

The Standard

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THE FRONTIER

How to defend the frontier

As a woman, the government and people of Buenos Ayres are awaking to the importance of a development of agricultural resources, and a sale of government lands, the first idea that naturally suggests itself is how to protect our frontier, and even how far to extend it. No doubt geographical limits give us as far as the Cordillera, but the Indians dispute the title and we are de facto in possession of only a restricted area. It has been fashionable to compare this republic with the United States, and to follow in the steps of the Model Republic. Without wishing to imitate her divisions, we should not do as in "making a wrinkle" from the Yankees, as to colonization and go ahead.

Where lies the secret of that immense increase of industry, population, territory and riches that we made (in a few years) New York the third city and sea-port of the globe, and a colony of New England one of the greatest nations? Turn to the statistics of Emigration, and you will find that ten millions of Europeans during the present generation have gone to the prairies of America. These men brought with them little more than brawny limbs and a wish to work. The majority was composed of Germans and Irishmen, who left their homes not from a spirit of adventure, but from want and landlord tyranny. They cleared primeval forests, built colossal railways, and grew plentiful crops on the hunting-grounds of Paynes and Chocoma, for the red man retired at the sight of the settler and the hum of labor, the puff of the steam-engine, the stroke of the axe, the din of hammer, saw, travel and anvil had more terrors for the savage than a roll of musketry or embattled fortresses. The Indian cannot breathe in the atmosphere of industry, he requires a boundless waste, uninfected by civilization, where no unsightly landmarks hurt his vision, nor new sounds break upon his ear. By giving therefore an impetus to immigration, the government could easily introduce 20, 50 or 100,000 colonists from Europe and these pioneers of industry would not doubt prove as useful here as they have been in the United States, or as beneficial to the Irish and Scotch shepherds already proved here. Moreover, instead of deterring men from coming by selling their own, give them an inducement to populate and enrich our idle pampas. The error of General Manilla's plan was to identify soldiers and colonists, for, though the present regime carried this idea into admirable practice on the banks of the Danube in their military colonies, it is not suited to our day. *Non omnia omnia.* Men change with the times, and as we cannot command half a dozen of Trajan's legions, we must be content with Irish peasants, and these we can have by paying their passage money.

Perhaps it will be said: the plan is costly, but reclaimed lands are worth the expense. Or does Buenos Ayres dread too large an importment of foreigner? Surely not, for shepherds need little little politics, being proverbially peaceable. Or will it be said this is a step towards creating a frontier, the only increase of camp population could require a stronger military cordon. As all might a man protest against riches, for the more he had, the more anxiety and care he involved. It is a paradox that the more distant possessions England has to guard, the more peaceful she has grown, and Buenos Ayres shall some day admit that the greater number of sheep farms within her frontier, the more

secure she will be. In any case, the natural riches of the country require to be placed on the high road to commerce to find a ready market, and the sheep and graminos of the people, in this instance well, mentioned by H. E. Carlos A. Lopez.

Our Camp Correspondent.

As we have scouted the services of a highly intelligent Irish sheep-farmer, in this column of local news, we trust our readers shall find the subject and its treatment interesting.

(Partido de San Antonio d. Areco, May 27 1861.)

To the Editor of the Weekly Standard.

Dear Sir: Supposing that camp news will be as acceptable to your city readers, as city news is to us, I beg to occupy a small place in your valuable paper with some rural remarks.

The winter has set in with heavy frost but no rain, the consequence is that our camps are beginning to get very bare, there is, however plenty as yet for sheep, but the cattle have scarcely anything to eat, and are beginning to leave their "querencias" in quest of grass. The lambing season is nearly over for the present although there are still some good flocks only now in the height of lambing; still as a general thing all have sealed and although it cannot be called a disastrous, still it has proved anything but a prosperous season, at least in this Partido, at an average I may say the lambing has been about 18 per cent at corte, sheep are however in good condition, and capons fat, all those who had an early lambing have lost heavily owing to the great drought in February and March. It is a general remark that the sheep have much more wool at present than they had a month later last year and except we account for it by the improved condition of the flocks, it seems strange.

This is the period when most sheep farmers take the rams out of the flock, and keep them apart until about the end of September, a system which few of the natives adopt, but which experience has proved most essentially necessary. Good rams are exceedingly scarce, and flocks are miserably supplied, great numbers are trying mestiza Rambouillet, and in some cases these have proved first-rate, but as yet it is hard to say if they will surpass the merino or even mestiza merino.

There can be no doubt that where quantity not quality is the object, of the farmer the Rambouillet is preferable.

There have been no sales of sheep about here for these last few months, but good sound mestiza sheep can't be got much less than 49 or 50s at corte. The native estancieros are beginning to awake to the fact that sheep are more profitable than cattle and with less risk, most of them about here are trying to dispose of their rdocos but camp prices for cows are at a very low figure.

Yours, &c.
EOTEM.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay.

Latest advices from Asuncion speak of the railway inauguration as far as Limpio. In our days time is emblematic of progress, and we must therefore take it for granted that President Lopez is a pushing man. He will shortly bring Paraguay and its forests into communication with the world. *Tourists* account. Perhaps next shall one day be as fashionable on the Boulevard Italien as Mocha berries, and a Yerba tea-house might be opened on Camp

side. In any case, the natural riches of the country require to be placed on the high road to commerce to find a ready market, and the sheep and graminos of the people, in this instance well, mentioned by H. E. Carlos A. Lopez.

Argentine Republic.

The mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse. Last week we were told of a terrible invasion of the San Luis Cossacks in the province of Cordova, but later letters say that, instead of a warlike explosion, it has ended in a bottle of smoke. We are sincerely happy to find that San has not burned Cordova, that the Pantanos have not cut throats, nor sacked pulpicas, and that our local press was at least premature. Still it looks bad that the National Government should have declared the provinces of Cordova and San Luis in a state of siege, and mobilized the national guard of three or four districts. Certainly the May festivals this year were ushered in under very different auspices from those of 1860, and it is a melancholy fact that all confidence in republican tranquility and Argentine love of treaties is rudely broken. After the solemnities of last year this new impending rupture will give us a sorry appearance in the eyes of Europe, and Argentine will become a pass-word to match with Mexican, or perhaps worse. Some of our statesmen are able politicians, and if they can but merge minor questions in the welfare of the Republic, all may yet be well, but nobody seems inclined to yield to anybody, and hence a lamentable ruin. Why not call another conference and again shake-hands. It would seem the last one closed with the witches' prophecy in Macbeth:

"When shall we three meet again?
When the hurly-burly's done
When the battle's lost or won
Then shall we three meet again!"

Foreigners love it country too well to admire a pigmy warfare, or applaud the gladiators in this suicidal game. God knows where the fault lies, but we confess our sympathies with this our adopted city, which should be the Queen of the South; and we hope she may not be the victim of a puerile insane ambition.

General Urquiza seems to reanimate the semi-defunct railway from Rosario to Cordova. To him also is ascribed the idea of making Paraná the fixed capital of the Republic, but it is evidently the wrong side of the river unless he constructs also a Victoria bridge to the opposite coast. From Rosario we still hear of differential duties, robberies and disorders. It would seem that Ali Bapa and his forty thieves have made that city their headquarters. The money sent to Mendoza was not so useful as the clothes; for, there being no shops, it was difficult to buy. Mr. Forbes went in search of a crater, but has not found it yet. He advises the natives to rebuild Mendoza on the rock, even if they go up the Cordillera a little, for otherwise he says they may again fall through. Last news from California by Europe gives us an account of an earthquake at San Francisco, on February 11th, but the distance of time forestalls the idea of any complicity with the Mendoza catastrophe.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Queen's birthday.—On last Friday Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and of Ireland completed her 52nd Year. We wish her many happy returns of the day, and accept the compliments of our Spanish colleagues on the event.

The 61st anniversary of France and Louis's coronation was celebrated with the usual pomp. An Irishman and an Italian were the heroes of 1817, and intended this day of rejoicing for patriot and nursery maids. The tumbling was excellent, fireworks attractive, and the review orderly. Fine feathers make fine birds, and the Chasseurs de Vincennes uniform becomes Conesa's battalion admirably.

Baster gift.—The Tribuna copies a passage from "La Luz" which states that 18 wagon-loads of arms, ammunition and uniforms sent by this province to Cordova were captured by the Santafecinos. "A friend in need is a friend indeed." The present was handsome, but it seems the Rosario authorities judged it by no means good for their neighbors constitution.

Differential Duties.—The duty owed to the country by Derqui, Urquiza and Mitre differently calculated by each. At present the rule of three is in vogue, but where is the proportion.

Stand at ease.—National guards have received an indefinite furlough, and thanks to the Minister of War may now stand at ease behind their desks, counters or toilet-ables; they may turn their bayonets into tooth-picks, and hold up to razor-strops, or go a-larking with their guns.

Suffering humanity.—All who suffer from corns, bunions, &c., will be glad to learn there is a project to pave all the streets in front of the Cathedral. Men of the feeblest understanding will perceive this is a leveling process which will put us all on an equal footing.

Breach of privilege.—The Victoria Theatre has refused us the customary pass out to grounds of small capacity. We hope they do not mean to hint that the character of the company is in keeping with the edifice. Our paper is rather small for their arcos.

The latest faux-pas.—In choosing Paraná it is clear the Argentines have put their capital in the wrong bank, and Urquiza will draw the interest.

Distribution of Prizes.—Last Sunday was a festival for the "Nueva Generacion" of Buenos Ayres. All the children of the public schools got their rewards of merit. The government was present as if it was a holiday; they were teaching the young idea how to shoot.

Country Products.

(From the "Tribuna").

Our market in saladero produce is dull, and prices are low.

The following are the sales since April 26th:

Dry cow hides for North America 8,800 at 48 reals.
Do. for Germany 30,600 at 56 to 68 reals.
Do. for France, Spain & Italy 22,000.
Buenos Aires cow hides for Spain—
at 60 to 62 reals.
Cordova do. — 60 — 61 —
Paraguay do. — 64 — 66 —
Corrientes do. — 49 —
Entre-Rios do. — 52 — 50 —

The stock of mixed hides consists of: Cordova hides 13,000; Paraguay do. 8,000; Corrientes do. 7,000; Entre-Rios do. 25,000;—in all 53,000 hides.

Salted cow-hides.—19,000 were sold at 47 reals; 500 do. 51 reals; 2,000 novillo hides 61 reals; 1,400 do. 51; 16,800 55.—Total 22,300 hides.

Latest prices for cow-hides 47 reals do. Novillo 55 "

30,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in the month.

Tallow.—363 pipes were sold at 19 to 20 reals; last price 19.

Salted horse-hides.—16,000 were sold at 13 to 14 reals; last price 14.

Mares Grazed.—34 pa.

Wool.—The price of wool last night has not fallen. The stock in deposit has been sold to 120 or 130,000 lbs. By 105 to 108, 400,000 lbs. Mixed 56 to 59, second quality 54 to 57, 3rd 48 to 51. Extra-Rio, ordinary, 42 to 44. Extra-Rio, fine, 47 to 49 reals. The stock is insignificant. Mestiza sell at 100 to 120 p. dozen, half-wool do. 70 to 75. Shorn do. 30 to 36. Lambskins according to size, 6 to 108.

Our London Letter.

London, Thursday, April 5. A too sanguine temperance High-mind to adopt hopes for next morning, many to think that the rather had "taken up" and that the perennial drizzle and fog that had so long rendered the metropolis at least so uncomfortable, had at last given way to a dryer atmosphere and clearer sky. A couple of three fine days at the close of last week have been followed by an inclement and unpropitious great or as has even been observed in spring. On Sunday morning a fog deep and sultry, covered the vast metropolis, like a pal, from early morning till noon, accompanied by the continued plash of soaking rain, which lightened somewhat in the chill evening. On Monday it rained nearly all day, treating all our local volunteers to an unwelcome bath at the bottom of their maxillary sin. On Wednesday, Common, while those who ventured to the sham fight at Brighton were more fortunate, the rain having ceased at ten a. m. at the Sussex trial. Yesterday and to day a weather has much improved.

Perhaps it is interest your readers to read a speculation which will appear in one of Cassell's publications of the 18th inst. It is as follows: "There are now more spots of the sun than have been seen for many years. Some of these are visible through a smoked glass, to the naked eye. Several stars, some of them of great brilliancy, which, from their accustomed distance, must have been as large as our sun, have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question, as to the cause among astronomers, is whether the heat of the sun is gradually fading away. As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on the earth, it is rather an interesting question. The sun's light and heat are diminished by the dark spots at the present time about one per cent."

Meanwhile business, especially in the money market, is of the boldest description. The political news from all parts of Europe indicates a uniform distrust of the maintenance of peace, whilst the preparations for war on all sides would make this fact, certainly appear a foregone conclusion. Then the melancholy weather, which has retarded agricultural operations a full month already, excites keen apprehension of harvest prospects. In all the market corn has advanced, and the latest arrival throughout an upward movement in price for all cereals in the great western depots of the States. It is thought that, so close of business this evening the Bank directors may decide on reducing the minimum rate of discount to six per cent, as a considerable influx of gold has taken place into the Bank, and American exchanges having advanced, the influx of gold has received a check in the quarter.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts of trade do not vary much from those of last week. The strike in the London building trades, he disputes in Lancashire, coupled with doubt of the next harvest and the uncertain issue of Confederate and American affairs are of course exciting

very depressing influence on the industry of the country generally but it is satisfactory to observe that only one of the localities exhibit anything like a depression of business, whilst in the two districts of the north a better feeling exists. The markets of Huddersfield, Leicester, and Leeds have been inactive, but the report from Birmingham is altogether unfavourable—a serious falling off having occurred in nearly all branches of industry. From Manchester we learn that trade is languid, several mills running short time; and again the Nottingham lace trade has experienced dullness. From Sheffield and neighbourhood a depression of the staple product is announced; but there is stated to be a brisk trade doing in *crinoline steel*. The accounts from Newcastle-upon-Tyne are favourable, large orders arriving from Holland and Hamburg. The number of hands out of work now in Lancashire, (on strike, or in consequence of it,) amounts to 46,000; the contributions for whose support from those who remain, would not keep them from starvation.

On Sunday, evening next, simultaneous throughout the land, the taking of the census will commence. The staff of enumerators amounts to nearly 82,000 men, and the enumeration papers, which have been economically enough issued from her Majesty's Stationery Office, weigh over forty-five tons! A census of another description has been taken this week by a Radical Alderman of Manchester, who in speaking of the present composition of the House of Commons, says it contains 300 members who are Ministers and Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty; twelve vice-presidents, commissioners, under-secretaries, and the like; and five law officers; ninety-two officers of the army; nine naval officers; nine militia officers (if he said forty would be nearer the mark); forty-two regular cavalry officers, and eighteen volunteer officers. Between 1842 and 1859 (which is the year of Mr. Gladstone's birth) the wealth of the country was at the rate of 12 per cent., and the increase in the expenditure was at the rate of 84 per cent.; between 1859 and 1889, the increase in the national wealth was 164 per cent., but the increase in the national expenditure was at the rate of 38 per cent. A speaker at a Brighton Reform meeting also computed the present expenditure of the country at £10,000 per hour of existence day and night.

The Exhibition building will cover over twenty-six acres. There will be somewhat million feet of flooring more in this than in 1861. The greatest length of the building will be 260 feet, and the wings will be 190 feet long by 439 broad, exclusive of the space set apart for agricultural implements, which space is roughly calculated at 1,000 feet long by 220 broad. Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, so often mentioned above, have contracted to furnish the exhibits for £200,000 (though its real cost is calculated at £300,000)—the payment of the extra £100,000 is conditional on the gross profits exceeding £500,000, as they did in '61. The building is owned and a part of the programme of the Horticultural Society, which is situated on the right of the main axis of the building, on the Exhibition road, will present a lofty facade, from the centre of which will rise a superb monument and roll off the great height of Great Hall, with the base of the dome of no less than 160 feet in diameter. There will be 100 of these wings, 2 each end of the building, which will have the character of being the largest ever yet erected. The dome of St. Peter's is only 130 feet at the base, and St. Paul's only 100. The entire design and plan come down into the building, and

The Bishop of Orléans.

The *Times* Paris correspondent speaking of the sermon preached by the Bishop of Orléans (Monsieur Dujon-Joup), in the church of St. Roche, on Monday last, says:—"So far as could judge, there were not less than 4,000 persons present, comprising a good proportion of British, but chiefly French, of course. The preacher is a repeat-
after-me man, and on all subjects, an abstraction, and I will not consequently attribute this immense assemblage to specific occasion. Had the charity sermon been offered in Kamschatka the attendance upon him probably would have been less. It is difficult to give summary of his sentiments entered so largely into the composition, but I may say that allusion to the Party came, to the English government, and the Protestants church in Ireland, were studiously avoided. It was, in fact, a lecture on Ireland as a nation, being profusely overcharged with quotations illustrating its superiority in religious tenacity in pietyism, in martial courage, in domestic life, and especially its powers of endurance in suffering, personal and political. It took two hours in delivery, and was listened to throughout with breathless attention. The preacher announced at the outset his purpose to commit his statements at once to print, and warmly repudiated the charges made against him by his principal foe. "I come too late," he said, "to do any harm."

control, say I am here solely to educate the cause of misfortune, not to perform the part of an accuser. This is not a political question; nor is it one of religious controversy; but it is a just and heavenly cause, conducting me to a higher region than that of human politics, where the human heart may triumph to survey by turns what is pure and exalted and what it abased and trampled upon. He then proceeded, in the highest terms of French eloquence, to hold up the national points of character, introducing some telling allusions to O'Connell, McMahon, and the assimilation of the Celtic to the Gallic type of character. In this matter, he carried a saying of Louis XIV., the Triumphant needed no bill of naturalization in France."

The ladies who took part in the collection were the Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Fitz-James, the Duchesse d'Estissac, the Marchioness de la Ferté, Madame McMahon, the Comtesse de La Reorthe, the Princess Wittgenstein, and Mademoiselle M'Leod. The Empress is known to have sent her contribution; and some time back Madame McMahon, wife of the Marquis forwarded to Ireland the sum of 100*l.* received for this occasion. Altogether no doubt seems entertained that a very large sum must have been collected.

Austrian Italy—War.

The *Pesceveranza* publishes the following letter, dated from the banks of the Mincio, 25th March—

"A convoy of Croats arrived at Verona last night. It is said a promise has been made to them that they shall not be employed outside the Quadrilateral. The Austrians are taking measures which seemingly indicate an approaching war. The officers speak publicly of soon entering the Duchies and Lombardy. Besides, sisters of charity guides and field-telegraphs have also arrived. An order was sent yesterday by telegraph to all officers and workmen employed on the fortification to send home their families. Two large cooking offices at Verona have been ordered to be turned into military hospitals. The new works at Peschiera are carried on with the greatest activity, 'the men even working on holidays.'"

Berne, April 1.—It is asserted here that a fresh order has been addressed by Garibaldi to his officers residing in Switzerland, requesting them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight hence.

April 2.—The Turin Military Gazette, having published an article proposing to France, Italy and Austria, the partition of Switzerland, Count Cavour has officially declared to the Federal Council that this article does not represent the policy of the Italian government.

Austria.

Vienna, April 1.—The news of a landing of Garibaldi's at Spezia is a serious invention. The insurgents in the Heligogevina have been repulsed by the Turkish troops.

"We observe, with very deep regret, that a general strike of the masons and bricklayers of London is imminent. Indeed, the men employed by Messrs. Kalk and Co., Messrs. Lucas, and the firm with which Sir Morton Peto is connected are already 'out'—the source of strife being, it is alleged, the demand of nine hours work per day instead of ten. Messrs. Lucas and Messrs. Kalk are the contractors for the new pinney building of 1862, and it is scarcely necessary to say that their strike will lead to serious inconvenience, if indeed, it do not result in a delay in the opening of the exhibition. We learn from the *Observer*, however, that the strike is not so general as is reported."

the very evil with which the contractors are threatened at the outset of their undertaking. The masons and joiners of Edinburgh have been on strike for some time in consequence of the refusal of their employers to yield to the nine hours' movement, but we learn from the *Scotteman* that the joiners have decided upon resuming work on the old terms.

11. de Septiembre aprobeit	
Dry cow hides, narrow	pesetas 140 to 145
Hides of all kinds	" 130 to 135
Calf skins	" 30 to 35
Hides of skins	do. 20 to 30
Sheep skins unwashed	do. 40 to 45
Do. mixed	do. 30 to 35
Mottled washed	do. 60 to 70
Hides	h. 4 to 4 1/2
Native green Koth	do. 20 to 25
Do. south	do. 105 to 110
Tallow pure	do. 40 to 45
Crook wool washed	do. 70 to 75
Do. unwashed	do. 40 to 45
Do. mixed	do. 50 to 65
Fine merino wool	do. 50 to 55
Washed	do. 40 to 45
Outch feathers loose	do. 16 to 20
Do. heavy	do. 10 to 15
Or wax	thousand 80 to 85
Inferior do.	300 to 400
Whart superior	thousand 375 to 380
Do. inferior	170 to 180
Indian corn	150 to 155
Oats	65 to 70

Doubloons.	
May 22nd	\$ 378 3/4
23rd	374 3/4
24th	376 3/4
27th	370 3/4
28th	377 3/4

Interest.

Market rate of int. rest at 3/4

	to £ per month
B. n. k. receives m/s. at 6 1/2	"
" " specie at 1 1/2	"
" advances m/s. at 8 1/2	"
" " specie at 1 1/2	"

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for saladeros	\$ 220 to 225
Do matadero, picked bullocks	250 —
Do C-wa picked	230 — 250
Three year old mules	250 —
Asses	15 — 20
Fat carcasses	85 — 90

Exchange.

England — 65 s.	
France — 81 1/2 fr.	
United States — par.	
Rio Janeiro — 30,000 reis.	

Exports from April 26th to May 23rd.

Dry cow hides	64,302
Salted Do.	79,700
Dry horse hides	2,019
Salted Do.	14,673
Wool—bales	3,668
Do. sacks	169
Lime shell—bales	188
Do. sacks	95
Lard and tallow—bales	1,895
Do. boxes	626
Mares grease—pipes	40
Do. boxes	278
Sheep skins—bales	575
Boles—doles	319
Tork beef—cwt.	29,343
P. rugmy tobacco—bales	11

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

COLON THEATRE.

Thursday May 30th.

After a select overture, will be represented the grand & astounding tragedy, from the French of Alexander Dumas, entitled,

CAVALIER HOWARD.

Under the direction of S99

[illegible]

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side contains a narrow column of text, which is mostly illegible due to the narrowness of the strip. The right side of the strip is dominated by a large, dark, irregular stain or shadow, which obscures any text that might have been there. The overall appearance is that of a scan of a physical document, with some noise and artifacts visible.

extended seaboard, every variety of produce, unrivalled majesty of rivers,

to fight, the case is quite different. Their armies have no voice in the contest; they are not even allowed a vote, or to speak one word on the battle: and hence the two Kings or Emperors having no masters to consult: having no counsel but their own views to follow: they strip at once like two prize fighters, enter the ring like Sayers and Hibernians, and cover the earth with the man's gore, before the cause of the war or the disasters of the fight are ascertained either by themselves or their

In the Autumn of 1892 I found myself on board a packet bound from Dieppe to Havre. Dieppe, and, having in due time lost sight of the white cliffs of England, arrived safely on the coast of France. Dieppe like most sea-port towns looks well from the mast-head, its most prominent features being the barge-quays which command the town, the three or four antiquated churches with Gothic bell-towers, and the long line of battlements which constitute its celebrity. As we near the wharf confusion commences simultaneously on board and ashore. Some are bustling about with children, others with luggage, and as all rush to the gang-way, the down-trodden seize indiscriminately boxes for moustards, carpet bags &c. These myrmidons rummage everything and then resign us to the tender mercy of a mob of porten that

The intended reinforcements for the French garrison at Rome were contemplated with a view to counteract the movement of the Austrians towards the Mincio and the Po, as it was estimated that an aggression against Piedmont

Preparations in Siam.—Another steel-plated frigate, to be called the invincible, is to be launched at Tonkin. The Minister of Marine has given orders for laying down two more steel-plated frigates at L'Orient to be called the Heroine and the Subtilite.