

of January 1st, 1833. Everything but the crew was lost with the exception of a few trifling articles. The men remained at Honolulu eighteen months, when they were forwarded to Kamtschatka, from whence they hoped, eventually, to work their way, by stealth, into their own country, approaching by the way of the most northern islands of the Group."

A condensed account of the same incident may be found in Forbes's California, (quoted above), p. 300. Forbes adds that her burden was only eighty tons.

In the "Old and New" magazine, of June, 1870, is an article entitled "Our Furthest Outpost," by C. W. Brooks, Esq., Japanese Consul at San Francisco. Speaking of the cruise of the bark *Gambia*, in 1859, among the small islands to the northeast of the Hawaiian Group, he says, "On these and many other islands and rocks visited were found wrecks of Japanese junks." Again, speaking of the Midway Islands, the subject of the article, he says, "On the East side are the remains of two Japanese junks, their lower masts stranded high up on the beach. The northeast shore is lined with drift-wood, among which are many red-wood logs of formidable size, evidently from the coast of California." Midway Islands are in lat. $28^{\circ} 15' N.$, lon. $177^{\circ} 22' W.$

Mr. C. W. Brooks has also informed me that Capt. Brooks of the *Gambia*, found remains of a junk on "Ocean Island," lat. $28^{\circ} 24' N.$, lon. $178^{\circ} 21' W.$, very near Midway Islands.

There are many Japanese wrecks strewn among the islands of the Pacific, but I allude to these on Oahu, Ocean and Midway especially, because they are situated partially