

The storm of yesterday and the preceding night did considerable damage not only to Toronto, but throughout the lower lake region generally. Despatches from various sources speak of losses more or less considerable, and everywhere in the track of the storm a sudden and violent change from the balmy spring like weather of the day preceding, to an angry wintry blast, is reported. The low area apparently moved in from the Pacific Ocean across the Rocky Mountains, and on Sunday morning covered South Montana. It then travelled with increasing energy E.S.E. to Illinois, where it was central on Monday night at about 11 o'clock. During the night it changed its course to N.N.E., and early Monday night it covered the whole of the lake region, and began to gradually disperse. It caused a fresh stormy easterly wind throughout the lake region, accompanied by storm and rain. In the vicinity of Lake Superior the snow-fall has been very heavy. A foot has fallen in many localities, and heavy snow has also fallen as far west and north as Dakota and Manitoba. In Toronto and vicinity two or three inches of snow fell in some places, and in the afternoon the air during two or three short intervals was densely filled with heavy flakes. Toronto had a narrow escape of having half a day's sleighing, a luxury which has not been enjoyed here so far this winter. The snow, however, melted rapidly, and last night very little of it remained.

St. John's, Quebec.—Snowing heavy all evening; bids fair to be one of the heaviest storms of the season.

Montreal.—A driving snow storm; about five inches of snow fell

Ottawa—Quite a "blizzard;" good sleighing, again.

Snow-Storm.—Chicago, March 22.—Advices from several points in Wisconsin and Northern Michigan indicate a heavy fall of snow, in some places a foot deep, and still falling.

St. Paul, March 22.—A heavy snow-storm prevailed in the North West yesterday. Several trains are reported snow-bound on the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads.

VENNOR VINDICATED.—The late severe snow-storm vindicates Vennor's prognostication of the weather, striking this section within about a day of the time predicted.—*Doyleston Dem., Penn.*

**THE FLOODS.**

Fuller Reports of Damage from various Localities.

**WEATHER EXTRAORDINARY.**

The United States were visited February 18, 19 and 20 by one of the heaviest rainfalls they have experienced for a long time. The down-pour was steady and continuous from about midnight of the 18th to the afternoon of the 20th. The streams—we speak especially now of the Mississippi Valley—rose suddenly, swept over their banks, and carried havoc and destruction to crops, farms, houses, inhabitants and live stock. Railways were excessive sufferers by reason of wash-outs and land-slides, and the commercial world was almost completely demoralized on account of the unparalleled deluge. The Mississippi, at St. Louis, on the 20th, rose ten feet in about twelve hours, and much damage was done to freight and lumber on the wharf. All the tributaries of the great stream rose rapidly and overflowed the bordering

\* These Flood Records we register here for comparisons in the future.

shores, and extensive destruction of property and not a few lives was the result of the immense volume of water which flowed down to the Gulf, in a stream that in places was fifty miles in width. Our Southern neighbors experienced to the utmost the force of the flood, and being ill prepared for its coming lost heavily, and in numerous cases, everything except life. Mails were deranged, railway traffic blockaded, business stopped and ruin wrought. The rains subsided, however, the flood contracted, and now nearly everything has resumed its usual routine, excepting, of course, that the Lower Mississippi Valley is still in deep distress and covered with water. The weather was very curious in its changes during the extraordinary "spell," and as a matter of interest we give a sample or two: At the beginning of the very heavy rain Saturday night, the 18th, the thermometer marked 57.2°, a very high point for this season of the year. On the 19th, at 6 a.m., the mercury had fallen to 51.6°; at six o'clock in the evening of the same day it recorded 40°; at nine o'clock, 37.50°, and at midnight, 36.5°. Monday, the 20th, at 6 o'clock a.m., there was a slight rise to 39.8°, with only a change of the fraction of a degree during the forenoon, the record at 12 o'clock being 39.5°. At about 1 o'clock it again grew warmer, at 3 o'clock being 44.6°, and at 7 o'clock in the evening, 49.8°. Between 8 and 9 o'clock it began to once more grow cold, 10 o'clock finding the thermometer at 37°. Soon after this hour, there was a very decided change, the temperature going down rapidly, until at midnight it had reached the low range of 19.6°. There was no change of any consequence up to six o'clock of the 21st, when the record was 20°. At 11 o'clock it was 22°, at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, 25.8°; at 7 o'clock Tuesday night, 27°, and at midnight, 25°. It was a great and surprising flood for February.—*St. Louis.*

**THE WATERS SUBSIDING.**

**EASTERN STATES.**

Utica, N.Y., March 3.—Sanquoit Creek and Mohawk River are booming. Yesterday much damage was done in Sanquoit Valley.

Whitehall, March 3.—The wash-out on the line of the New York and Canada Railway, near Port Kent, is nearly repaired, and trains pass this evening, as usual.

Albany, March 3.—The freshet reached 12 feet above low-water mark early this morning. Since then it has gradually receded. The ice continues to pass down stream.

New York, March 3.—All the low lands west of Chester County, and contiguous to the rivers and creeks, are submerged. The houses are surrounded by water, and fences, bridges and out-houses have gone down the streams. The roads are impassable in the vicinity of the rivers, being under water from 6 to 10 feet.

Troy, March 3.—The ice from the Mohawk has all passed down, and the high water is receding. At noon the river had fallen a foot and a-half since midnight. The freshet carried away a barn on the dock. The land-slide near the steel works delayed the trains and moved a house. The land-slide at Cohoes covered the track of the New York Central road for several hundred feet and caused a blockade.

**WESTERN STATES.**

Little Rock, Ark., March 3.—Half the stock in Chicot County is drowned. Loss, \$100,000. The losses in Mississippi, Crittenden, Desha, Phillips, Monroe and St. Francis counties are estimated at \$500,000. Five men are reported drowned.

Memphis, Tenn., March 3.—The steamer "Dean Adams," from Arkansas City, made 35 landings. Some of them were extremely dangerous. At nearly every landing, men, women and children, driven from their houses by the flood, were taken aboard. Detailed reports continue to arrive from different points confirming the previous accounts of immense damage done by the floods. It is estimated that 40 lives were lost in the flooded district between Cairo and Vicksburg.

Greenville, Miss., March 3.—The water from the Bolivar break is rapidly encroaching on the town. Fifty convicts are throwing up embankments. It is now thought the water will go all over Deer Creek county. Many inhabitants are reported to be in the trees, and boats have been sent to their rescue.

The floods in the Southern Mississippi Valley continue to spread devastation over the surface of that fertile country. The whole of this paper would not afford sufficient space to tell the complete story of the losses and sufferings and discomfort. The levees for the entire distance below Cairo, with the exception of some 90 miles above and below Vicksburg, are either washed away or so covered with water as to be entirely useless, and thousands of miles of plantations, farms and lands are under water. Thousands of people have been driven from their homes by the overflowing waters, and some have perished in the flood. It is feared that some towns, including Delta, La., will have to be abandoned entirely by the people. In many sections the railroads are under water for miles, and have met with heavy losses.—*Farmers' Review, Chicago.*

Great floods prevail in nearly all sections of the country. In New England there are numerous railroad wash-outs. The damage to lumbermen and farmers on the Delaware river and Pennsylvania are incalculable. The damages cover a length of 175 miles. The Hudson at Albany is 12 feet above the ordinary level. In the Mohawk Valley considerable damage to farms and buildings is reported. In the Southern Mississippi Valley, farmers are suffering fearfully from the damage by the floods. Napoleon Hill, president of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, telegraphed that 3,000 Tennesseans residing along the Mississippi River are suffering for food, and urging an appeal to the Secretary of War. Gov. Cullom has asked Secretary Lincoln for aid for unfortunates along the Ohio, in Pulaski Co., Illinois.

**CANADA.**

Montreal, March 3.—The floods in the western part of the city have subsided.

Halifax, March 3.—A heavy rain-storm is in progress here to day, and it is feared that floods in the country will cause much damage.

**THE GREAT FRESHETS.**

INTERRUPTED RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH NEW ORLEANS—FURTHER LOSS AND SUFFERING—NEW ORLEANS NEARLY CUT OFF.

CHICAGO, March 11.—The despatches from the South this morning report a gradual abatement in the water at Memphis, Helena and other points on the Mississippi above Vicksburg, but the Cumberland, Tennessee, Yazoo and Red Rivers are still rising. Great loss and suffering are reported on the Red and Ouchita River bottoms. The reports from the sugar districts of Louisiana are more discouraging than any heretofore received from those localities. All efforts at repairing the broken levees have been abandoned, and the inhabitants are availing themselves of every means in their power to move their property to places of safety. The wires remain down at many places, and the reports are

**MEAGRE AND INDEFINITE.**

Passengers that arrived at St. Louis at midnight, five days out from New Orleans, report two breaks on the Jackson line between Holly Springs and Grenada, between which are three trains from New Orleans that have been there since Wednesday. At Milan, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Cumberland River has washed away the tracks, and New Orleans is cut off from Louisville. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been washed out below Corinth. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is cut off in the same neighborhood.

**THE ONLY COMMUNICATION**

between New Orleans and Western points is now by way of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, over the Texas branch. The reports from the White and Cache Rivers in Arkansas continue to reveal new cases of suffering and loss of life, and the settlements in the more elevated sections are swarming with refugees. The backwater continues to cover many of the southern counties of the Missouri, and many parts of the country are still cut off from communication, so that nothing definite can be known as to the condition of affairs in them.