

### **A Confederate Flag—Its Effect.**

An incident which gave rise to considerable ill-feeling, and marred the pleasure which many had hoped to experience in the celebration of the Prince of Wales' majority, was the raising of a Confederate Flag over the boot-black establishment of Gibbs & Co., on Government street, immediately opposite the *Chronicle* Office. The boot-blacks, it is said, received \$40 for consenting to its erection. The flag was hoisted about 7 o'clock, A. M., and waved until 1 o'clock P. M., causing considerable excitement among the American portion of the community, crowds of whom gathered in front of the establishment over which it waved, and eyed it with looks anything but favorable. At one time over 300 persons were gathered in front of the building, gazing at the ensign. A riot was feared, and policemen were detailed to protect it should an attempt be made to remove it; but we are happy to say no such demonstration was made. When it became generally known that the obnoxious flag had been hoisted, the American colors, with but one exception, (and<sup>d</sup> those were displayed from the premises of a British subject) were taken in. The American Consul did not raise the flag over his office until, 1 P. M., when he was assured that the Secession emblem had disappeared, when he suffered the flag of his country to go up. This example was pretty generally followed by the American residents, who also refused (most unwisely we think) to join in the procession or to participate in the celebration in any manner, because the Secession flag was not ordered down by the authorities. The Fire Department turned out very slim for the same reason—many of its American members refusing to parade. The hoisting of the flag is to be regretted, as it threw a damper over the whole demonstration, and prevented many doing honor to our illustrious Prince who would otherwise have been only too glad to have done so. Were any good object to be attained by its erection, or were the S. C., a recognized nationality, no objection could be urged. But under the circumstances, as it was only calculated to arouse the worst feelings of certain classes in this

the worst feelings of certain classes in this community, the good sense of its raiser should have taught him better than to exhibit it. However, being up, we are sorry that the Americans paid any attention to it whatsoever; they should have passed it by silently, raised their flags—joined in the procession—gone to the races and enjoyed themselves as usual in a rational manner. The Government having always allowed the greatest latitude to the exhibition of bunting, felt that it could not consistently order down the offensive ensign, although attention was called to it by the American Consul in a polite note. The flag was taken down at one o'clock by the party who raised it at his own volition.

The following is a copy of the American Consul's communication to His Excellency. No answer had been returned up to noon today :

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, }  
Victoria, V. I., Nov. 10, 1862 }

To His Excellency, Governor Douglas :

SIR :—In order to commemorate the day in honor of the Prince of Wales arriving at his Majority, it was to be hoped nothing would occur to prevent to loyal citizens of the United States residing here from participating on the occasion ; but the display of flags representing States in rebellion against the constituted authorities of the United States of America, will deter its citizens from participating in the ceremonies.

With great respect for the day you celebrate, and highest regards for your Excellency. I am, respectfully,

Your obed't servant,

ALLEN FRANCIS,

U. S. Consul.