

5TH MANŒUVRE.—Wing thrown back.—This is a simple change of front from the halt on the left company, right thrown back the quarter circle. The company of formation wheels backwards, but the others go to the right about, and wheel rear rank in front, and when the front are dressed, back not up. Assuming the change of direction in the Fourth Manœuvre, to have also been an eighth of a circle, the battalion is, on the conclusion of the change of front, facing towards the general, but to his left. The line then retires fifty or sixty paces, and halts and fronts.

6TH MANŒUVRE.—Countermarch, solid square and change of position.—The battalion breaks into open column, right in front, and then countermarches by companies, so as to stand left in front, facing to the former rear of the column. It then advances thirty or forty paces, halts, and closes to one pace distance on the leading company. This is preparatory to forming the "solid square"—a somewhat intricate business, which I will endeavour to explain in as few words as possible, though the description before me is itself a little obscure on some points. First, the whole of the companies close outwards one pace by sub-divisions. The intervals in the front and rear companies thus left are filled up by captains covered by their sergeants, and a captain with his sergeant also takes post in the centre of each flank of the column. Then the two rear companies face about, and four files on each flank of all the companies except the light infantry and the Grenadiers (the front and rear companies), face outwards. Then there is a distance of one pace between each of the companies. To fill up these spaces, the fifth file (three men, it must be remembered) from each flank of each of all the companies, except the light infantry and Grenadiers, and one man of the sixth file, move up, and place themselves one behind the other (four deep). The rest of the men of each sub-division of these companies close and face outwards. A space is thus left in the centre for the officers, colours, &c. But four files in the centre of each company remain, facing to their front, to act as a reserve. The two front ranks kneel to prepare for cavalry and the two ranks in rear of them fire standing, the rest being in reserve. When firing begins, the four captains who stand in the centres of the front rank of each side of the square, retire to the rear rank, and their place is taken by their sergeants, who kneel and slope their pikes outwards as the men do their bayonets. The square is reduced, the close column advanced, and then opened to wheeling distance from the rear. The next thing is to change the order of the column by the successive march of companies from the rear. This brings it right in front, and wheeling to the left into line, the battalion stands on the right of the general, with its rear towards him.

7TH MANŒUVRE.—Countermarch by files in the centre of the battalion.—This is a change of front on the centre of a line, and will be familiar to many of your readers, as, if I collect right, it, or something like it, existed so late as the Red book of 1862. The wings face inwards, and, taking three steps outwards to disengage, move to their new places, forming by files to the reverse flank as they come up. The line is then facing the general.

8TH MANŒUVRE.—March in open column.—The battalion forms open column in rear of the light infantry. To effect this, all the companies except that of formation wheel backwards on the left, and then file into their places. The column advances, and on the march diminishes and restores its front by

forming sub-divisions and re-forming companies. It is to be remarked that the diagonal march is not effected by a half turn, but by stepping obliquely, keeping the shoulders to the front. The manœuvre is completed by wheeling to the right into line so that the battalion is at right angles to its original alignment, and is on the general's right.

9TH MANŒUVRE.—Echelon change of position.—The battalion breaks into open column left in front, and then forms line on No. 7, which wheels back four paces on its left.

10TH MANŒUVRE.—Echelon change of position.—Front is changed to the left the eighth of a circle at the halt on the left company. This brings back the battalion to a position parallel to its original front, but to the right of the general.

11TH MANŒUVRE.—Change of position.—The line moves to the right in file, forms companies to the front on the march, and the column, when opposite to the general, halts and wheels to the left into line.

12TH MANŒUVRE.—Retreat in line.—The line retires fifty or sixty paces, halts, fronts, and fires by companies. It then retires by alternate companies, firing. Line is formed on the right companies, and again retires, halting and fronting when convenient. In this manœuvre we have the first indication of extended order in the words: "The light infantry may be divided in the intervals of the first line, retire with it, and change to the other line whenever it becomes the advanced one. In this situation they cover the retreat, and may occasionally fire, and when the line is formed they resume their position on the left."

13TH MANŒUVRE.—March to a flank in echelon.—The companies wheel up four paces on the right, and advance in oblique echelon, wheeling back into line when they have moved about 150 paces, and then advance in line. They then halt and fire by companies.

14TH MANŒUVRE.—The hollow square, and its movements.—The hollow square, which is three deep, is formed on the three centre divisions—i. e., battalion companies Nos. 4, 5, and 6. Those three companies form the front face; Nos. 3 and 2, the right face; No. 1, the Grenadiers and the light infantry, the rear face; and Nos. 8 and 7, the left face. The manœuvre begins by forming the square from line. To do this, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 stand fast (I omit the unimportant details necessitated by the colour party), and the remainder wheel backwards the eighth of a circle, those on the right wheeling on their left, and those on the left wheeling on their right. They then face about and move into their places in square. The square then moves, first to its right front, and then to its right; and, subsequently, line is re-formed by the inversion of the movements which formed the square. The movements of the square are very curious. To move to its right front, the left and rear faces face about, and the whole wheel up by sub-divisions the eighth of a circle, the front and rear faces on their right, and the side faces on their left, and then advance in echelon, wheeling back when the square is to be re-formed. To move to a flank, the side faces march in line, and the front and rear wheel up, by sub-divisions and march in open column. An analogous arrangement permits, of course, of retiring or advancing.

15TH MANŒUVRE.—Retiring and filing to the rear.—The line retires, passes by files to the rear from the proper right of companies, halts, fronts, and wheels into line. The retreat is covered by the light company skir-

16TH MANŒUVRE.—Filing, advancing, and charging to the front.—The line advances, covered by the light infantry, and passes to the right from the right of companies. The column halts, fronts, and wheels into line, calling in the skirmishers. It then advances and fires by wings, forms line on the right wing, fires a volley, and brings the bayonets down to the charge. "When the battalion has charged bayonets, they may be ordered to move forward at the charge at a very quick step, but by no means to run. A very few paces only can be necessary, Care must be taken that the battalion moves in perfect dress, which it cannot do if it run." When the light company was called in it separated itself into two sub-divisions, and formed one in rear of each flank of the battalion. After the charge it "issues from behind the flanks, pursues, returns, assembles, and forms the left of the battalion." At the end of this manœuvre the battalion is near the general, and with its centre opposite to him.

17TH MANŒUVRE.—Retiring in line.—This is merely retiring and firing by wings, the light company covering each wing as it retires, though the compiler of the directions before me seems doubtful whether this is authorized by the regulations. Line is then formed upon the right wing, and the battalion retires in line, and is halted and fronted, the light company taking its place on the left.

18TH MANŒUVRE.—Advancing in line.—The battalion advances, halts, fires volleys obliquely to the right and left and then directly to the front, and opens ranks. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel then dismount, the officers post in front, and the line advances in review order, halts, gives the general salute, and the review is over, and the famous Eighteen Manœuvres concluded.

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EUROPEAN STATISTICS.

A Berlin statistician has published the following useful summary of facts and figures:

Europe had fifty-six States before the Italian war, while now it has only eighteen, with a total superficial area of 179,362 square miles, and a population of 300,900,000. Of these the German Empire comprises 9,888 square miles, and a population of 40,106,900 (according to the census of 1867). The principal States in Europe with a population of more than 25,000,000 are Russia, 71,000,000; Germany, 40,000,000; France, 36,500,000; Austro-Hungary, 36,000,000; Great Britain, 32,000,000; and Italy, 26,500,000; their total population is therefore four-fifths of that of the whole of Europe. A century ago, before the partition of Poland, the Great Powers only possessed one-half of the then population of Europe, thus: Russia 18,000,000; Austria, 17,000,000; Prussia, 5,000,000; England, 12,000,000; and France, 26,000,000; total, 80,000,000. The number of Roman Catholics in Europe generally now is, 158,000,000—35,500,000 in France, 23,000,000 in Austria, 25,000,000 in Italy, 16,000,000 in Spain, and 14,500,000 in Germany; Greek Catholics, 70,000,000—54,000,000 in Russia, 5,000,000 in Turkey, 4,000,000 in Roumania, and 3,000,000 in Austria; Protestants, 71,000,000—25,000,000 in Germany, 24,000,000 in England, 5,500,000 in Sweden and Norway, 4,000,000 in Russia, and 3,500,000 in Austria; Jews, 4,500,000—1,700,000 in Russia, 822,000 in Austria, 1,309,000 in Hungary, and 500,000 in Germany. Dividing Europe into nationalities there are 82,200,000 of the Slavonic race, 97,500,000 of the Latin races, and 93,500,000 of the Germanic race.