

sers who lined the streets and joined in the cheers as the procession moved along, gave a complete denial to the statements of those who have endeavoured to spread abroad the opinion that the Apprentice Boys and the glorious anniversaries which they celebrate have ceased to receive the sympathy of the mass of the Protestant inhabitants of the town. For about two hours after leaving the Cathedral the Apprentice Boys marched round the walls, and through the principal streets within the walls, with an enthusiasm seldom witnessed on such occasions. The expressions of gratification on the part of the Protestant community at the manner in which they conducted themselves, in the trying circumstances in which they were placed, were general, and all concurred in the opinion that a more successful celebration had not taken place for many years. At four o'clock the procession terminated, and the Apprentice Boys adjourned to their rooms, where they deposited their flags, and divested themselves of their sashes and rosettes. It should be mentioned that the Apprentice Boysbands never played outside the walls at all, and when escorting the Coleraine bands from the station, they did not play till they got inside Ferryquay Gate. But while we can speak thus favourably and unhesitatingly about the Apprentice Boys, and the manner in which they conducted themselves, we regret that we cannot speak in similar terms of the conduct of those who constituted the "physical force" oppositionists, who were anxious, not to celebrate the anniversary, but to create, if possible, a disturbance in this, too they kept one part of the town in a state of riot and tumult that was a disgrace to any civilized community, and made one almost believe that he was in a town on the banks of the Rhine, instead of on the banks of the Foyle. About half-past three o'clock the Roman Catholic procession returned from the Lone Moor, and were proceeding towards Foyle Street on their way to their own head quarters, when a large section broke off from the rest, and made an attempt to effect an entrance at Ferryquay Gate, which was strongly guarded with police. They attacked the police with stones, and made several attempts to pass them, but were unsuccessful. Captain Keogh rode to the spot, and remonstrated with the mob, but to no purpose. They seemed determined to persevere. At six o'clock Carabiniere then arrived, and made a charge, and in a very short time few traces were visible of the presence

of the incipient rioters. The Apprentice Boys were marching inside the walls at the time, and had this mob been allowed an entrance most disastrous and fatal consequences would have ensued. It should be mentioned that the majority of those in the procession were armed with sticks, staves, and bludgeons; while the Apprentice Boys' party were completely unarmed with such weapons. About an hour afterwards the real rioting commenced, and for brutality and inhumanity some of the scenes that occurred excel anything previously witnessed in this city. A large mob, composed of Innishowen men and coal porters, armed with sticks, assembled in the neighbourhood of the Irish North-Western Railway and the bridge, where it was known some of the Protestants would be passing on their way home. At the station of the Irish North-Western Railway two youths who were returning home by the train, were set upon by about twenty or thirty of these mobmen, and beaten most unmercifully. The Mayor and Captain Keogh were immediately sent for, and soon arrived, accompanied by a large force of constabulary and some Carabiniere, who dispersed the mob, and rescued the innocent sufferers from the clutches of their merciless assailants. Several of the passengers had to seek refuge in some of the offices at the railway, and also in the goods shed. The mob, however, scattered, and kept moving about in small parties, and when the police were at a distance, almost every person of respectability—which seemed to be a sufficient reason to justify an attack—was set upon and beaten, in some cases very severely.

In nearly every instance four or five attacked and abused one man. Some strangers were thrashed with sticks, staves, and weapons of this class, and others were thrown down with violence, kicked, and abused. Stones were thrown in large quantities, and the Carabiniere were frequently obliged to ride to the scene of action for the purpose of scattering the mob.

But the most serious riot of all occurred on the bridge when the Coleraine men were passing to the five o'clock train on their return home. Mr. Ferguson applied for an escort for a number of them, which was granted, and he and a few of his friends accompanied them to the terminus of the Northern Counties Railway. Here the escort returned, and Mr. Ferguson and those with him waited for the departure of