45	35	·5	Falling perpendicularly.
	5	1	16 59	10 59	E. to S.	70	30	1·0	Moving diagonally, leaving a train of light visible for 1″·5.
	6	1	17 11	11 11	S.	65	25	1·0	Falling perpendicularly.
	7	2	17 14	11 14	S. W.	30	15	·5	Falling perpendicularly.
	8	1	17 15	11 15	S. W.	85	30	1·0	Large; falling perpendicularly, leaving a train of light visible for 1″·5.
	9	2	17 26	11 26	S. W.	45	25	·5	Falling perpendicularly.
The moon rose at about 10h 40m, and probably rendered the meteors indistinct; about 11h P.M. the sky became partially overcast with cirro-strati, the direction of the meteors seemed more Westerly during this hour than during the one previous.									
1841 August 9th	1	2	19 32	13 32	W.	90	75	·5	
	2	2	19 35	13 35	W.	85	70	·5	
	3	3	19 39	13 39	S.	50	45	·5	
	4	1	19 40	13 40	S. W.	45	40	1·0	Left a train of light visible for 1″·5.
	5	3	19 45	13 45	S.	30	15	1·0	
	6	4	20 12	14 12	S. W.	45	45	·5	
	7	2	20 20	14 20	N.	75	70	1·0	
	8	2	20 21	14 21	N.	60	40	1·0	
	9	2	20 40	14 40	N. W.	80	75	·5	
	10	3	20 42	14 42	N. W.	45	35	1·0	
	11	4	21 05	15 05	S.	60	55	·5	
	12	2	21 22	15 22	S. W.	75	75	1·0	
From the 11th to the 14th November, 1841, the nights were clouded.									