

Moultrie, which was a battery during the revolutionary war that twice repulsed British naval attacks. Just behind this fort, now in a state of transition from an old brick and stone structure, to a modern earthwork, and having a few guns mounted *en barbette*, is the grave of Ocoela. This famous Indian was a chief of the Seminoles, who long carried on a war with the whites in the Florida everglades, and he died in Moultrie in 1838. Out across the water, standing upon about three acres of a mud shoal, protected from encroachment by a stone facing, is Fort Sumter, rising as a small low island from the water. It is faced with brick, and is also being converted into an earthwork. We walked through its covered galleries and mounted the parapets, but most of the present fort is modern, built since 1865. The firing upon Sumter, which opened from the batteries to the southward and continued from Moultrie, began the Civil War in April, 1861, and set the North in a blaze, yet none of the garrison were hurt by the bombardment, though there were some casualties caused by the bursting of a gun when saluting the Union flag when the garrison withdrew. Their barracks were burnt by shells, and the place thus made untenable. There are no troops in the fort now, and the labourers who are building the sandbanks have entire possession, and will soon make it a very strong work. From the parapet can be seen the low neck of land to the southward where the Union troops afterwards effected a landing, and for a long period bombarded Charleston with the original "long-range gun," General Gillmore's "swamp angel." Far away up the estuary is Charleston, low-lying between the diverging rivers, with a "ring of distant foliage beyond them on either hand, and the spires pointing upwards, the most conspicuous being St. Michael's white steeple at which this gun was aimed. Its bolts sometimes struck the mark, and did much damage. Fort Sumter, at Charleston, and Independence Hall, at Philadelphia, each the conspicuous object of a great war, divide the honours of American history. Neither is of much pretension in itself, but the events that happened in both had a momentous influence upon the world.—*Quoted from London Times.*