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KENT NEWS.

Agriculture, Literature, Politics and General News.

Frustra laborat, qui omnibus placere studet:—"He labours vainly, who endeavours to please every one."

VOL. 6. CHESTER TOWN, MD. JUNE 28, 1845. NO. 9.

Personal Discharge.

KENT COUNTY, SCT.

On the application of Samuel B. Wheat, of Kent county, by petition in writing to me, William F. Smith, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, stating that he was in confinement for debts which he was unable to pay, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State; a schedule of his property, estate and effects, and a list of his Creditors and Debtors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Samuel B. Wheat, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the State of Maryland, and I having appointed Veazey Sutton, a Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Samuel B. Wheat, and the said Trustee having given bond with security approved by me for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee being in possession of all the property, estate and effect of the said Insolvent Debtor, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors, I, Wm. F. Smith, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, do hereby grant a personal discharge to the said Samuel B. Wheat, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Wednesday in the next September, Term of Kent county Court for the said Samuel B. Wheat, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded by any of his creditors, and do also appoint and fix the first Wednesday in the next September Term of the said Court, for the final hearing of the said application, and do also order that the said Samuel B. Wheat, by causing a copy of this Notice and Order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland, once a week for three successive months before the first Wednesday in the next September Term of Kent county Court, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Kent county Court, on the first Wednesday in the next September Term of said Court to shew cause if any they have why the said Samuel B. Wheat, should not have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws as prayed.

WILLIAM F. SMYTH.

True copy; Test,

JOS. N. GORDON, cl'k.

June 7, 1845. 3m

Personal Discharge.

Kent County, Sct.

On the application of John W. Grant, of Kent county, by petition in writing to me William F. Smyth, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, stating that he was in confinement for debts which he was unable to pay, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, a schedule of his property, estate and effects, and a list of his creditors and debtors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Grant, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the State of Maryland, and I having appointed James U. Coleman, a Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Grant, and the said Trustee having given bond with security approved by me for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee being in possession of all the property, estate and effects of the said Insolvent Debtor, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors, I William F. Smyth, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, do hereby grant a personal discharge to the said John W. Grant, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Wednesday in the next September Term of Kent county Court for the appearance of the said John W. Grant, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded by any of his creditors, and do also appoint and fix the first Wednesday in the next September term of the said Court, for the final hearing of the said application, and do also order that the said John W. Grant, by causing a copy of this notice and order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland, once a week for three successive months before the first Wednesday in the next September term of Kent county Court, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Kent county Court, on the first Wednesday in the next September term of said Court, to shew cause if any they have why the said John W. Grant, should not have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws as prayed.

WILLIAM F. SMYTH.

True copy; Test,

JOS. N. GORDON, c'lk.

June 7, 1845. 3m

Personal Discharge.

Kent County, Sct.

On the application of John D. Ashley, of Kent county, by petition in writing to me, William F. Smyth, one of the Justices' of the Orphans' Court, stating that he was in confinement for debts which he was unable to pay, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State, a schedule of his property estate and effects, and a list of his creditors and debtors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John D. Ashley, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the State of Maryland, and I having appointed James U. Coleman a Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John D. Ashley, and the said Trustee having given bond with security approved by me for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said Trustee being in possession of all the property, estate and effects of the said insolvent debtor, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted) for the benefit of his creditors, I William F. Smyth, Justice of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, do hereby grant a personal discharge to the said John D. Ashley, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Wednesday in the next September term of Kent county Court for the appearance of the said John D. Ashley to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded by any of his creditors, and do also appoint and fix the first Wednesday, in the next September term of the said Court, for the final hearing of the said application, and do also order that the said John D. Ashley, by causing a copy of this notice and order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed on the Eastern Shore of the State of Maryland, once a week for three successive months, before the first Wednesday in the next September term of Kent county Court, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Kent county Court, on the first Wednesday in the next September term of said Court to shew cause if any they have why the said John D. Ashley, should not have the benefit of the Insolvent Laws as prayed.

WILLIAM F. SMYTH.

True copy; Test,

JOS. N. GORDON, cl'k.

June 7, 1845. 3m

Clocks Cleaned and Repaired.

The subscriber is thankful for past favors and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction. His object is to do their work in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

L. GRISWOLD.

Those wishing their Clocks repaired can have it immediately attended to by leaving their names at the following places, viz:

Chester Town—Capt. Strandberg.
Urie Ville—Charles T. Lusby.
Chesterville—T. H. Boyer, F. Foreman, L. S. Vansant.
Millington—John McDaniel, Reese J. Bell.
Massey's X Roads—Charles R. Hacket.
Head of Sassafras—Benedict T. Nowland.
Georgetown X Roads—James T. Dunbar, E. E. Miller, T. E. Gooding.
Hepbrontown—John Wilson.
Still Pond X Roads—Daniel Haines, Jr.
Worton Heights—Benj. Geers.
Belle Air—Thomas Bordley.
Quaker Neck—Mr. Gregory.
Rock Hall—Dr. Brevett, Henry Blackiston.

The subscriber is an authorised agent of Mr. F. Munson for the sale of the Patent Endless Bee Hives, in Kent and Cecil counties. L. G.

May 17, 1845.

Notice.

The subscribers have returned from the city with a fresh assortment of

BOOTS AND

SHOES,

which they offer to the public, on the most liberal and accommodating terms. Their stock consists of ladies best black and coloured Gaiters, from 62½ to 1 50; do. black morocco Springs and Turnrounds, from 50 to 1 00; children's and misses Gaiter; do. black morocco Slippers; do. brons, black morocco and leather Boots of the very best quality; gentlemen's black Gaiters, very cheap; do. long Boots, from 2 25 to 2 50, youths lace Boots very low; men's do. from 75 to 1 25.

Also a general assortment of home made work on hand which they intend to sell on moderate terms; and a superior stock of leather which they are prepared to manufacture into *BOOTS and SHOES*, at the shortest notice and as low as can be made in this State.

J. W. PRICHARD & CO.

Chester Town, May 10, 1845.

For Chester Town, via Corsica Landing.

The Steam Boat

MARYLAND.

CAPT. TAYLOR, leaves Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, touches at Corsica going and returning, and Chester Town, at 12 o'clock, for Baltimore.

Passage, $1 00

May 17, 1845.

MARYLAND, KENT COUNTY TO WIT:

I hereby certify that Edward Ringgold, this day gave information to me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace in and for Kent county aforesaid, that he had taken up as astray trespassing on his enclosures a small red horned cow, supposed to be about 6 years old, marked on the left ear by a crop off the end of the ear, with one bit taken out of the upper side and three bits taken out of the lower side of the ear and with a crop taken from the end of the right ear, and with a slit in the end of the same ear.

Given under my hand and seal this twelfth day of June eighteen hundred and forty five.

WM. S. LASSELL, {SEAL.}

NOTICE.

The owner of the above described cow is hereby warned to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

EDW'D RINGGOLD.

June 12, 1845.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE, POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS

Terms:

$2.50, payable at the end of the first six months.

☞For Prospectus, see fourth page.

POETRY.

THE MAIDEN AND THE LOOKING GLASS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINRICH DOERING.

MAIDEN.

Hateful Mirror! prithee say,
Why torment me every-day?
Why to shatter thee provoke me!
Spiteful thing! I here invoke thee:
Why detect each summer stain?
Ever glad to give me pain?
Every spot malicious show,
Though unseen by any beau?

MIRROR.

Maiden! wherefore thus complaining?
'Tis unjust. I love not paining
Thee nor any other beauty;
To each and all I do my duty,
To praise or blame I'm always ready—
Fearless—faithful—honest—steady:
To tell the truth to every creature,
Is part of my transparent nature.

MAIDEN.

Hence! I hate thee! get away!
More unsufferable each day
Thine unfeeling bluntness grows,
Blemishing each charm that glows
O'er a form—a face so fair,
All my lovers say and swear,
Angels in their forms divine,
Scarce in brighter beauty shine!

MIRROR.

Maiden! maiden! blustering youth,
Hectoring over sense and truth,
Who such shameless flatteries lavish
Would thy sober senses ravish!
Coming years each grace will banish
And these false ones all shall vanish;
Say—shall thy true friend be broken?
Be it so—the words are spoken.
I am ready for the worst.
Strike!—but thou must promise first,
Heartless fops that fawn and flatter,
With indignant scorn to scatter
From thy presence, like a haze
Of stinging gnats in summer days:
Trust me, then, thy woman's heart
From thy true friend will not part.
Anger for a time controls
Vanity's misguided souls.
Thou'rt all too noble, and too pure,
Long such thraldoms to endure.
Nor would't thou break this heart of mine:
Thou wilt but firmer intertwine
Our bonds of love;—since now thou'rt 'ware
Of vanity's perfidious snare.

London, Feb. 1845. E. L.

From the Lowell Offering.

"They that seek Me early shall find Me."

Cast aside those gems which shine
On thy snow-white neck and brow,
Take the pearl of greatest price,
For thy guide and portion now.

Thou hast tried the world, and found
Vanity engraven there;
Death has crushed thy fairest hopes,
And deceit has laid its snare.

Thou hast tried the FRIENDS of earth,
And hast found them faithless too;
Turn then to the FRIEND above,
Who is ever just and true.

When affliction's stormy hour
Comes to break the bruised reed,
HE will show His glorious power,
He will prove a friend indeed.

Casting all thy care on HIM,
He will care for thee and thine;
Then in brighter worlds above
Thou with him shalt ever shine.

There to tune the song of praise
Through unceasing years of time;
HOLIER pleasures be enjoyed,
PURER happiness be thine.

Brighter gems shall deck thee than
Than India's wealth hath ever told;
Thy hand shall strike a heavenly lyre,
Thy brow shall wear a crown of gold.

MELANIE.

CHOOSING A WIFE.

Young man, a word in your ear. When you choose a wife, don't be fascinated with a dashing creature, fond of society, vain, artificial, and showy in dress. You do not want a doll or a coquette for a partner.—Choose rather one of those retiring, modest sensible girls, who have learned to deny themselves, and possess some decided character; but, above all, seek for a good disposition. A popular writer well observes, that no trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition. It is a sunshine feeling upon his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family. Where it is found in the wife and mother, you may observe kindness and love predominating over the bad feelings of a natural heart. Smiles, kind words and looks characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold, it captivates more than beauty, and to the close of life retains all its freshness and power.

TREATMENT OF BITES FROM DOGS.—The first measures to be taken are to press the wound strongly, to force out the poison, to cauterize it, or at least wash it well with alcaline water, and afterwards, without loss of time, to call in the aid of a medical man. This is a new regulation of the Paris police, but it certainly savors of a wise discretion and fore thought.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In Congress, at Philadelphia, July 4th, 1776.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism; it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses, repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troods among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation; and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

THE WONDERFUL MOUND.

The great mound at Grave Creek, twelve miles below Wheeling, is described in a letter from Professor Locke to the Cincinnati Gazette. It was thoroughly opened several years since, and a great quantity of curious relics were discovered. Its entire height was about sixty feet. The most extraordinary discovery was that of a small stone inscribed with characters, decided by the Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen to be Runic. The works originally prepared to facilitate access to the mound are quite decayed, and the mound itself is threatened with destruction. On entering the gallery which has been built, Professor L. says he came to where the earth suppors itself, exhibiting a naked and perfect section of the earth work, showing that the natural surface of the original soil on which the mound was built, was slightly raised.—Professor L. states, as the most interesting observation made, that the section above this line of soil shows the separate loads of earth as they had been successively carried up and poured down by the mound builders of old, in a kind of mottled marbling.

INSTANTANEOUS BEER.

The American House-wife gives the following receipt for a temperance beverage:

Put a pint and a half of water, four tea spoonsful of ginger, a table spoonful of lemon juice—sweeten it to the taste with syrup or white sugar, and turn it into a junk bottle—Have ready a cork to fit the bottle, a string or wire to tie it down, and a mallet to drive down the cork. Then put into the bottle a heaping teaspoonful of the super carbonate of soda, cork it immediately, tie it down, then shake the whole up well, cut the string and the cork will fly out. Turn it out and drink immediately.

It is said that Washington Irvin has expressed an earnest desire to be relieved from his foreign mission and to return to his homestead on the Hudson.

From Cist's Cincinnati Advertiser.

FANCY NAMES.

I have compiled the *flash* or *fancy* names of the States, or rather of the inhabitants of our respective State sovereignties, known as the United States of America. I believe it to be the only *complete* list ever published: The inhabitants of

Maine, are called	Foxes,
New Hampshire,	Granite Boys,
Massachusetts,	Bay Staters,
Vermont,	Green mountain Boys,
Rhode Island,	Gun Flints,
Connecticut,	Wooden Nutmegs,
New York,	Knickerbockers,
New Jersey,	Clam Catchers,
Pennsylvania,	Leatherheads,
Delaware,	Muskrats,
Maryland,	Crow-thumpers,
Virginia,	Beagles,
North Carolina,	Tar boilers,
South Carolina,	Weasels,
Georgia,	Buzzards,
Louisiana,	Cre-*owls*,
Alabama,	Lizards,
Kentucky,	Corn crackers,
Tennessee,	Cotton manies,
Ohio,	Buckeyes,
Indiana,	Hoosiers,
Illinois,	Suckers,
Missouri,	Pewks,
Mississippi,	Tadpoles,
Arkansas,	Gophers,
Michigan,	Wolverines,
Florida,	Fly-up-the Creeks,
Wisconsin,	Badgers,
Iowa,	Hawkeyes,
N. W. Territory,	Prairie Dogs,
Oregon,	Hard Cases.

Cents or Coppers are generally known in the West as, "Cincinnati Bullion."

With all their long essays about Water Works, the Boston editors occasionally introduce a good thing. For example, the Courier gives the examination of a candidate for Water Commissioner, from which we extract a few questions and answers:

Q. How many straddling-bugs to the bucketfull does the water of Lond Pond contain?

A. Just enough to make it a lively drink.

Q. What do you think of the tadpoles in Mother Brook?

A. That they may turn to croakers in time.

Q. What animalculæ are to be discovered in the water of the Boston wells?

A. Chiefly dead cats.

Q. Are they numerous?

A. Almost as numerous as the pamphlets on the water question.

Q. What proportion of cat would a chemical analysis of the Boston water exhibit?

A. I cannot say; but it is estimated that their united tails would reach the length of the proposed aqueduct.

Q. What is your definition of "hard drinking?"

A. Sitting on a rock and swallowing cold water.

Q. What corporation bids fairest to bring a certain and constant supply of water into the city.

A. The corporation of milkmen.

The Pope of Rome is not the only person who makes war against Odd Fellows. Six of that fraternity have been excommunicated by the Baptist Church in Unionville, Washington co. on account of the supposed inconsistency of the tenets of their order with a religious profession.

VARIETY.

"John, what is the past of *see?*" "Seen sir." "No, it is saw—remember that."—"Yes sir. Then if a sea-fish swims by me, it becomes a saw fish when it is past, and cannot be seen."

Calculatetobeblownskyhighifyoufingerthe typeinaprintingofficeortouchanythinglyingon theeditor'ssanctum.

A tailor in London announces "mourning to any extent, at five minutes notice." Any love sick young maiden, therefore, we presume, by visiting Mr. Moses' establishment could be furnished with a good cry without waiting for a supply of tears from nature.

An Irish clerk was seen supporting himself by the iron railing of Lincoln's inn fields, and a passer by observing that he was in liquor, advised him to go home; when he answered, "Ah now, be aisy, I live in the square; isn't it going, round and round, and when I see my own door come up, wont I pop in it in a jiffy?"

"My friend has a great respect for the truth," said a baronet one day to a gentleman. "So I perceive," was the reply, "for he always keeps at a most respectful distance from it."

The forward young lady of sixteen who will meet a lover more than half way is not much to my taste. I would go a mile or two out of my way rather than meet her.—But that blue eyed girl with bright hair, who at nineteen feels herself too young to listen to a lover's vows, is—is what? No matter what—but she is not for you sir, if I can prevent it.

The following excellent advice was given by a Minister to his sons:—

"Guide the plough and wield the hoe,
Learn ye how to reap and mow,
Affluence, health and peace of mind,
All who sagely seek shall find."

"Is he very tame?" asked a printer of a countryman who had a pet squirrel he wished to sell. "Certainly he is. Look how he sets on my arm." "But will he set type?" "To be sure he will; why, bless your soul, *he'll set any where.*"

Stop dar, Sam, I wants to ax you a conundadrum.

Well darkey, spout de subject through you.

Wy am the letter Q like your shiny nose?

Cause—cause—why nigger dar's no comparisent.

Cause U (you) follow it.

The darkey's right!