

**WHEREAS**, at a **Millia General Court Martial** commenced and held in **Fort Henry** in the said **Midland District** on the twenty-sixth day of **November**, in the second year of our **Reign** pursuant to an **Act** of our **Parliament** of our said **Province**, passed in the first year of our reign, entitled, "An Act to amend and reduce to one Act the **Millia Laws** of this **Province**," and also of another **Act** of our said **Parliament** of our said **Province** passed in the same first year of our reign, entitled, "An Act to protect the inhabitants of this **Province** against lawless aggression from subjects of foreign Countries at peace with **His Majesty**," **Nils Scoltecky Von Schultz** was in due form of **Law** tried and by the said **Court Martial** declared guilty of the offence following—that is to say—"That he, the said **Nils Scoltecky Von Schultz**, on the 12th day of **November**, and on divers other days between that day and the 18th day of **November** in the second year of our reign, with force and arms at the **Township of Augustus**, in the **District of Johnstown**, in our said **Province**, being a citizen of a foreign State or Country at peace with the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**, having joined himself to divers of our Subjects who were then and there unlawfully and traitorously in arms as aforesaid, did then and there levy and make war on **Us**, and did then and there armed with guns, bayonets and other warlike weapons, kill and slay divers of our loyal subjects, contrary to the Statute in such case made and provided, and against Our peace, Our Crown and Dignity." And whereas upon such conviction the said **Nils Scoltecky Von Schultz** was by the said **Court Martial**, in due course of law, adjudged to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and at such place as our **Lieutenant Governor** of our said **Province** should direct and appoint. And whereas our said **Lieutenant Governor** hath appointed **Saturday the Eighth day** of this present month of **December** at eight of the clock before noon for the execution of the said Judgment: These are therefore to require, and by these **Present** we do strictly command you that upon **Saturday the eighth day** of **December** at the hour of eight of the clock before noon of the same day, him, the said **Nils Scoltecky Von Schultz**, now in your custody, and in your custody, then being at **Fort Henry** aforesaid, in the **Midland District** aforesaid, you convey to the place of execution at or near **Fort Henry** aforesaid, in the **Midland District** aforesaid, and that you do cause execution to be then and there done to the said **Nils Scoltecky Von Schultz**, in your custody so being, in all things according to the said Judgment and Sentence. And this you are by no means to omit at your peril.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said **Province** to be hereunto affixed: **Witness Our Trusty and well-beloved Sir GEORGE ARTHUR K. O. H.**, **Lieutenant Governor** of Our said **Province**, and **Major-General** commanding Our Forces therein at **Toronto**, this fourth day of **December**, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and in the second year of Our **Reign**.

By Command of His  
Excellency.

R. A. TUCKER,

Secy.

This document, we may add, was presented to the museum by **Lieut. Conlee**, of the **Ottawa Field Battery**.

#### RELICS.

Suspended from the ceiling are the ancient camp colors of the **Regiment of Royal Emigrants**, 123 years old. This gallant corps was raised in **America**, and took part in the war of the **Revolution** and afterwards was quartered in **Canada**. At the first **Montgomery** made his attack on **Quebec** they formed part of the garrison of that city. Afterwards they became the **84th Regiment** of the **Line**, which they remain to this day, with a record for service not less honorable than any regiment of **Her Majesty's** service.

Adjoining the **Museum** is an apartment to be devoted to the use of

#### A. H. THE MILITARY INSTITUTE,

where meetings will be held and efforts made to perpetuate the warlike annals of the  **Dominion**.

In addition to the articles enumerated, **Col. Wily** has a collection of arms which will hereafter be placed in position. He also intends to have lay figures representing the uniform, accoutrements, arms, etc., of the various branches of the service from the beginning of **Canadian** history if possible. In connection with this branch of the museum, it is hoped that, as many old settlers must have in their possession old trophies and relics of former wars, such as arms, flags, uniforms, &c., donations will be made when the fact that a **National Museum** of this kind has been established at the **Capital** of the  **Dominion** will become known. Presentations of such relics would be gladly received and acknowledged, and a history of the articles attached with the name of the donor. The idea is an excellent one, and **Colonel Wily** deserves the gratitude of all **Canadians**

as well as historians, antiquarians and military men for having brought together and rescued from destruction so many valuable mementoes of **Canadian** wars.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

### THE SPEECHES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN AT WIMBLEDON—CANADIAN MILITIA AND CANADIAN POLITICS.

The **Canadian** team paraded at **Wimbledon** on **July 22nd**, and were inspected by **Lord Kimberly**, who said that it gave him great pleasure to see the team as the representatives of a large force in which the **Government** took a great interest. He had been told by **Sir E. Selby Smyth** that the **Canadian militia** was the making of a great force. He assured them that **Englishmen** looked upon it as one of the most important forces in the **Empire**. He hoped they would continue to progress and become year by year more efficient, and a more important part of the **Empire**. The progress of the **Dominion** generally had been so great that **England** began to regard it as a quite considerable power in the world. He looked forward to the day when **Canada**, extending from the **Atlantic** to the **Pacific**, and united by the great railway now contemplated, would occupy no inconsiderable position among the nations of the world. He assured them that the pioneers of this great movement would find in **England** the greatest sympathy. **Englishmen** regarded everything which concerned the **Dominion** as of the highest importance. They expected great results from the union of the countries, and looked to **Canada** for support as well as **Canada** looked to **England**.

**Colonel Williams**, in reply, said that it was exceedingly gratifying to **Canadians** to hear such kind expressions. He assured **His Lordship** that they would not forget the reception given them.

**Sir John Rose** said a few words expressing his pleasure at meeting the representatives of **Canadian** riflemen.

**Sir Selby Smyth**, on being invited by **Col Williams**, also spoke. He said it gave him the greatest satisfaction to find himself again in the presence of officers of the **Dominion militia**. The important interesting duties which fell to his lot, during his command in **Canada**, were engraved on his memory, and connected him with the **Canadian** people in a way that time would never efface. He was delighted to find worthy representatives of the **Canadian militia** in **England** maintaining its proficiency, and their presence marked another link of that connection which it would always be his effort to promote. He trusted that the time was not distant when he would again set foot on **Canadian** soil.

Subsequently at **lunch**, after the loyal toasts had been honored, **Colonel Williams** proposed **His Excellency** the **Governor-General** and **H.R.H. the Princess Louise**, expressing his regret at the **Princess's** ill-health, and his hope that her absence from **Canada** would be short.

**Sir Alexander Galt**, occupying the vice-chair, gave the toast of "the **Mother Country** and the **Colonies**." He said that the friendly feeling shown at **Wimbledon** was indicative of the union which subsisted between **England** and her colonies. He rejoiced at the presence of **Earl Kimberly** and **Sir John Macdonald**, and said he desired that in **Canada** as in **England** the efforts of statesmen should be directed toward the consolidation of the **Empire**. **Canada** has been well described as an auxiliary but by no means an independent kingdom.

**Lord Kimberly**, replying, said that the meeting on that occasion, though casual, might be regarded as a sign of the strong bond of union which subsisted, and he hoped would long subsist between **Canada** and **England**. The **Canadians** in sending **Sir Alexander Galt** to this country had taken a step which he looked upon as very valuable and likely to promote harmonious relations between the two countries, as it was necessary that the interests of **Canada** should be thoroughly