

HOW MANY SLAVES DIE.

"I have just made a calculation of the loss of life in Darfour during the years 1875-1879. It comes to 16,000 Egyptians, and some 50,000 natives of Darfour. Add to this the loss of life on the Bahr Gazelle, some 15,000, and you will have a fine total of 81,000; and this exclusive of the slave-trade, which one may put down for these years at from 80,000 to 100,000."

THE SLAVE-DEALERS.

"Upwards of 470 slave-dealers have been driven out of this place since I came here two days ago. This evening we were surprised at a caravan of 122 slaves coming in; the slave-dealers had come on here with them, and hearing I was here, and having no water, they abandoned their slaves and fled. The slaves were sadly distressed by thirst; thirty had died on the road. They had come from near Dara. Though the water here is putrid, and everything is wretched enough, I feel revived when I make these captures. You must count them up. From Oomchanga to Toashia during—say a week—we must have caught from 500 to 600. I suppose we may consider that nearly that number must have been passing every week for the last year-and-a-half or two years along this road!!! And this during my tenure of office!!!—which is very creditable to me. These slaves just captured have been four or five days without water. They were in the most terrible distress."

FEMININE VANITY.

"To show that the passion of the female sex for finery exists even in the midst of the greatest suffering, three black sluts were brought before me to be questioned as to the escaped slave-dealers. I saw one carefully undo the corner of a filthy bit of cloth she had on, and produce a necklace of a few paltry beads, which she put on and then looked quite happy. These slaves had naught to eat for five days; for, of course, as they could carry no water they could carry no food. . . . Capsune never smiles—he has gone through too much bitterness to feel any joy. I asked him to-day if he had got over his fatigues. He said, 'No, no—I still feel the effects of my journey, and (patting his globe) want of water.' He is only stomach and head—one globe on the top of another."

"June 21, 1879.—More slaves caught. To-day I was obliged to come to a decision as to the future of the 450 slaves I had here; who, of course, eating, were a real burden. After a long discussion, I have decided to give them over to the natives of the place, who are of their own blood. When I sent for the Slaves, and told them they could not be sent back to their own homes whence they were torn, but that they were free to go where they liked, they all decided to stay with their fellow-countrymen here, and now they are all streaming over the country on the way to their new homes."

The people of England will surely soon begin to see that all these Egyptian disturbances turn upon the question of Slavery, just as truly as the war in the United States was in reality a Slave-holders' war.

This fact has for years been proclaimed by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, on the unimpeachable evidence of SCHWEINFURTH, BAKER, GORDON, FELKIN, and others.

GESSI PASHA.

"June 25.—Yesterday the post came in from Gessi. . . . He says that the last of the bands of robber Slave-dealers is crushed. I am waiting for him here."