

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL
AULDJO.

Major-General John Richardson Auldjo, who died on the 28th ult., at his residence, Myrtle Bank, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, and whose portrait appears in the present issue, was the second son of the late George Auldjo, of this city, and grandson of the late Hon. John Richardson. He joined the 36th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry as Ensign on the 28th February, 1844. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Allwal, for which he obtained a medal. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy on 22nd June, 1847, served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the affair of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadoolapool, and the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, for which he received a medal with two clasps. He proceeded to Oude in 1855-56, and during the annexation was in command of the left wing of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, and was first attached to Brigadier Wheeler's column, and afterwards to that of Capt. Waddy, R. A., which scoured the country with Major Banks as Political Officer. He served during the Mutiny of 1857-58-59, as Compiler of Regiment from 1st April, 1857, to June, 1858, and was appointed Acting Adjutant 7th June, 1857, G. O. C. 11th September, 1857, officiating also as Quarter-master. He commanded his Regiment from 10th June, and acted as Brigade-Major at Jullunder from October, 1857, until the disbandment of the Regiment in June, 1858. Major Auldjo was next appointed by Sir John (late Lord) Lawrence to raise and command a Sikh Police Battalion at Lahore for service in the North West Provinces, Oude and Bengal, in June, 1858. This regiment was afterwards styled the 10th Bengal Sikh Police Battalion, which he continued to command in Oude in November and December, 1858, and afterwards in Tirhoot till April, 1858, (medal). He marched from Lahore for Cawnpore on 4th September, 1858, being the only European officer with 120 men (natives). This regiment formed the infantry portion of the King of Delhi's escort from Delhi to Cawnpore. He became Brevet-Captain on 28th February, 1859, and Captain on 25th September, 1860, and Brevet-Major on 28th February, 1864. He acted as Brigade-Major at Fyzabad in April, 1866, was appointed Major on 12th September, 1866, acted



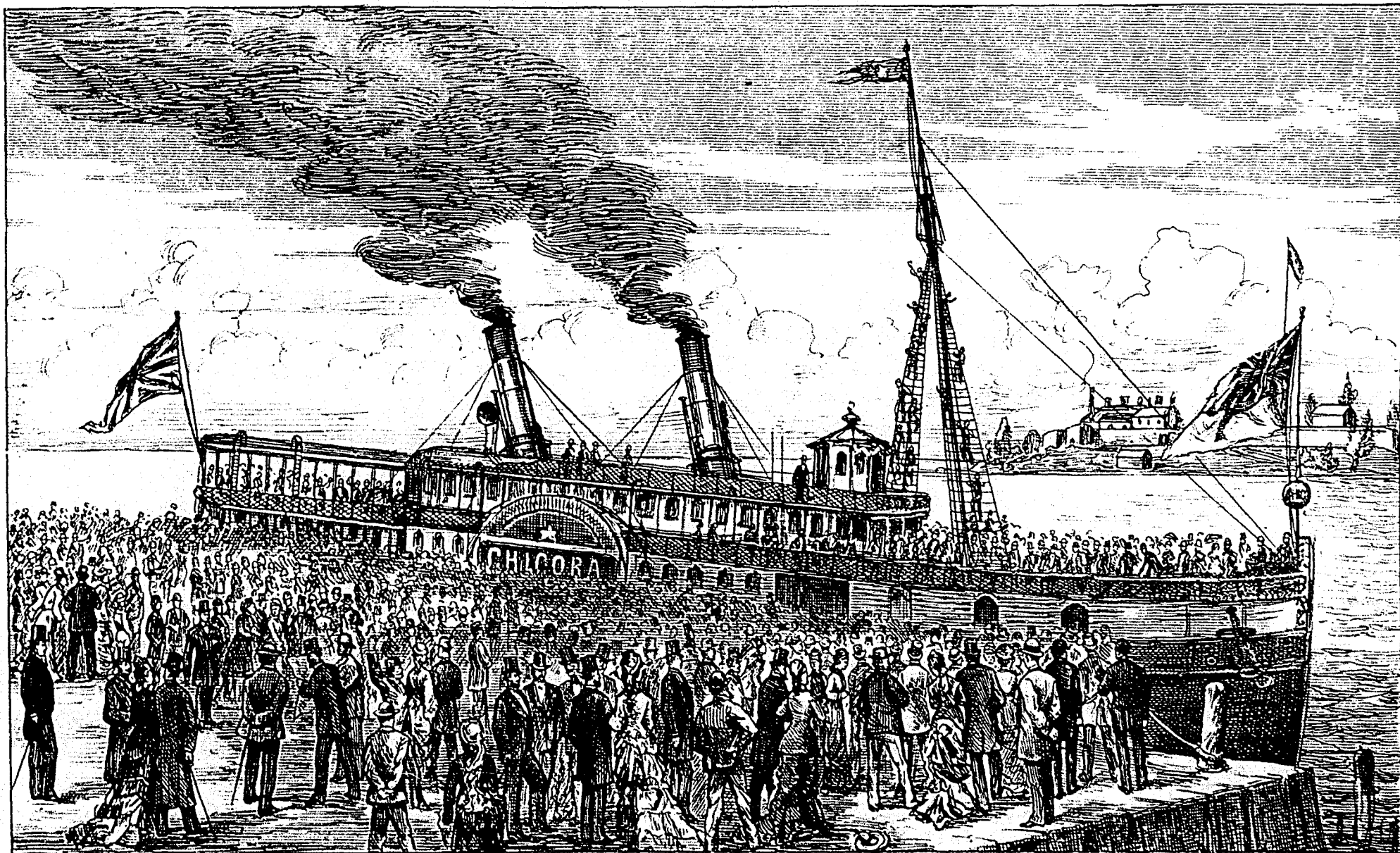
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as Sub-Assistant Commissary-General at Fyzabad from 15th April to 15th July, 1869, was made Lieutenant-Colonel on 28th February, 1870, acted as Assistant Commissary-General at Sealkote from 15th August to 14th October, 1871, was made Colonel on 28th February, 1875, and Major-General on his retirement on 14th June, 1876.

RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.—One of the objects of interest recently to the loungers in a West-end thoroughfare was a copy of an English newspaper, displayed in a window, in the condition it reached a subscriber in Russia, after passing through the hands of the Russian authorities. An article on Russia was entirely obliterated. The manner in which the Russian authorities manage these things is wonderfully simple and effectual. They take a printer's roller, covered with printer's ink, and run it up and down the objectionable columns till not a word can be deciphered.

POSTAGE-STAMPS.—Those who have occasion to make use of postage-stamps in large quantities are aware that the colour is easily removed, and that the hands and lips, if the stamps be moistened by the tongue, quickly become much stained. Into the composition of this colouring matter a poisonous metal enters largely. Dr. Hassall has recently subjected a number of penny stamps to analysis, and in all has found lead in large quantity, derived doubtless from the red lead employed in the colouring of the stamps. The presence of such a metal must be regarded as highly objectionable, and possibly in some cases injurious or even dangerous.

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.—The Japanese language is a complete hieroglyphic system, and the calligraphy a system of drawing or painting. Every schoolboy has to learn at least one thousand different characters; in the elementary schools of the Government three thousand have to be taught. A man with pretensions to scholarship must be acquainted with about ten thousand, and a very learned man with that number multiplied many times. A Japanese must devote at least ten years' persistent and earnest study to the acquisition of his own language if he desires to possess a knowledge of it sufficient for the purposes of an educated man. The mechanical art of handling the brush so as to paint the characters with skill and rapidity occupies no small part of a learner's time.



THE HANLAN RECEPTION.
DEPARTURE FROM NIAGARA ON BOARD THE CHICORA.