

"several dead bodies were headed up in casks." After stranding, the wreck was plundered and the survivors enlaved by the savages. Wilkes says the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, at Astoria, became aware of this disaster in a singular manner. They received a drawing on a piece of China-paper, in which were depicted three shipwrecked persons, with the junk on the rocks and the Indians engaged in plundering. This was sufficient to induce them to make inquiries, and Capt. McNeal was dispatched on the H. B. Co.'s vessel 'Lama' to Cape Flattery. He had the satisfaction to find the three Japanese, whom he rescued from slavery. There were two men and a boy, and there was some trouble in purchasing the boy. The H. B. Co. subsequently sent them to England, whence they were sent to Macao, and it is stated in Perry's Japan Expedition, that in 1837 they were sent to the bay of Yeddo, in the "Morrison," by Mr. C. A. King, an American merchant; the "Morrison" was fired upon and sailed away to Kagosima, was again fired upon and returned to Macao, with the Japanese on board. As a memorial of this extraordinary incident, says Wilkes, porcelain of Japanese manufacture, which was purchased from the Indians who plundered the junk, was seen in possession of Mr. Birnie, the agent of the H. B. Co., at Astoria. Capt. Wyeth says he saw two of the men. Davidson alludes to this vessel in "Coast Pilot of Cal. &c." p. 181. See also Schoolcraft's Indian tribes of U. S., p. 217, and Haven's Archaeology of U. S. (Smithsonian Cont., 1856), p. 8. The reference may be found in Belcher's Voyage, chapter XII., Vol. I., p. 303, Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, Vol. IV., chap. IX., page 295, Rev. F. L. Hawkes' Account of Com. Perry's