

the Island of Attou. They had been driven off the coast of Japan two or three months before, with a crew of twelve men, of which she had lost nine before going ashore; and she had thus been drifted 1800 miles in the Kamtschatka current, at an average velocity of twenty miles per day." Davidson's Alaska Coast Pilot, p. 64. Prof. Davidson told me he got these particulars from the officers who rescued them. Attou is in lat. $52^{\circ} 40' N.$, lon. $170^{\circ} 40' East$, and is the westernmost point of the territory of the United States. Still it is not over 700 miles from the main land, and connected with it by a chain of islands.

On Saturday, 16th December, 1871, the schooner H. M. Hutchinson brought into San Francisco three Japanese castaways, taken from Atka Island, in lat. $52^{\circ} 30' N.$, lon. 175° west. The junk Jinko Maru of Mats Saka, province of Isè, of 180 kogos measurement, sailed from Isè with a cargo of rice for Kumano province. She met with a severe gale on the 28th day of November, 1870, lost her rudder and was obliged to cut away her masts. She drifted till the 15th May, 1871, when her crew sighted the Island of Adakh, and let go her anchor about a mile from shore. They had eaten up her cargo of rice, and only three of the crew remained alive. The Aleutians came off, and hove up the anchor, and towed her into a little harbor, where she drove ashore in a gale soon after. The Japanese lived two months on Adakh, being kindly treated by the Fur Company's agents. Thence they sailed in their own boat to Atka, arriving July 10; whence the Hutchinson took them (Sept 9), to Onnalaska, and thence to San Francisco. Adakh is very near Atka, to the W. S. W. It is about 520 miles from the nearest point of the continent of