It also governs the complementary infinitive ceteras colloquor, dependent on confuto dispute; assert, maintain; hasten (on a journey).

This very also appears in the more common form expressum away, carry off; bring or carry to a place. away, conceal.

medicamentum, extemplo to cook.

patricius, This refers to the speech dependent on plebeians and regulation of public (1) unhealthy weather or air.

mors, mortis to repeal, annul, abrogate; take away (something from someone).

absumo, -ere, -sumptum, to take away, consume, destroy. Here also absumptos esse.

mors, mortis death. infamis, -e, infamous, disgraceful, notorious. pestilentia, -ae f. pestilence, plague, unhealthy weather or air. sicut adv. just as, as.

This refers to the speech dependent on patricians. The latter were called aediles curules and were considered curule magistrates.

informer, betrayer; forefinger.

consensus, -us m. agreement, harmony. ordo, -inis m. series; line, rank, order; array. index, -icos c. informer, betrayer; forefinger.

patrocinio, -ere, -feci, -factum, to open, disclose, reveal. Here patrocinium est. mulierbris, -e, womanly.

civitas, -atis f. city; citizenry. premo, -ere, pressi, pressum, to press; burden; vex; oppress. An infinitive in indirect speech dependent on patrocinium. matrona, -ae f. wife, matron, lady of rank. coquo, -ere, coxi, cocum, to cook.

extemplo adv. right away, immediately. manifesto adv. plainly, evidently, openly. deprehendo, -ere, -di, -sum, to lay hold of, seize; surmise, detect.

medicamentum, -i n. medicine, remedy; drug; poison. recondo, -ere, -didi, -ditum, to put away, store away, conceal.

quibus: a connecting relative referring back to the medicamenta. defero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, to carry away, carry off; bring or carry to a place. ad viginti matronis: “some twenty women”. Here ad appears to be adverbial and does not govern matronis, which is in an ablative absolute with accitis.

viator, -oris m. traveller; messenger of a magistrate used to summon people. Note that per here is expressing agency in a passive constrution (an ablative absolute. accepero, -ere, -ivi, -itum, to summon. This very also appears in the more common form accepero, -ere, -ivi, -itum. dua ex eis: recall the the partitive genitive is not used after numerals and quidam, quaedam, quoddam.

patricius, -a, -um. patrician. uterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two). gens, gentis f. clan, stock, people, tribe, nation. salubris, -e, healthful, wholesome. contendere, -ere, -endi, -tentum, to strive, dispute; assert, maintain; hasten (on a journey).

confuto (1) to silence; refute. iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum, to order. falsum, -i n. falsehood, lie, deceit.

commiscor, -i, -mentus sum, to contrive, invent, feign. Here commentam esse in indirect speech dependent on arguerent. conspectus, -us m. sight, view.

arguo, -ere, -ui, -utum, to make clear, show, prove; argue. spatium, -i n. space, interval; period of time. colloquor, -i, -locutus sum, to converse, talk. summovéo, -ere, -movi, -motum, to move off or away, make room.

ceteras: i.e., ceteras matronas. abnoo, -ere, -uī, to deny, refuse, decline. An ablative absolute with illis. It also governs the complementary infinitive bibere. et adv. also, too. epotus, -a, -um, drunk up.
suamet: recall that -met is an emphatic enclitic. fraus, fraudis f. deceit, fraud, trick; offense, damage, crime. interero, -ire, -ivi, -itum, to die, perish. comprehendo, -ere, -hendi, -hensum, to take hold of, embrace, seize, grasp, arrest, capture; detect, discover; perceive, comprehend.

extemplo adv. right away, immediately. comes, -itis c. companion, comrade. matrona, -ae f. wife, matron, lady of rank. indico, -ere, -dixi, -dictum, to declare publicly, proclaim.
ad centum septuaginta: “about 170”. damno (1) to condemn. Here damnatae sunt. veneficium, -i n. poisoning.
quero, -ere, -sivi, -situm, to search for, seek; inquire, demand; investigate; make a judicial examination.
prodigium, -i n. prodigy, portent. prodigii . . . loco: “in the place of a portent” = “like a portent”. habita = habita est. Recall that habere can have the meaning of “to consider, deem”. captis mentibus: “to diseased minds”.
quam: “than” with similis. consceleratus, -a, -um, criminal, wicked.
annales, -ium m.pl. yearly records, chronicles, annals. repeto, -ere, -evi, -itum, to attack again; go again, return; recall, call to mind (with memoria). The phrase memoria repetita governs the indirect speech that follows. secessio, -ionis f. secession, withdrawal. Secessio plebis was an informal exercise of power by Rome's plebian citizens who would abandon the city en masse and leave the patrician order to themselves. The plebs used the tactic with success three times, in 494 B.C., 449 B.C., and 287 B.C. quondam adv. formerly, once.
clavus, -i m. nail. figo, -ere, -fixi, fixum, to affix, fasten, drive (a nail). alieno (1) to alienate, estrange. discordia, -ae f. discord, dissension. Here an ablative of cause.
piaculum, -i n. sin offering, expiation, atonement. compos, -otis + gen. or abl. possessing, participating in, sharing in; having mastery of. causa: an ablative of cause governing a gerundive in the genitive case, which always precedes. creo (1) to create; elect; appoint. placeo, -ere, -ui + dat. to be pleasing; decide, decree.
dico, -ere, dixi, dictum, to say; appoint.
magistratus, -us m. office, magistracy, magistrate. abdico (1) + abl. to renounce, abdicate (an office).