## THE OREGON ARGUS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

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### Job Printing.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

### For the Argus. A Few Words to the Young Ladles of

BY A GIRL OF SIXTEEN. It is a truth which I presume no intelligent person will deny, that in order to secure to ourselves perfect happiness in life, we must strictly obey the laws of nature as revealed in the animate and inanimate creation that composes the universe, of which we ourselves form an important part. Happiness, in the order of Heaven's arrangement, flows only from conduct in harmony with the laws that ings. Disease and suffering, on the other hand, are the sure attendants of an infraction of the laws which a kind Providence has made exclusively for the happiness of those who are governed by them. Have you ever thought, gentle reader, whilst you may have been prostrated upon a bed disease, and very near the borders of the grave, and perhaps having your misery augmented by the remorse of a guilty conscience, bereft of those comforts as d consolations which are known only to the virtuous and good, that all this may have been the result of your own improper conduct, an inatten- agricultural interests of America will be calculate as the increase of the population of tion to the manitions of some positive law of your \$5,000,000,000. nature, either revealed in the volume of nature, or

of revelation ? If the observance of the laws of nature be of such great importance to our social well being, why tions it not plainly follow that we ought not only to avoid an infraction of them purselves, but that as social beings, we ought to use our influence in endeavoring to induce others, with whom we have intercourse, to sock their own happiness, by also treading in the paths of virtue and peace?

Young tadies of Oregon, permit one of your sex, and one who, I trust, realizes the importance of our mission into the world, to suggest to you that our posititon in society is one of more responsibility than many of us are perhaps aware of. We have an influence, if we choose to wield it, which may go very far in bringing about the social reforms for which so many of the good are now laboring.

How often have we been made to blush with shame at the moral degradation of many of the young gentlemen (?) with whom we are sometimes the habit of tampering with that destroyer of personal happiness and domestic bliss, which is retail-that age. In England and Wales, in three ed by the glass upon aimost every corner of our streets, and considered a lawful article of "merchandise" by too many of our tradesmen!

Now if we are possessed of pure intentions, and prize virtue, chastity and temperance as we should, we of course will use our influence upon those with whom we associate, to produce the same sentiments and feelings in them.

Some one has said that "Woman governs world." If this be true, (and I partly believe it) I fear that some of us are rather poor governesses. And let me tell you, sisters, that in our social intercourse with those of the other sex, unless we clearly indicate that we set a greater value upon intelligence and moral worth, than upon wealth, by making temperance and chastity among young gentlemen an indispensable to our favor, or even our society, we shall not only indicate a very morbid feeling upon the subject of purity ourselves, but we shall entirely fail of producing the influence upon those who seek our society, that we may and ought to exert. We, in the exercise of our sovereign right, ought to frown upon the habitual violation of those laws, the observance of which can alone secure peace of mind, personal happiness, and domes-

By such a course we shall not only have the satisfaction of witnessing the results of a salutary influence upon those with whom we associate, but I know of no patriot service more exalted those untold domestic miseries, that have dragged our legislative halls to produce and carry so many of our own sex into the gloomy shades of out, from an enlightened appreciation of the irretrievable wretchedness.

With these few suggestions for the present, FLORA J-Adieu!

Portland, Aug. 16, 1855.

' '-d one of FLORA'S If we have not violar "laws of nature" by publishing the above, we have certainly broken (or sadly bent) | oct every hill with the school-house and colone of our own rules, which precludes the lege; let the press, without intermission, publication of any thing that is not accompanied with the real name of the author .-As she informs us, however, in a private letter, that it is her "first effort at writing for the press," and that she has "no idea what conclusion" we may come to in regard to the merits of her production, we have concluded to insert it with the express understanding that her real name must accompany her next article. The sentiments con tained in her contribution are certainly very excellent, and we hope for the honor of Lower Mississippi, Portland that it is blessed with more than one FLORA J.

Better bend the neck than bruise the forehead.

# The Oregon Argus

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION.

VOL. 1.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

MO. 19.

SIT DOWN, SAD SOUL BY ALPRED TENNYSON. Sit down, sad soul, and count The moments flying ; Came-tell the sweet amount

That's lost by signing. How many smiles ? a score ? Then laugh, and count no more, For day is dying ! Lie down, sad soul, and sleep,

And no more measure The flight of Time, nor weep The loss of leisure ; But here, by this lone stream, Lie down with us and dream Of starry treasure!

We dream ; do thou the same, We love forever; We laugh, yet few we shame, The gentle, never; Stay, then till sorrow dies-Then hope and happy skice Are thine forever !

Progress of the United States.

An address on the "Progress of the Republic," was recently delivered before the Young Men's Association, of Washington govern us as moral, physical and intellectual be- City, by Mr. J. B. D. De Bow. We make a fertility and the diversity of its productions, few interesting extracts:

implements, &c.,—an average extent to ed, imagination itself is taxed in the attem each farm of 282 acres. What other countries to realize the magitude of its commerce. try in the world can show results like these! If four-fifths of the slaves of the South be some calculation which must become of ex-added, the amount of capital invested in the

The physical well-being of a people has much to do with their social advancement. In the United States fourteenth-fifteenths of great as between 1840 and 1850, deducting the free families have houses to themselves, whilst in Great Britain only six sevenths are so favored, or about half the proportion .-Comparing the different sections of the Union, it would appear that the Territories have most houses in proportion to the population; the South comes next; the South-west next; then New England; and last the North. The number of persons to a family is smallest in the Territories, next in New England, and largest in the North.

When we come to the education of the people, we find that 2,150,000 boys, and nearly 1,900,000 girls, are at schools and colleges-being about one-fifth of the free population. The proportion in England and Wales is 1 in 8; in Spain, 1 in 17; in Russia, in 77. The number of white persons over twenty years of age in the United years, half the persons who registered their marriages were incapable of reading and

writing. In comparing different sections of the Union with regard to education, we find that whilst in New England only one adult in about 375 can not read and write, in the Middle States, 2 in 100 can not; Southern States, 9 in 100 can not; South-western, 8; Northern, 5; North-western, 17-growing out of the great proportion of foreign born, -fourteen out of every hundred there be ing incapable of reading and writing, which is the same proportion of the foreign-born in New England. In the whole Union 1 in 25 can not read and write of the native born. and 1 in 12 of the foreign born.

These are gratifying results, and they should incite us to still further efforts in the cause of education. Shall a great and wealthy country pause to consider the difficulties or enumerate the cost of distributing light and instruction throughout all its extent, and to bring home to each embryo citizen-even the veriest offspring of beggary and want-the means of becoming a noble man in the only sense in which our institutions admit of nobility, and in which the might of intellect can make us all noble?we shall be likely to avoid plunging ourselves into than of that man who will come forward in subject in all its bearings, such educational movements as the exigencies of the country

demand. Let us diffuse knowledge throughout the entire length and breadth of this great country; multiply the means of information; send the school-master into every hovel; night and day, pour forth its steady streams of light; let the civilizing and Godlike influences of machinery uninterruptedly exopen boundless and great beyond all examle, beyond all compare, and countless ages ess its mission, and acknowledge its glori-

ous dominion. The area of the Western Valley has been

calculated as follows: Sq. miles. 200,000 Ohio Valley. . 180,000 Mississippi proper, 500,000 Missouri, 330,000

of the Union included, embraces Western of the Postmaster General, after they had been re-New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; turned as dead letters.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri; Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin; whose total population may be estimated at 10,000,000 or 12,000,000.— colors the describes in graphic From 1800 to 1810, the population of the Valley doubled. In half a century, its population has increased twenty fold-an average duplication every twelve years. The average density to the square mile is now but 10 to 12. If as densely populated as Great Britain, there is space enough in our interior empire for three hundred millions

of people.

Mr. Calhoun, in his great report on the Memphis Convention, (1848,) kindled with the magnificent theme which was presented before him—a population pressing upon the limits of the Rocky Mountains—a tonnage augmented thirty fold in thirty years—a trade already equaling the whole foreign exports and imports of the United States together-three hundred millions of dollars

and this but in the beginning, says: "Looking beyond, to a not very distant always compelled to retire. future, when this immense valley, containing within its limits one million two hundred thousand square miles, lying in its whole extent in the temperate zone, and occupying a position midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific Occans, unequaled in intersected in every direction by the mighty We have 113,000,000 acres of land in stream, including its tributaries, by which it is drained, and which supply a continuous about one sixth part of the area of the Republic. These are carved out into about miles, with a coast, including both banks, 1,448,090 farms, or distinct agricultural inof sickness, racked by the pain of some wasting terests, with \$3,500,000 invested in farming population, and its resources fully developed, imagination itself is taxed in the attempt

> After these tedious details, let us rise to the United States in the next hundred years? If its increase be as great as in the last sixty years, we shall have 407,000,000; if as foreigners that have come in and formed a part of the population, it would be 252,000-000; if it were no more than the increase of Delaware, which has increased the least of all the States, it would be 48,000,000. At a mean of this ratio, and that of the Union in sixty years, we shall have in 1900, 75,000,000, and in 1950, 125,000,000.— This calculation will no doubt be nearer the truth than any other.

A probable distribution of the population of the United States in 1950 would be, the Atlantic States, 30,000,000, the Mississippi Valley, 75,000,000, the Pacific coast 20,-

The Rights of Schoolmasters and Parents, A case of considerable interest was tried before Justice Ladd, of Cambridge, on Saturday. A citilearn her lessons, which had been imperfectly recited during school hours. The parent believing that the detention was illegal, went to the schoolhouse and demanded his child. This was after regular school hours. The master said that the

child should go as soon as she had recited her lesson. The parent attempted to enter the school room to take his child, but his entrance was resisted by the master, and the assault upon the master was the result. The Court ruled that the keeping of a child until the lessons of the day had been perfected, was legal; that the parent in attempting to enter the school room, in opposition to the will of the master, was in the wrong ; that a child placed at school by the parents, is under the control of the master, until regularly dismissed; and that a parent cannot withdraw the child from school during the day against the master's will, except through the intervention of an officer and the school comnittee. The defendant was fined \$30 and costs. \_Roston Traveller.

Foreigners Arming to Resist Law.

The Herald says that, in one of the French pa pers of New York city, there is a call for a meeting at the Red Republican rendezvous in Leonard street, which is part of a movement gotten up by -a "Foreign Brigade"-any attempt to execute stated that the Germans are organized for the same purpose, but hope they will take the advice of the Herald: "Let the Prohibitory Law alone. You will only hurt your own cause by being too hasty in its defence. A foreign armed mob, in the streets of New York, would be shot down like dogs in a very short space of time, and at exceedingly short notice. Let the French and Germans remember

The difference between rising every morforty years, amounts to 29200 hours, or three years, 121 days, and sixteen hours, which is eight hours a day for exactly nineteen years; so that rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life were added, wherein we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and dispatch of business.

Judge Hall, of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, at the present term sitting at Canandaigus, charged the Grand Jury, that there was but a single case - 1,210,000 where letters might be opened by any person in Its outline is 6,100 miles, and this portion the department, and that was under the direction

French and Russians on the night of the

During the whole of this time the enemy's and by the morning of yesterday, the 22d, they had entirely completed a new advanced trench, which, at a distance of only twenty pards, crossed at right angles the intended new French parallel, the further progress of which was by this maneuver completely hindred. The formation of this trench was instantly reported to Gen. Pelissier, who came and inspected it himself, when a close survey discovered that not only had the cross trench itself been completed, but that two flanking covering trenches, placed so as to completely enfilade the most advanced one, had likewise been thrown up, though apyards, crossed at right angles the intended had likewise been thrown up, though apparently they seemed incomplete and barely fit for service. The result of the reconnoissance of the whole position was that it was considered of such importance to the progress of the siege works of our allies and soon likely to become of such strength that not a moment was to be lost in capturing it at any cost. Yesterday evening, at 9 o'clock, was fixed upon for the attempt; 500 Chasseurs, 200 of the Imperial Guard, with about 1,200 Zouaves, were told off as the assaulting party, with a reserve of 2,500 men of the Guard and Zouaves. Every thing was arranged with the utmost secrecy, only the night, which was fine; clear, and calm, seemed slightly against the success of the attack, at least as a surprise.

The force quitted the French trenches in two strong columns, about two hundred yards apart. The plan of the attack was to tenable. The affair has cast rather a gloom enter the trench at its two angles, so as not over the French. No less than thirty-one only to secure the advanced trench itself, of their officers are said to be killed or woundbut to enfilade and command the flanking ed. It is said that if it costs 10,000 men, ways which led to it. Unfortunately the the place must be taken, and that another plan does not appear to have been well car- attempt will be made this evening. ried out. From ignorance of the ground, The assault was again made on the night which was still further disfigured by the of the 23d, with 9000 men, and was sucassociated! How many of them in Oregon, are in States who can not read and write is 1,053,- zen of Newton was complained of for an assault springing of the mines, one column went right mistook its way not come into action until some time after ant, with other scholars, after school hours, to the left column had been deeply in want of its assistance. The attacking party on the ieft proceeded some distance without seeing any indications of the advanced trench. A halt was called and doubts were expressed as to having deviated from their proper track. In the midst of the conversation which this led to, the Russians appeared to have completed their defensive preparations, and now from the trench on the left fired a tremendous volley into the French. At this attack the doubts of the latter were instantly solved, and, mistaking the flanking trench for the advanced trench, they commenced their attack on it, striving to close with the bayonet; but the natural difficulties of the ground with which our allies had to contend were almost unsurmountable. Broken masses of stones, pits, mounds, gabions and fascines cumbered the earth in all directions. Amidst these obstructions the French Guard and Zouaves got involved for a considerable time, exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy, which they were almost

entirely unable to return. Our allies fell in all directions, yet still gallantly pressing on they reached the breastwork. At this point a series of most desperate encounters took place. Four or various foreign societies to resist, by an armed force five times the French crossed the breastwork and got a strong footing in the trench, the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which goes into effect but the heavy file fire which, from under on next Tuesday evening week. We have already the cover of the different breastworks, the Russians were able to keep up, prevented their retaining their conquest. To add still their retaining their conquest. further to their disadvantages, the Russian batteries had now got their precise range and threw regular volleys of grape and shell into their ranks. Nevertheless, the assailants did not abandon the attack, but, despatching messengers for reinforcements, continued their onset with determined courage. Suddenly, in the midst of the melec, the column which had departed to the right, ning at six instead of eight o'clock, in the course of attracted by the firing, now returned, and joining with the reserve column of upwards of two thousand men, which had advanced to support the attack, poured in upon the advanced trench. Had this onset been made with the left column an hour or so sooner, there is no doubt it would have been completely successful, but as it was the continued fighting had thoroughly alarmed the enemy, and strong columns of their troops lined every part of the work.

Nevertheless, the attack was so impetuous that the French succeeded, after a close and bloody contest, in getting a footing in several parts of the trench, and then commenced a ferocity and bloodshed, been equaled during take heed of their company, - Shakspeare, ished by his master. fight for its possession such as has not, for

A Picture of War.

A correspondent of the London Herald, and stabbing, the French managed to clear writing from the camp before Sebastopol on the advanced trench of the enemy, and effect A few nights since, the French sprang two or three small mines, not only for the purpose of injuring the Flagstaff, but to aid in the formation of a new parallel, which was intended to take part of the battery in

fantry. tempted to carry them at the point of the bayonet; but these ebullitions of valor were of which shewed that they were intended of no avail against the strong works and daylight it would be utterly untenable. he put the end to his mouth, smoothed it.

The answer was returned that they were to gather their dead and wounded and retire. This they accordingly did at about four in the morning, after having maintained the same calm tone in which he had consanguinary and unequal contest for more versed with us: "Jack, put your work and the floor." than six hours, and lost, it is said, the awful number of 1,300 men, killed, wounded, and missing. The Russian loss must also have been most severe, but from the fact of their men fighting entirely under cover, it is not supposed to be as heavy as that of the French. The latter failed, not from want of courage or discipline, as one half of the courage and constancy displayed would have been sufficient to have captured any of the Russian batteries, but simply from mistaking the route and attacking the trench at a wrong point-where the work, if carried, was un-

cessful.

Intelligencer, in speaking of the conflicts of the nights of the 22d and 23d May, which resulted in the capture of the Russian advanced works, and referring to the anticipations in France and England of the fall of Sebastopol being near at hand, says:

"If this little episode in the siege, the stack of an incidental out-post, built in one night and requiring two to conquer, has cost a loss of life that the conquerors recoil from announcing, what may be expected from the recital of the grand poem, the storming of Sebastopol itself, in face of its twelve hundred pieces of artillery, its thirty thousand bayonets, its barricaded streets, and its system of internal defense, converting every house into a fort? Imagination sickens over the picture."

# Unensiness in France.

The interior condition of France is, according to the best accounts, by no means calm and tranquil. The ultra-republicans are watchful and impatient, and are ready to sieze the first opportunity for a change. The war, too, is affecting prices very unfavorably, and the necessaries of life are becoming thing known in former years So are vegetables extremely tidy in the small room. and fruit. The masses cannot realize the blessings an average the prices are 50 per cent. more than far he has failed to hit upon a remedy.

ence, has been spending a few days at Wilmington, startled by the report. He then went Del., with the Duponts, who were the early friends through sword-exercises with the same skill. of the General. In company with a few friends, he has visited all the places of interest in the vicinity; one of his earliest visits being to the scene of the battle at Chadd's Ford, in which his ancestor first shed his blood in our cause. The very spot upon which the General was standing when he was wounded, was pointed out by some of the old residents. Mr. Lafayette is about twenty-eight years of age, of fine countenance and engaging waiting, at which he design home, my well as any man servant. Going home, my He bears some resemblance to his grandfather, though a much bandsomer man.

or ignorant carriage is caught as men take from the pocket; and on being after ards diseases, one of another; therefore let men convicted of the theft, he was severely pun-

The Man-Monkey of Brazil. The Captain of the French schooner Ad. rienne, who last summer was stationed at Pernambuco, Brazil, gives us the following sketch of a tume monkey:

A short time ago, I dined at a Brazilian merchant's. The conversation turned upon the well-tutored chimpanzee of Mr. Van-

neck, a creole gentleman, whose slave had brought him the monkey, which he had caught in the woods. Every one praised the accomplished animal, giving accounts of its talents so wonderful, that I could not help expressing some incredulity. My host smiled, saying that I was not the first who would not believe in these results of animal education until he had seen it with his own a junction with the left column, which had eyes. He, therefore, proposed to me to maintained a footing in one of the covering call with him on Mr. Vanneck. I gladly trenches. From the latter point, however, consented, and on the following morning we they were compelled to retire. The two set out. The house of the creole lies on covering trenches remained in the hands of the road to Olinda, about an hour's ride was intended to take part of the battery in flank. The mines were perfectly successful—and on the night following this explosion, the French proceeded to construct this flank work. To the progress of the latter, however, the enemy offered the most determined resistance. On the night of the 21st, the French working parties, strongly supported, made an attempt to continue their parallel, but without success. Two or three times, in the course of the same night, the French repeated their efforts, but were always compelled to retire.

cover them from the fire of the enemy. In this they were unsuccessful. From every point of the Russian batteries commanding the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being the trench, a fire of artillery was poured upon them with such density and effect, that whole companies were swept away being It was a more slaughter of the French. elaiming: 'How wonderful!' for the man-"fatigues" never slackened for an instant, Twice driven to desparation by the cross-fire ner and processes of the animal were those from the trenches, they sallied out and at- of a practised tailor. He was sewing a

that it was a mere useless waste of life, as by sewing. Suddenly, his thread broke; and daylight it would be utterly untenable. he put the end to his mouth, smoothed it

aside, and sweep the floor. Jack burried to the adjoining room, and came back without delay, a broom in his paw, and swept and dusted like a clever housemaid. I could now perfectly make out his size, as he always walked upwright, not on his four hands. He was about three feet in height, but stooped a little. He was clad in linen pantaloons, a colored shirt, a jacket and a red neckhankerchief. At another hint from his master, Jack went and brought several glasses of lemonade on a tray. He first presented the tray to Madame Jasmin and her daughter, then to us, precisely like a well-bred footman. When had emptied my glass, he hastened to relieve me from it, putting it back on the tray. Mr. Vanneck took out his watch, and showed it to the monkey: it was just three. Jack went and brought a cup of broth to his master, who remarked that the monkey did not know the movements of the watch, but he knew exactly the position of the hands when they pointed to three, and kept it in mind that it was then his master required his luncheon. If the watch was shown to him at any other hour, he did not go to fetch the broth; while if three o'clock was past without the luncheon being called for, he got fidgety, and at last ran and brought it: in this case, he was always re-

warded with some sugar-plums. You have no notion, said Mr. Vanneck, how much time and trouble, and especially how much patience I have bestowed on the training of this animal. Confined to my chair, however, I continued my task methodically. Nothing was more difficult than to accustom Jack to his clothes; he used to take off his pantaloons again and again, until at last I had them sewed to his shirt. When he walks out with me, he wears a straw hat, but never without making fearful grimaces. He takes a bath every day, and is, on the whole, very cleanly.
"Jack," exclaimed Mr. Vanueck, pointing

to me, "this gentleman wants his handker-chief." The monkey drew it from my chief." The monkey drew it from my pocket and handed it to me.

"Now, show your room to my guests," continued his master; and Jack opened door, at which he stopped to let us pass, and extravagantly dear. Provisions are beyond anythen followed himself. Everything was was a bed with a mattress, a table, some of Leuis Napoleon's government under these cir- chairs, drawers, and various toys; a gun cumstances. Wine, too, one of the necessaries of hung on the wall. The bell was rung; life in France, is at two and threefold rates in con- Jack went and re-appeared with his master sequence of the disease in the vine. All over the wheeling in the chair. Meanwhile, I had country murmurs and complaints are heard. On taken the gun from the wall; Mr. Vanneck handed it to the monkey, who fetched the before the war. The Emperor is alarmed at this powder-flask and the shot bag, and in the before the war. The Emperor is marmed at this condition of affairs, and is doing his best, but thus far he has failed to hit upon a remedy.

Whole process of loading acquitted himself like a rifleman. I had already seen so much that was astonishing, that I hardly felt sur-Edmund Lafayette, grandson of the Mar-prised at this feat. Jack now placed him-uis de Lafayette, so distinguished as the brave self at the open window, took aim, and disand generous champion of American Independ- charged the gun without being in the least

It would be too long to jot down all Mr. Vanneck told us about his method of education and training; the above facts, witnessed by myself, bear sufficient evidence of the abilities of the animal, and its master's talent for tuition. We stayed till supper, to which there came some more ladies and gentlemen. Jack again exhibited his eleverness in waiting, at which he acquitted himself as companion missed a small box of sweets, out of which he had regaled the monkey with almonds. Jack had managed to steal