

From the Raleigh Register.  
THE ACCEPTANCE.

We submit the Correspondence between the Committee of the late Whig Convention, and Mr. MOREHEAD, on the subject of his nomination by that body for Governor. It will be a source of unmingled satisfaction to the Whigs of North-Carolina, that he has accepted the nomination tendered him, and, in a spirit, that promises the most auspicious results. We therefore unfurl the banner to the breeze. We place Mr. MOREHEAD'S name at the head of our paper, gratified that such a nomination has made our duty, and that of every other conductor of a Whig Press, not only agreeable, but exceedingly easy. Though pressed for time, we must be permitted to allude to the characteristic boldness and manliness of his communication. It is so plain, that he who runs may read. No shuffling, no trimming, no ambiguous sentences, but in the spirit of a true Whig, he calls things by their right names, regardless of consequences personal to himself. Next to a holy cause, the chief essential to success is to have a gallant leader. In our Candidate, we have such, and we go forth to battle confident of victory—not a confidence springing from any false estimate, either of the prowess of the enemy, or of our own numerical force, but a confidence based upon the thorough belief, that the people wish to do right, and will do right, if properly enlightened. But to the Correspondence.

Raleigh, November 13th, 1839.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq.:

Sir: The undersigned, as the authorized organ of a Convention of Delegates of the Whig party, assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 12th inst., have the pleasure of announcing to you, that you have been unanimously selected by that body, as the Candidate of the Whig party for Governor of the State, at the ensuing election.

In thus communicating to you the decision of the Convention, the undersigned will add the hope, that it may suit both your inclination and convenience, to accept the nomination, and thereby give the fullest assurance of your hearty co-operation in the great struggle for correct principles, which the Whigs are now endeavoring to maintain—on the success of which, sooner or later, they verily believe depends the existence of all those inestimable institutions which have been reared by the wisdom of our forefathers, and consecrated by their blood.

You will be pleased to make known your determination, by replying to this note at your earliest convenience.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,  
J. P. CALDWELL,  
JOHN HINTON,  
WM. L. LONG,  
S. F. PATTERSON,  
JAMES WEBB.

Greensboro', 25th November, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 13th instant has been duly received, announcing to me that the Convention of Delegates of the Whig party, assembled in the city of Raleigh on the 12th inst., had, unanimously, selected me as the Candidate of the Whig party for Governor of the State, at the ensuing election.

This flattering testimonial of respect, emanating from so respectable a source as that Convention, does not fail to impress me with a lively sense of the honor done me by that body; and, if there were no other reasons to justify my course, the respect I have for the wise heads, the pure hearts, and the well established Republican principles of those who composed that Convention, would make me hesitate long before I would gainsay their wishes.

But I know I shall be pardoned by that Convention, when I say that considerations, higher than those already suggested, combine in making up the decision to which I have come.

I view that Convention as emanating directly from the people, and as reflecting their wishes and their will. They have found themselves grossly deceived by those in whom they heretofore placed confidence. They were promised every thing, every thing, that the simplicity, purity, honesty and economy of our Republican institutions could require.—Instead of finding these pledges fairly redeemed, they have witnessed with mortification and regret, the Federal Executive, repeatedly endeavoring to fix upon them the complicated machinery of his Sub-Treasury; and that, too, after they have repudiated his notions and rejected his scheme. From manifestations in the Presidential Tour, we may expect the wishes of the people to be set at defiance, and another attempt made to force this scheme upon them.

If this attempt is again made, the issue will be fairly made up between the President and the People—to say whether HE or THEY shall govern.

On the one hand we shall behold the President and his official myrmidons, greedy for the onset, with their banners unfurled, bearing the insulting inscription—"To the Victors belong the Spoils"—On the other, we shall see the People—FREEMEN—the sons of the Whigs of the Revolution, who knew as "Victors," and who offered no "Spoils," but the have committed upon invading legions.

If the same spirit now burn in the bosom of the sons, that animated the sires, the issue can not be doubtful. The star spangled banner will be thrown to the breeze, and the glorious motto—"E pluribus unum"—shall float again in triumph; and the notions of power and corruption will vanish before the blazing indignation of an injured people, like the morning mists before a glorious sun.

The People were promised by the last Administration, in the foot steps of which the present was to tread, the cleansing of the " Augean stable," and the same purity that characterized the pure days of the Republic. In the days of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, qualifications for office were honesty and integrity—"Is he honest?" "Is he capable?"—and Office-holders were strictly enjoined from being election political partisans, and from interfering in elections. In the present day, behold the melancholy contrast! The qualifications now are, if we judge by the result, questionable dishonesty, after ineptly to discharge the duties of the office, but extraordinary capacity to serve "the Party;" entire unwillingness to pay the people their money, but great readiness to pay the levies made upon salaries and imbecillities for the support of "the Party."

Posterity will certainly do the present Administration the justice to say, that no private one has manifested more signal ability in the selection of its officers for the purposes of the office, than the present has manifested in the selection of its Officers for the purposes of the party: And if there be any doubt upon this question, reference to the extraordinary abstractions from the Treasury, and

to the nuisances committed in most civil communities by official political partisans, will certainly remove that doubt.

The People were promised honesty and strict accountability from the Officers of the Government; and by way of assurance, one TOULSIE WATKINS, a Defaulter of some \$4,000 under the Administration of Mr. ADAMS, was ferreted out, hunted down, caught and incarcerated; and the people well hoped, that all other public swindlers would be dealt with in like manner.

They have been told again and again, "by Authority," that "all was well"—that the Government was greatly blessed in the ability and faithfulness of its Public Officers; but recent investigations have brought to light, corruption, dishonesty, and official dereliction, that are truly startling and alarming.—And the people, to their sorrow, have learned that a falsehood "by Authority," is more pernicious to their interests, than a falsehood "without Authority."—And they verily believe, if they shall ever be so fortunate as to have another Administration, that will bring defaulters to justice, all the Penitentiaries attached to the Sub Treasury Bill will not hold the TOULSIES that will then be discovered.

Economy is a word that seems to have been stricken from the nomenclature of the present Administration. It has become a bye word and a jest. The Expenditures of the Government, increased from thirteen to thirty odd millions, shows what the party in power mean by the word. An empty Treasury and a bankrupt Government tell the people, how grossly they have been deceived.

The people are at length awakened from their lethargy and security, and aroused to their danger. They no longer regard glossy Messages and partisan demagogues. They have determined to think and act for themselves. They are moving in their primary Assemblies. They are determined, by united action, to put an end to that misrule, which has bankrupted the Government, corrupted its Officers, and brought universal distress upon every class of the community, except embuzzling Office-holders.

Your Convention was the offspring of that determination; and no person can unite with the people, more heartily than I do, "in the great struggle for correct principles, which the Whigs are now endeavoring to maintain." No period of my life, could this call have been made with more inexpressible joy to myself, than the present; but as it is the wish of the people that I shall be their Candidate, I accept the nomination. And, for this expression of their kind consideration, I pledge them what every ability and zeal I possess, in the noble cause to which we have embarked.

Before closing this communication, I desire to submit a few remarks in relation to two subjects in which North-Carolina has much at stake. I allude to the Public Lands, and to the subject of Abolition.

North Carolina ceded to the United States a large Territory. She is equally interested, with the other States, in all the Public Lands. Her interest in these Lands is worth millions upon millions; and, if she could receive her share of the proceeds of those Lands, every poor child of the State could be educated, and every work of Internal Improvement successfully prosecuted. The President has left us nothing to hope from that quarter, and it remains for the people to say, whether his will shall govern them, or their will shall make him cease to govern—whether HE shall be sovereign, or THEY shall be sovereign. As a North Carolinian, I will never surrender this ample patrimony of our Old State.

On the subject of our domestic institution of Slavery, I should suppose there could be but one opinion in the South, among men who have capacity to think. The emancipation of our slaves among us would lead to consequences too direful for contemplation. And no man will meet with more uncompromising hostility, than I will, the very first fanatical or unconstitutional aggression made upon this institution, guaranteed to us by our Federal Compact.

The People's attention should be drawn to the fact, that some rickety understandings, and hypocritical politicians, are continually conjuring up the awful charge of a union between the Abolitionists and the Whigs—not because they have such apprehension, but to prevent the discovery of an actual union and co-operation of the Abolitionists with the present Administration, ever since they received that withering rebuke at the hands of Mr. CLAY.

For well or for woe, my destiny is fixed in North Carolina—my prospects for future prosperity are attached to her soil—and whatever I now have or ever expect to have, will be protected by her institutions.

For your kind expressions of regard towards me, accept, gentlemen, individually my sincere thanks, and for the distinguished honor done me by your Convention, accept collectively, and in their behalf, the profound acknowledgements of your most obedient servant,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.  
To Messrs J. P. CALDWELL, JOHN HINTON,  
WM. L. LONG, S. F. PATTERSON, JAMES WEBB, Committee.

The New York Courier and Enquirer thus speaks of the effect of the News by the British Queen:—

SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 24.

The anxiously expected arrival of the British Queen, has brought us nothing very important, either in regard to the financial or commercial position of affairs in Europe. Intelligence of the suspension in cities south of us, had not been received, and we must wait the arrival of the Liverpool on the 14th inst.—to know the effect of that event. We do not anticipate any thing very serious from it. Some consternation in those quarters most interested, it will probably produce, but it will be but temporary. In any event, had happen what may, we do not believe it can cause further distress here. We have gone through the ordeal, and our internal resources, whatever they may be the fate of other countries, must now gradually bring about better times amongst us.

It is the misfortune of two short crops of Grain in England, a calamity increased by a deficiency in the harvest of neighboring countries, is the great cause of the embarrassment; there. It is idle in the extreme to attribute them to defects in the monetary system, or to abuses which have prevailed under it. No country or system can be expected to stand unharmed, a shock so unexpected, or so violent, as that produced by a deficiency in the first necessary of life,—beyond all comparison, the most material product of her labour and capital—and particularly a country so swarming with people as the British Empire, the history and the opinion of her statesmen and ablest political economists bear testimony to this: It causes an extraordinary and con-

stant drain on her resources, already absorbed by the ordinary course of trade, which must be met at every sacrifice. We regret to perceive at such a time as this, a want of harmony among the moneyed institutions of the country, which, when all ought to put their shoulders to the wheel, must be productive of additional distress and deprive her of the expedients, in which relief might be found.

The position of the agency of the Bank of the United States in London will be found accurately described in our London correspondence. Whether Mr. Jaudon succeeded or not, in finally obtaining the loan contemplated in Amsterdam, it is believed by those well informed on the subject, that he possesses resources sufficient to meet all his engagements. It is evident from the authority required from the Dutch Government; that the object in view is to submit proposals for the loan to the public, through the agency of Messrs Hope—as were a sale of stocks or bonds the object, this authority would not be requisite—and the completion of the loan will therefore probably depend on the time at which the account of the suspension of the Bank is received there. If the loan be not completed before intelligence of this event is received, it cannot afterwards be supposed that it will be taken up.

We learn that a full statement of the affairs of the Bank in this town, and we are assured, on good authority, that making every allowance for bad debts, and estimating its State Stocks at their nominal value, but stocks of incorporated companies, hypothecated to the institution, at their actual value, it exhibits a surplus of assets, over all its liabilities, of five million of dollars.

Considerable business in stocks was done at the first Board on Saturday; at the second, little business was transacted and at neither was there any material alteration in rates. We have no change to advise either in Domestic Exchanges or uncurrent money. Yesterday in fact every thing was waiting the arrival of the British Queen.

The Canal was closed by the frost on Friday night and we learn that near six hundred boats laden with produce for this city were locked up in the ice. It is probable—and much to be desired—that the present milder temperature and rain will reopen the navigation.



WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1839.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATE

FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

MR. MOREHEAD'S LETTER.

It will be seen from our columns to-day, that Mr. Morehead, has in a plain straight forward and manly style, consented to let his name be used in the canvass for Governor, next Summer. Now let the Loco Focos bring out their Richard, and then to the battle. We enter with confidence into the contest, and nail our colors to the mast head.

THE TARIFF.

We have seen in several of the Loco Foco journals, and particularly the Western Carolinian, intimations that the Whigs in Congress intend making an effort in this session, to increase the Tariff. Now, this is the very "extravagance of foolishness." No one at all acquainted with the state of politics, believes that any portion of the Whig party have any purpose of disturbing the Compromise. If any such wicked attempt is made, it will come from the father of Nullification, and his satellites: These are the men who delight in stirring up the embers of strife between sectional interests. They tried it on the tariff question; they have tried it on Abolition, and not having gained much of the spoils by their agitation, they have changed their allies, and threaten to try the tariff again; although the faith of all parties is considered pledged to abide by the Compromise. We repeat it, we have no idea, that the Whigs ever mean to attempt raising the tariff. For the Whigs of North Carolina we can speak with assurance: they are decidedly hostile to agitating that inflammatory question, and will go against it in a body. For ourselves, we never were, nor ever will be in favor of a tariff, for the protection of manufactures.

Who is Mr. Thompson, the Editor of the Lincoln Republican? We have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with him; nor have we of his character or history, more than we have been able to gather from his paper. From it, however, we have pictured in our imagination its Editor: We judge him to be from a more northern latitude than North Carolina. We think he must be a "Northern man with Southern principles;" and that he is not entirely master of his EARLY PREDILECTIONS. He certainly deserves the serious attention of his party, for we are witness to his unparalleled zeal to its service.

LOUD FOCO NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

The Honorable Editor of the Loco-Foco paper in this Town, among his other reminiscences to the 10th Congressional District, in his second article signed "An Old Republican," has nominated Judge Romulus Saunders as the Loco Foco candidate for Governor; and he gives among other reasons for it, that "he has always been a republican and holds the faith yet." Well, if Judge Saunders has always been a Republican, what has Mr. "Old Republican" Fisher been? for they have not been together. Judge Saunders was for Mr. Crawford and went into the Congressional Campaign that gave so much offence to the nation. Mr. Fisher was then for Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson, and went into a "meeting" to have them, "or one or the other" nominated. It was not understood at that day that the Republicanism of Mr. Calhoun and that of Mr. Crawford was one and the same thing. Judge Saunders was warmly and openly in favor of General Jackson's Proclamation and the force Bill: in favor of removing the deposits—in favor of expunging: in favor of Jackson's Protest and vetoes, and finally in favor of ratifying his nomination of Mr. Van Buren as his successor. It is of no use for us to say to our readers, how Mr. Fisher was on all these points. Will he and his party now say, that they who went for the "bloody bill" and the law "to shoot women and children" were the true Republicans? Will they now say that the political maxim of rewarding friends, and punishing enemies by means of official patronage, is Republican. Verily, Mr. Old Republican, we give you joy of your Republicanism.

But to the modesty of this nomination. It was a monstrous encroachment on the rights of the people for Delegates to go from a large number of the citizens of the State and nominate a Whig candidate for Governor: but for Mr. "Old Republican" Charles Fisher, to nominate Mr. Old Republican Romulus M. Saunders for the same office, is all fair and square. How ridiculous is such trash! How insulting to the understandings of a free and self-governing people!

We have only remarked upon Judge Saunders, Republicanism in contrast with his GRAND NOMINATOR. When we know how far this modest designation shall be adopted by the party, we will make a closer examination of his qualifications. Until then, we do not feel justified in lifting the veil from the face of the prophet. All we have to say, is we are willing for them to run Judge Saunders if they dare.

NO GO!

We learn from that pink of Democracy, the Lincoln Republican, that a Democratic meeting was advertised to be held in Lincolnton, on 30th ultimo, but it rained a little, and the Democrats didn't come.

"And they didn't  
And they wouldn't  
And they couldn't  
Come at all."

We learn that one old country gentleman with something of a white head and a round belly, brought up his two daughters with some "dunkies" to sell, and he promised to show the females a "Temocratic Convention," but the "convention" was a sickly affair; so they called it over again, but the old man swore that his calls should never come to another such a show. He said that "General Edney's muster was worth a thousand of it, and if that was de way de Democrats went on, de General was de man for his money."

But as the people didn't come and make a nomination, the Lincoln Republican, for fear, perhaps, that they might be without a Candidate altogether, takes up the cue of its brother Republican of Rowan, and nominates Judge Romulus M. Saunders. Well, this reminds us of a joke we once heard of some of these same Democrats of Lincoln: A goodly number of them had assembled at the Courthouse to see a bang trollick, but before the hour arrived a pardon came from the Governor, and the prisoner was discharged. Some fellows, bent on fun, swore they would have a frolic any how; so they hung a dog. Just so with the Republican: if they could not have a regular nomination, they must have a sort of a dog nomination.

Instructing Resolutions to Messrs. White & Foster, have passed the Tennessee Legislature. Mr. Foster resigned. A new election took place to fill the vacancy, which, by a strict party vote, elected Mr. Grundy as follows:

For Grundy, 56  
" Foster, 44—Grundy's maj. 12.

Judge White has not yet been heard from, but he will also, no doubt, resign.

WHAT'S THIS?

The Whigs of Massachusetts have failed to elect a Governor, in consequence of the union of the Abolitionists and Loco Focos. Morton their candidate, is an open Abolitionist.

In New York, the only drawback upon the overwhelming defeat of the Loco Focos, was the co-operation of that party with the Abolitionists. Think of this Master Brook!

Resumption.—We are glad to see that the Banks in different parts of the Country are resuming the payment of specie. The Providence Bank, Rhode Island, has resumed, and it is believed that the other Banks of the State will soon follow the example.

"Not Guilty" writes again. See him in another column.

Mill Patents.—We have, on several former occasions, referred to the high degree of improvements, to which the process of grinding grain had attained by the several improvements now in operation in Davis Co. The following letter received from a friend, who is well calculated to judge of these matters, will be read with satisfaction.

MOCKVILLE, Nov. 25th, 1839

Gentlemen:—I have just returned to this place, from a visit to Mr. Thomas Foster's Mill in this neighborhood, and cannot but express my astonishment at the results which I witnessed: the mill is newly fixed upon Rucker's patent improved plan, with Gilbert's spindle and composition inks. There was only a head of 3 1/2 feet water, and I never saw any mill that whirled out the meal half as fast. Mr. Foster has a pair of stones propelled in the common mode of gearing, the workmanship of which looked better than common: in order to show the difference, this was put in motion, and the difference was so great as to strike every one present with surprise. There can be no mistake in these improvements, whatever interested persons may promulgate to the contrary; the fact is undoubted, that these mills can grind double as much in the same time, with the same head of water, as any other mill ever invented. Such is the judgment of every unprejudiced person, I have met with, and such must be the unanimous opinion of the public after a fair trial. The simplicity of construction, the cheapness and economy of power are its great recommendations.

Yours, &c.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Hitchcock, in the representation of the County of Mobile, (Ala.) to the Legislature, has been filled by the election of Mr. Erwin, (Whig.) The vote was for Erwin 815; for Campbell 796. Erwin's majority 29.

We omitted last week to acknowledge the receipt, by the kindness of the publishers, of a copy of Mr. James B. Shepard's Address, delivered before the Citizens, Mechanics and Guards of Raleigh, on the 4th of July last.

"A Citizen of Davidson," was duly received, but was unavoidably crowded out of our last week's paper. It will be found in another column. And for our lives we cannot see how any person can have the conscience to impose on the printer by sending them a communication as badly spelt and written. It is well for the author that he is unknown to us, for we would certainly have sent his article back to be transcribed. We hope this hint will be remembered by him. He must patiently submit to the alterations we have been compelled to make in his manuscript on this occasion.

The Schooner Almira, had on board a quantity of merchandise for several of our Merchants. For J. & W. Murphy, to the amount of \$6,000; T. L. Cowan, nearly 3,000; and Michael Brown, a smaller amount. We believe all was insured.

Shipwreck.—A Scher from Philadelphia, bound to Wilmington, supposed the Almira, went ashore on Bodly Island on the night of Tuesday the 12th. Cargo—dry goods—partly saved, vessel a total loss—Scher, Franklin, bound from Washington, N. C. to New York, went ashore at the same time.

The Farmer's Friend.—This is the title of a paper to be published at Hillsborough, and to be edited by William Stringer. Mr. Stringer says it is entirely an "experiment;" and we have no reason to disbelieve him. The Farmer's Friend will give its hearty support to Martin Van Buren, for the presidency, he being the "Northern man with Southern principles," and to James K. Polk, of Tennessee for Vice President. The Independent Treasury will also receive its support.

We invite attention to the article in our to-day's paper over the signature of "Cur-tius."

FIRE.

On Sunday Morning last, between the hours of 12 and 1, the peace of our town was disturbed by the alarm bell of fire. Upon its discovery, it had made such progress, as destroyed every hope of distinguishing it, before its rage should be fully vented. It originated in the work-shop of B. Jetton & Sons, and fanned by a steady breeze, rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings and quickly reduced them to ashes. The large and commodious Hotel, of Mrs. Schenck with all the appurtenant buildings; the two story building occupied by Gen. Seagle and the Messrs. Jettons; the store of Jacob Ramsour, Esq. and all the buildings in the rear of these upon the same square, were completely destroyed. A portion of Mr. Ramsour's Goods were saved, little or nothing belonging to the others.

The loss has been very considerable, for the few that have suffered. It is estimated by none at less than \$25,000. Mr. Ramsour through his sincere thanks, and warmest acknowledgements to the citizens of the Town, for their energetic services in rescuing his property from the flames—Hig Banner.

A meeting of the Citizens of Lincolnton has been held subsequently to the fire, for the purpose of taking into consideration the cases of the sufferers. None but two

of the five are said to be in want of pecuniary aid, for whom we have

[FOR THE

The Western Carolinian

One of the most amusing platons, at the present rather the no position of themselves. But what must surely be paid to the not lying on a "bed" thing of the Procureur, the "Northern Member" impossible to stretch may require to the full yet he makes it up in the ings and contortions of his political couch. We strive some "Vance" (for instance), on which comfort in his "large" attendants.

The metations in the might well furnish a Hagarth, and if any picture was overdrawn, the file of its numbers from the arrangement to the fact, likeness will be apparent "bachelors" spectators.

Its early history was a deep interest in the agriculture, local news, &c. As to politics, it was open to both sides;—it was "armed" neutrality; that any leaning at all, to the opposition; to that our conductors had been defence of the rights of the executive misrule—disparaging—it continued in the period when a Candidate Whig 10th Congression assumed an ambitious and fowl, but "sorter" "Van While on the one hand more decorated with the Globe—Standard and great Washington City intimate brotherhood was openly) with the man party: Still, on the other whenever it touched on the honeyed and judicious reform—curtailing public officers, and themes. Occasionally at the distinction between "Republican Whigs" advice and gentle chaff, stowed on the great Rep with which it had professed;—that is, when actually in perpendicular no Van Buren paper. Ghorified at the idea of was no advocate of the was shaking to their rather (as we opine) a scheme. Their Candidate Van Buren, and never posed to the Sub-Treasury it. These opinions were and re-iterated in written speeches. When false step of triumph in its columns among the reu and the Sub-Treasury the cue to strike him from the Standard-man was captured. The thing we'll explain after the election is over. The Van man who is opposed to the and the Whigs are dupes of one who professed to double game seconds, most alarming apprehension heat is won by a neck representative of the W. But mark ye, now, the change comes over the paper becomes the name, but in effect—to throw off the disguise, moral, literary and carefully distributed. are now almost barren discover that the Whigs no Republicans at all; to publish accounts of a announce them most libelous silent about the same ren men. Their papers of the Administration, the triumphs of the W. Duren men, to be sure—cedings of the party (called,) by "particular ren men, but associated ance; and the lackey of veyors for their not-tracts from the Globe are now doubled in number their paper are filled with vulgar names, insouciant and "Federal Whigs" in the cause of Republic, praised on its principles were born. And then, on the magic word—"Dun when this hobby has been thousand racers, and every is no "Bank of the United be "see are no Van Buren said we were"—Reply: than words, and "insouciant

Such has continued the Western Carolinian, in a state of there is an evident effort breath when it ventures out of the nomination of Judge not of this State. Look yourself. Did you ever see more foolishly grotesque money more supremely not say that we are displeas style, always adopted by almost equal in force and braided declaration of the subject of the abolition of Columbia"—that with him, he was not prepared unconditional Act. As well-served complaints, very grateful, he must be os of the Western Carolinian displaced at his countrymen to inform the people of has been their "old" follo too, how very attended to parties," to announce to Delphic Oracle itself, that health would force him to would write on the judges, and legal conclusions