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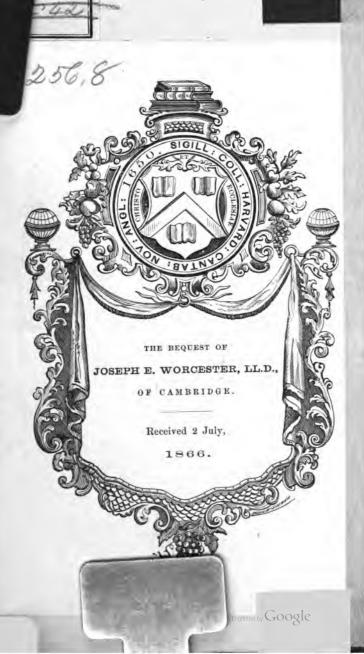
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PLATTS' YNONYMES.



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DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLISH SYNONYMES;

COMPREHENDING THE

DEBIVATIONS AND MEANINGS OF THE WORDS, AND THE DISTINCTIONS

BETWEEN THE SYNONYMES ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLES.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

BY

THE REV. JOHN PLATTS.

Dew Wition,

REVISED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED; BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GEOGRAPHICAL TEXT-BOOK," &c...

"He . . . sought to find out acceptable words."-Solomon.

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TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

This work is already so extensively known, and so highly appreciated, by the instructors of youth, that the Editor has little occasion to enlarge either upon its plan or its merits.

The numerous errors which had escaped revision in conducting the former Edition through the press, must have tended, in a measure, to diminish its usefulness. It has now been carefully revised, and the greater part entirely re-written. The derivations, it is believed, will be found very correct and complete; considerable pains having been bestowed upon this portion of the work, in order to trace each derivative to its source. A few instances will, however, be found, in which the origin of a word is involved in obscurity, either through the gradual corruption which the lapse of ages entails upon our etymology, or by reason of our partial knowledge of some of the ancient tongues. In such cases, the Editor has preferred to confess ignorance by a silent omission, rather than hazard a fanciful conjecture in which no confidence could be placed. Much attention also has been paid to the definitions, which will, it is hoped, convey to the mind of the learner the distinctive meaning of each separate Synonyme, which it is endeavored to render still clearer by the examples which follow of its most correct and authorized application and use.

In conclusion, a comparison of this with the former Edition will enable the teacher to judge how far the Editor has realized the chief object of these labors, which has been to present to the youthful student a more efficient guide in this department of English literature, and to render the work more worthy of that patronage with which the public honored its predecessor.

EDITOR.

ADVERTISEMENT TO FIRST EDITION.

The following work requires but few words to recommend it to the public notice. Before the appearance of Mr. Crabb's elaborate performance on English Synonymes, there was no publication on the subject worthy of notice. The learned are under great obligations to Mr. Crabb for filling up what was "considered a chasm in English literature." Still a work on a smaller scale, and with more ease of reference, suitable for schools and for persons in general, was a desideratum. Under this view, the present "Dictionary of Synonymes" was compiled. The writer felt the want of such a work during the many years he was engaged in the instruction on youth; and he has some confidence that this Dictionary will be favorably received by the heads of Seminaries, and private Teachers, and that it will be the means of assisting the English student in acquiring a knowledge of his native language, and the proper distinctions of words.

This Dictionary contains many more Synonymes than are to be found in any work extant; the Alphabetical Index, at the end, will at once exhibit all the words contained in the work, and direct to the page where each particular word may be found.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Ar. stands for Arabic.			Ir. stands for		Irish.
Arm.		Armoric.	It.	•••	Italian.
В.	•••	Belgic.	L.	•••	Latin.
Ċ.	•••	Cimbric.	N.	•••	Norman.
Ď.	•••	Danish.	0. E.		Old English
Du.	•••	Dutch.	0. F.	•••	Old French
F.		French.	P.	•••	Portuguese.
Γi.	•••	Flemish.	s.	•••	Saxon.
G.	•••	German.	Sc.	•••	Scottish.
Gac.	•••	Gaelic.	Sp.	•••	Spanish.
Goth.	•••	Gothic.	Sw.		Swedish.
	•••			•••	
Gr.		Greek.	T.	•••	Teutonic.
Heb.	•••	Hebrew.	w.	•••	Welsh.
Ice.		Icelandic.	1		

DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLISH SYNONYMES.

ABANDON, [ban and donner, to give over to the ban, or proscrip-

tion, Fr.] to forsake utterly, to cast off.

DESERT, [desero, to forsake, L.] to run away from one's colors;

to quit meanly or treacherously. LEAVE, [læfan, S.] to depart from.

FORSAKE, forsecan, S.] to leave in resentment or dislike. RELINQUISH, [relinquo, L.] to withdraw a claim to.

QUIT, [quitter, F.] to leave or part with.

RESIGN, [re, back, signo, to sign or send, L.] to give up.

RENOUNCE, [re and nuncio, to declare, L.] to disown; to cast off.

ABDICATE, [abdico, L.] to resign an office or trust. SURRENDER, [sur, and rendre, F.] to deliver up.

YIELD, [gieldan, to pay, S.] to give way. CEDE, [cedo, to give up, L.] to give up to another.

CONCEDE, [concedo, L.] to grant; to admit as true.

Forego, [fore and go] to refrain from any enjoyment or possession.

Bad parents abandon their children; men abandon the unfortunate objects of their guilty passions; a mariner abandons his vessel and cargo in a storm when he has lost all hope of saving them; we abandon our houses and property to the spoils of an invading army; men are abandoned, by their friends; they abandon themselves to unlawful pleasures; we desert a post, or station; leave the country; forsake companions; relinquish claims; quit business; the soul quits the body.

Resign an office; renounce a profession, the world; abdicate a throne; surrender a town; surrender what we have in trust; cede a province; concede a point; yield to an opponent; yield not to temptation; resign an

office; abandon a measure; forego a claim, or a pleasure.

ABANDONED, sinning without restraint.

PROFLIGATE, [profligatus, L.] shameless in wickedness.

REPROBATE, [reprobo, to disallow, L.] lost to virtue; lost to grace. Profligate, abandoned, and reprobate persons, or characters. The young first become abandoned; afterwards profligate; and, finally, reprobate to every good work.

ABASE, [abaisser, F.] to cast down; to depress.

HUMBLE, [humus, the earth, L.] to reduce to a low state.

DEGRADE, [de, down, gradus, a step, L.] to put out of office, state, degree, or dignity.

DISGRACE, [disgracier, F.] to put to shame; to turn out of favor.

DEBASE, [baisser, F.] to reduce in estimation or value.

The proud should be abased; the lofty humbled; the unworthy become degraded; the vicious disgrace and debase themselves by their follies and vices.

ABASH, [ébatrir, to frighten, F.] to make ashamed; to cast down. Confound, [con, together, fundo, to pour, L.] to throw into disorder or consternation.

CONFUSE, [confundo, L.] to hurry the mind.

Let the haughty be abashed; the ignorant, superstitious, and wicked, are frequently confounded; the modest, diffident, and weak, are frequently confused. So spake the Son of God, and Satan stood

Awhile as mute, confounded what to say.—(Milton.)

ABATE, [abattre, F.] to grow less; to mitigate.

DIMINISH, [diminuo, L.] to make or grow less in size, appearance, or quantity.

Subside, [subside, to settle, L.] to sink or become lower.

Decrease, [decresco, L.] to grow less in size, amount, or quality.

LESSEN, [læs, less, S.] to make smaller.

INTERMIT, [inter, between, mitto, to send, L.] to leave off for a while.

Pain, fever, passion, and ardor abate; the storm abates.

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye.—(Pope).

Joys, tumults, commotions subside; numbers, days, stores decrease.

Nor cherished they relations poor,

That might decrease their present store.—(Prior.)

A thing lessens in weight, value; punishment, power, reputation may be lessened.

Kings may give to beggars, and not lessen their own greatness.—(Denham.) Diseases, fevers, intermit.

Pray to the gods to intermit the plague.—(Shakspere.)

ABETTOR, [betan, to push forward, S.] one that advises or assists another in doing an unlawful act.

Accessary, [accedo, to join, L.] a person guilty of felony, not principally, but by participation; as in commanding, advising, or concealing.

ACCOMPLICE, [con, with, plico, to fold, L.] one that has a hand or principal lead in a business; or that is privy to, and active in, the same design or crime with another.

Abettors propose, set on foot, encourage; accessaries assist, aid, help, further; accomplices execute, complete, perfect.

ABHOR, [abhorreo, L.] to hate extremely. HATE, [hatian, S.] to bear ill-will to.

DETEST, [detestor, to witness against, L.] to hate as mean. ABOMINATE, [abominor, L.] to hate as sinful or vicious.

LOATHE, [lathian, S.] to feel disgust.

We abhor cruelty and inhumanity; hate pride and vice of all sorts; hate an oppressor; detest treachery and injustice; abominate impiety, profaneness, and indecency; bathe the sight of enormous offenders, offensive objects, and, when sick, food.

ABIDE, [abidan, S.] to tarry for a short time.

SOJOURN, [soggiornare, Ita.] to continue for some time in any place.

DWELL, [dvæler, Dan.] to abide permanently.

RESIDE, [resideo, L.] to stay in a place for a long, though indefinite, period.

INHABIT, [inhabito, to dwell, L.] to occupy as a place of settled residence; to dwell.

Abide for a night; sojourn for a week; dwell in a house with continuance; reside in a street or house for a season; inhabit a cottage, or place.

ABJECT, [abjicio, to throw away, L.] mean, contemptible.

MEAN, [mæne, common, S.] wanting dignity.

Low, [loh, a pit, S.] vulgar, groveling.

BEGGARLY, [piccaro, beggar, Ita.] poor, indigent. PITIFUL, [pity and full,] sorry, despicable. SORDID, [sordes, filth, L.] niggardly, paltry.

BASE, [bas, low, F.] dishonorable, wicked.

VILE, [vilis, L.] morally worthless.

Abject in spirit; mean in nature; mean action; low in birth, education, habit, and sphere of life; beggarly in turn of mind or appearance; pitiful in character; sordid in the love of gain; base traitor; vile malefactor.

ABILITIES, [habilitas, L.] qualifications; faculties of the mind. INGENUITY, [ingénuité, F.] power of invention.

CLEVERNESS, [gleaw, skilful, S.] dexterity, skill.

PARTS, [pars, L.] mental talents.

He had great abilities, ingenuity of invention, cleverness to perform, and parts to discern.

ABILITY, [habilitas, L.] active power, whether bodily or mental. CAPACITY, [capacitas, L.] aptness to receive or contain knowledge; passive power.

TALENT, [talentum, L.] genius, gift of nature.

FACULTY, [facultas, L.] power to perform an action, or to receive and modify a perception: as, seeing, hearing, speaking, remembering, imagining, &c.

Power, [potentia, L. | force; energy of mind.

DEXTERITY, [dexter, right, prompt, L.] readiness of limbs; activity of mind; promptness in devising expedients.

SKILL, [scylan, to distinguish, S.] familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with dexterity of performance and readiness of application.

Address, [dirigo, to direct, L.] skilful management.

Ability to discern, act, execute, mentally or corporeally; capacity to understand, comprehend, retain; talent for some particular art, office, or profession; faculty of seeing, hearing, understanding, explaining; power of thinking, acting, &c.; dexterity to elude a blow, to handle an instrument; skill in executing; address to conduct a negotiation.

ABJURE, [abjuro, to deny upon oath, L.] to renounce with solemnity.

RECANT, [recanto, to recall, L.] to contradict a former declaration.

RETRACT, [retraho, to draw back, L.] to withdraw a charge or assertion.

REVOKE, [revoco, to call back, L.] to repeal, or make void.

RECALL; to call back, or call home.

Men abjure a religion, or faith; recant an opinion, principle, or doctrine; retract a promise; revoke a decree; recall an expression; recall our words.

ABLE, [habilis, L.] capable to perform.

SKILFUL, [skill and full,] experienced in.

LEARNED, [learnian, to learn, S.] versed in literature, science, or the arts.

An able lawyer; a skilful mathematician; a learned historian.

ABOLISH, [abolir, F.] to destroy utterly; to put an end to.

Abrogate, [abrogo, to repeal, L.] to annul by an act of authority.

REVOKE; to reverse; to recall.

REPEAL, [rappeler, to recall, F.] to make void by a legislative enactment.

Annul, [annuller, F.] to reduce to nothing.

CANCEL, [cancello, L.] to deface; to reduce to nothing.

Abolish a custom; abrogate a law; revoke an edict; repeal a statute;

annul a contract; cancel an obligation or a debt.

ABOMINABLE, that is to be abhorred, or hated.

DETESTABLE, very odious.

EXECRABLE, [execror, to curse, L.] deserving to be cursed; hateful in the last degree.

Abominable person, or action; detestable tyrant, or action, (worse than abominable;) execrable monster, or wretch.

ABOVE, [abufan, S.] aloft, over head.

OVER, [ofer, S.] rising higher than the top. UPON, [ufan, S.] placed on the top or surface.

BEYOND, [begeond, S.] at a distance not yet reached; farther than a given limit.

The waters rose above their channels, overflowed the banks, and rested upon the hills far beyond their native coasts.

ABRIDGE, [abréger, F.] to express in fewer words, still retaining the sense and substance.

CURTAIL, [court, short, tailler, to cut, F.] to cut off; to shorten. Contract, [contracter, F. of contraho, L.] to draw into a less compass; to shrink.

SHORTEN, [sceort, S.] to diminish in length.

DEPRIVE, [de, from, privo, to take away, L.] to take away something possessed or enjoyed.

DEBAR, [from bar,] to exclude; to hinder. BEREAVE, [bereafian, S.] to deprive by death.

STRIP, [streifen,] to make destitute; to divest.

Abridge in quality, or substance; curtail in number; contract the sphere of action; contract in dimensions; abridge rights, privileges; curtail joys, advantages; shorten days, labours, life.

Deprived of liberty; debarred of privilege; abridged of comforts.

Bereaved of our children; deprived of our pleasures; stripped of our possessions.

ABRIDGEMENT, [abrégé, F.] a short account of a book, writing, or matter.

COMPENDIUM, [L.] a brief composition containing the general principles of a large work.

EPITOME, [epi, upon, temno, to cut, Gr.] a writing or discourse contracted into a narrower compass.

SUMMARY, [sommaire, F.] a concise account.

ABSTRACT, [abstraho, to draw from, L.] a small draught of any greater work.

Abridgement of a work; compendium of science, or knowledge; epitome of events; summary of history; abstract of a treatise or of judicial proceedings; an abstract is smaller than an abridgement.

ABRUPT, [abruptus, broken off, L.] sudden; hasty; rough; unseasonable.

RUGGED, [rugosus, rough, L.] uneven; also severe, cross, austere.

ROUGH, [hreoh, S.] uneven, harsh, uncivil, coarse.

Abrupt precipice, words, manners, behavior, departure, style.

Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes, From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild, Tumbling through rocks abrupt.—(Thomson.) Abrupt, with eagle speed she cut the sky, Instant invisible to mortal eye.—(Pope.)

Rugged path, temper, disposition, humor; rough stone, action, deportment.

ABSCOND, [abscondo, to conceal, L.] to withdraw; to absent one's-self in a private manner.

STRAL AWAY, to get away secretly.

SECRETE ONE'S-SELF; to get into some secret place unperceived.

The fraudulent abscond; the detected thief steals away; cowards, fugitives, vagabonds secrete themselves.

ABSENT, [absens, L.] not present, out of the way.

ABSTRACTED, [abstractus, L.] drawn or separated from all objects.

DIVERTED, [diverto, to turn aside, L.] turned aside from the object that is present.

DISTRACTED, [distraho, to draw apart, L.] drawn asunder by different objects.

INATTENTIVE, heedless, careless, negligent, regardless.

A man is absent or abstracted when, instead of thinking of the present company or conversation, his mind is occupied by some distant and foreign subject; diverted, when listening to other discourse than that addressed to him; distracted, by listening to the discourse of more than one person at a time; and inattentive, when he does not fix his mind steadily on an object.

ABSOLVE, [absolvo, L.] to release from liability to punishment on account of sin.

Acquirt, [acquitter, F.] to discharge from an accusation. Clear, [claer, bright, W.] to exonerate.

FORGIVE, [forgifan, 'S.] to overlook an offence, and treat the offender as not guilty.

PARDON, [pardonner, F.] to excuse an offender.

REMIT, [remitto, to send back, L.] to surrender the right of punishing.

Absolved from sin by the mercy of God; acquitted of a charge by men; cleared from guilt; forgive offences; pardon criminals; remit punishment. Mutually forgive each other's offences, that God may pardon your transgressions, absolve you from guilt, and remit the punishment due to your sins.

ABSOLUTE, [absolutus, absolved, L.] free from the power of another; that has perfection in itself; unlimited.

DESPOTIC, [despotique, F.] uncontrolled by men, constitution or laws, supreme.

ARBITRARY, [arbitrarius, L.] that which is voluntary, or that depends wholly on one's will or choice, not governed by any fixed rules.

TYRANNICAL, [tyrannus, L.] imperious, unjustly severe.

Positives, [positives, L.] not negative; capable of being affirmed. PEREMPTORY, [peremptus, taken away, L.] determinate; such as precludes all further expostulation.

DEFINITE, [definitus, L.] certain, exact.

CONFIDENT, [confido, to trust in, L.] affirmative, assured.

DOGMATICAL, [dogma, opinion, L.] authoritative, magisterial.

ACTUAL, [actualis, L.] existing truly and absolutely.

REAL, [realis, L.] true, genuine, not fictitious.

Absolute monarch; despotic power of government; arbitrary measures; tyrannical proceedings.

A positive good; a positive answer; absolute command, decree; peremptory refusal.

Definite instructions; a positive command.

Confident in ability; dogmatical in opinion; positive in assertion.

Actual state ; real grief ; positive fact.

ABSORB, [sorbio, to drinkin, L.] to imbibe; to waste or consume; to engage wholly.

SWALLOW UP, [swelgan, S.] to seize and waste.

INGULF, [in and gulph, Belg.] to devour; to draw into a gulf. Engross, [grossoyer, O. F.] to purchase wholesale, so as to swallow up the profits of others; to appropriate without reference to the claims of others.

Absorbed in the whirlpool; swallowed up in the ocean, or by an earthquake; ingulfed in the abyss. Absorbed in contemplation; swallowed up with sorrow; ingulfed in misery; engrossed in selfishness; worldly cares too often engross the attention.

ABSTAIN, [abstineo, to keep from, L.] to refrain from any indulgence.

FORBEAR, to desist from; to let alone; to withhold.

REFRAIN, [refrêner, to curb, F.] to bridle; to keep one's self from. Abstain from using; forbear to do; refrain from speaking and acting. Abstain from food; forbear to do an injury; refrain from evil.

ABSTINENCE, [abstinentia,] a temporary but total forbearance from any kind of sensual indulgence.

FAST, [fæst, S.] a voluntary abstinence from food.

TEMPERANCE, [temperantia,] moderation; soberness.

Abstinence is the refraining from any customary gratification; temperance, an habitual restraint upon the appetites, affections, or passions. Abstinence implies previous indulgence; temperance does not. Fast is a religious observance wherein the contraction of the c servance, wherein the mortification of the body, by abstaining from food or any other sensual indulgence, is used as a means of promoting the humiliation of the soul.

ABSTINENT, [abstinens, L.] refraining from any sensual enjoyment. SOBER, [sobrius, L.] sparing in diet, especially in the use of strong drinks.

Abstemious, [abstemius, L.] properly abstaining from too free a use of food and drink.

TEMPERATE, [temperatus, L.] moderate in all sensual pleasure and indulgence.

The abstinent man lays a temporary restraint upon his appetites, &c.; the actually sober man may be habitually a drunkard; the temperate man habitually enjoys all with moderation; the abstemious man practices a still more sparing use of animal enjoyments.

ABSTRACT, [abstraho, L.] to draw away from; to take from or out of. SEPARATE, [separo, L.] to part, divide, or put asunder.

DISUNITE, of dis negative, and unio, to join, L.] to set at variance; to disjoin.

DISTINGUISH, [distinguo, L.] to discern between; to put a difference between.

By an over indulgence in the gaieties of life, our minds become abstracted from things of importance. Some persons separate themselves from their social connexions, disunite themselves from their dearest friends, and become distinguished for their misanthropy.

ABSURD, [absurdus, L.] contrary to the dictates of common sense. UNREASONABLE, [irraisonable, F.] unjust; not reasonable.

INCONSISTENT, [in, not, consistens, standing together, L.] not agreeable, or suitable to.

IRRATIONAL, [irrationalis, L.] not according to reason.

FOOLISH, [fol, F.] void of understanding, weak of intellect.

PREPOSTEROUS, [præposterus, L.] perverted, not adapted to

Absurd in reasoning; unreasonable in requests; inconsistent in argument; irrational in schemes; foolish conduct, custom, &c.; preposterous in desire and exhibition.

ABUNDANCE, [abondance, F.] such a quantity as is more than enough.

PLENTY, [plenus, L.] adequate supply, enough.

At the whisper of thy word,

Crowned abundance spreads my board.—(Crashaw.)

"And in his plenty their abundance find."

"The abundance of the rich is great wealth."

ABUSE, [abuser, F.] to make an ill use of; to injure.

MISUSE, to use improperly; to misapply.

"They that use this world as not abusing it." (1 Cor. 7.) We misuse our time, our mercies, our words.

ABUSE, reproachful language, reviling words.

INVECTIVE, [invectiva, L.] something intended to cast oppro-

brium on another; a harsh accusation.

Abuse is generally prompted by anger, and vented in words; invective is more frequently in writing. Abuse has generally a reference to private quarrels; invective to public concerns: abuse is the weapon of the vulgar; invective the instrument of the higher orders.

ACCEPTABLE, [acceptus, L.] that may be received kindly; agree-

GRATEFUL, [gratus, agreeable, L. and full,] pleasing, gratifying. WELCOME, [come well] in season; to be received with gladness. Food is acceptable to the hungry, a gift to the poor; music is grateful to harmonious ears; good news is always welcome.

ACCEPTANCE, favorable reception.

ACCEPTATION, reception in general, whether good or bad; the meaning of a word or expression.

Acceptance of a gift; acceptation of a word; "a saying worthy of all acceptation." (1 Tim. 1.)

ACCIDENT, [accidens, falling to, L.] an event which proceeds from an unknown cause; an unforeseen event.

CHANCE, [cheaunce, N.] hazard; fortune; the possibility of any occurrence.

CONTINGENCY, [contingens, touching to, L.] a fortuitous event. CASUALTY, [casus, a fall, L.] an unforeseen accident producing death or some misfortune.

EVENT, [eventus, L.] any thing that happens, good or bad.

INCIDENT, [incidens, falling on, L.] that which happens out of the usual course of events.

ADVENTURE, [aventure, F.] an enterprise, a strange occurrence. OCCURRENCE, [occurrence, F.] an event apparently unconnected with any other.

Issue, [issue, F.] end, or ultimate result.

Consequence, [consequentia, L.] an effect produced by some

preceding cause.

Accident refers to what has happened; chance to what may happen: contingency is an event that happens in conjunction with some other event; casualty, any thing that happens in the course of affairs which could not be foreseen. The overthrowing of a coach is an accident; a certain person being travelling by that coach at the time, is a contingency; the breaking of his leg is a casualty; a surgeon coming that way at the time, would be a fortunate occurrence.

The events of the day; national events; on the event of his marriage; a lucky incident; an unfortunate accident; by mere accident; relation of a strange or marvellous adventure; a common occurrence; daily occurrences.

It is possible this painful event may have a favorable issue, but, if not, we must submit to the consequences without dismay, and hope for better fortune.

ACCIDENTAL, [accidentalis, L.] unexpected; opposed to what is regular or intended.

INCIDENTAL, [incidens, L.] not intended; not deliberate; not

necessary to the chief purpose.

CASUAL, [casus, a fall, L.] happening by chance; unforeseen. CONTINGENT, [contingens, L.] that may or may not happen; depending upon something.

FORTUITOUS, [fortuitus, L.] unforeseen, unexpected.

An accidental, or fortuitous circumstance; an incidental remark; a casual occurrence; a contingent event.

ACCOMPANIMENT, [accompagnement, F.] something added to another by way of ornament.

COMPANION, [compagnon, F. comes, L. perhaps of con and pagus, L. that is, one of the same town; or of con and panis, L. that is, one that partakes of the same bread,] a fellow, a mate, a partner, an associate.

CONCOMITANT, [concomitans, L.] person or thing collaterally

connected.

ATTENDANT, [attendens, L.] a follower; a servant.

Singing is an uccompaniment to the organ; good works are concomitants to faith; the soul is a companion to the body; happiness is an attendant on virtue.

ACCOMPANY, [accompagner, F.] to keep company with; to go or come along with.

ATTEND, [attendre, F.] to bend the mind to; to incline to; to wait on.

ESCORT, [escorter, F.] to convoy; to guard from place to place. We were accompanied by our friends, attended by our servants, and escorted by the troops.

ACCOMPLISH, [accomplir, F.] to finish; to bring to perfection.

EFFECT, [effectuer, F.] to bring to pass; to put in execution.

EXECUTE, [executer, F.] to do; to perform anything designed or required.

ACHIEVE, [achever, F.] in speaking of some noble enterprise, signifies to compass, or accomplish.

COMPLETE, [compleo, L.] to perfect; to finish.

FULFIL, [full and fill,] to answer by performance. REALIZE, [realiser, F.] to bring into being or act.

PERFORM, [performo, L.] to do; to discharge; to achieve an undertaking.

Accomplish an object; effect a purpose; execute a project; achieve an enterprise; complete an undertaking. Execute a project; fulfil an obligation; perform a work or task. Execute orders; fulfil engagements; perform your part in life with propriety. My wishes are fulfilled; my projects are accomplished; my hopes are realized.

ACCOMPLISHED, [accompli, F.] complete in acquirements; finished in manners.

PERFECT, [perfectus, L.] having all that is requisite to its nature and kind.

COMPLETE, [completus, L.] having no deficiency; full. An accomplished scholar; a perfect artist, work; a complete gentleman.

ACCOUNT, [conte, F.] an explanation, a detail.

NARRATIVE, [narratif, F.] a relation or recital.

DESCRIPTION, [descriptio, L.] a setting forth of the nature and properties of any thing, either by figures or words.

An account of general events; a narrative of some particular person's life or travels; description of a country, earthquake. An account may be given from general information; narratives and descriptions are, generally, from sight and experience.

ACCOUNT, [accompt, O. F.; computo, to reckon, L. It was originally written Accompt; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to account, a computation of debts or expences set down in particulars.

RECKONING, [recan, to count, S.] calculation; an account of time or money reckoned up.

BILL, [bil, S.] a particular account, given by the seller to the buyer, of the sorts and prices of goods bought.

Keep an account; come to a reckoning; send in the bill.

ACCOUNT, consideration.

SAKE, [sac, S.] regard to any person or thing.

REASON, [raison, F.] cause, ground, or principle.

Purpose, [propositum, L.] intention, design, object.

END, [end, S.] conclusion; result; aim.

On your account; for your sake. "There is a natural and eternal reason for virtue and goodness, and against vice and wickedness." (Tillotson.) "To what purpose is this waste?" (Matt. xxvi. 8.) "The end of the commandment is charity." (Tim. i. 1.)

ACCURATE, [accuratus, L.] in conformity to truth, or to a standard. Exact, [exactus, L.] perfect, strict, without defect or failure.

PRECISE, [præcisus, cut off, L.] formal, affected, scrupulous.

CORRECT, [correctus, L.] free from error.

NICE, [nesc, S.] accurate in judgement to minute exactness; superfluously exact.

PARTICULAR, [particularis, L.] special; odd; having a pecu-

liar quality.

PUNCTUAL, [ponctuel, F.] done at the exact time; punctilious;

regular.

Accurate in our accounts; exact in our payments; precise in demeanor. A correct account; an accurate description. Exact in conduct; sice and particular in manner; pusctual in time; sice point; particular enquiry; punctual in payment.

ACCUSE, [accuso, L.] to charge with a crime, or other offence; to inform against one.

CHARGE, [charger, F.] to impute to; accuse of a fault, a debt,

or neglect.

IMPEACH, [emplcher, to hinder, F.] to accuse and prosecute a public officer; also, to call in question the purity of motives or conduct.

ARRAIGN, [arranger, F.] to set in order, to range or set at the

bar of a tribunal.

CENSURE, [censurer, F.] to find fault with; to blame; to condemn as wrong.

Accused of murder; charged with unfaithfulness; impeached of crime against the state; arraigned at the bar; censured as guilty.

ACID, [acidus, L.] sour, sharp, biting to the taste.

SOUR, [sur, S.] acid; pungent on the palate with astringency. SHARP, [scearp, S.] sour without astringency; sour but not austere.

Acid, pungent, acrimonious, sour; sour, with little acrimony; sharp, without any acrimony.

ACKNOWLEDGE, [ac, and cnawan, to take, to receive, S.] to admit to be true; to own with gratitude.

Own, [agan, S.] to acknowledge an error upon conviction.

CONFESS, [confesser, F.] to acknowledge faults; to disclose the state of the conscience.

Avow, [avouer, F.] to declare openly.

RECOGNIZE, [recognosco, L.] to discover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.

Acknowledge facts; own mistakes; confess sins; avow principles. We recognize an old friend; we acknowledge favors received.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT, an admission of the truth.

CONFESSION, an open declaration of guilt; a disburdening of the conscience.

Acknowledgement of a debt, of a mistake. "With the mouth confession is made unto salvation." (Rom. x.)

ACQUAINTED, [accointer, to make known, O. F.] having personal knowledge.

Familiar, [familiaris, L.] intimately acquainted with; free; unrestrained.

INTIMATE, [intimus, L.] most dear; closely united in the bonds of friendship.

Acquainted, having a slight knowledge of; familiar, by long habit; intimate, closely connected with.

ACQUIRE, [acquerir, F.] to get; to purchase; to gain any thing which is in a degree permanent.

OBTAIN, [obtenir, F.] to succeed in the pursuit of any thing.

GAIN, [gagner, F.] to procure by industry.

WIN, [winan, S.] to gain by success in contest or competition.

EARN, [earnian, S.] to be entitled to a reward for labor.

ATTAIN, [atteindre, F.] to compass a thing; to reach by efforts.

Acquire a fortune, a title, habits; obtain an inheritance; gain in trade;

win the prize; earn a good living; attain by perseverance. "Canaan he now attains."-(Milton.)

ACQUIREMENT, that which is acquired in opposition to natural talent.

Acquisition, any thing gained; chiefly used for external things. ATTAINMENT, that which is gained by exertion.

The acquirement of wisdom; the acquisition of wealth; the attainment of salvation.

ACRIMONY, [acrimonia, L.] severity, bitterness.

TARTNESS, [teart, S.] sharpness, acidity.

ASPERITY, [asperitas, L.] roughness, moroseness.

HARSHNESS, [harsch, G.] severity, austerity.

Acrimony of feeling; tartness of reply; asperity of temper; harshness of expression, of reproof.

ACT, [actum, L.] something done; the effect of power exerted. ACTION, performance; the state of acting.

DEED, [dæd, S.] an action or thing effected.

Act is an extraordinary single exertion; action is continued exertion; deed is action completed.

Act of charity; generous action; deeds of darkness; illustrious deeds.

ACT, [ago, L.] to put in motion; to exert power. Do, [don, S.] to execute; to cause; to transact.

Act a part; do a thing; the will acts upon the body; "In six days thou shalt do all thy work."

ACTION, the accordance of the motion of the body with the words spoken.

GESTURE, [gestus, L.] a motion of the body, or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion.

GESTICULATION, [gesticulatio, L.] representation by gestures or postures.

POSTURE, [positura, L.] the position or carriage of the body. ATTITUDE, [attitude, F.] a posture.

Graceful action; indecent gesticulation; posture of defence; attitude of defiance. "In every gesture dignity and love."—(Milton.)

ACTION, the exertion of power or force.

AGENCY, [agens, acting, L.] the quality of moving or exerting power; the state of being in action; instrumentality.

OPERATION, a laboring, or working; the process of acting. Action of light; agency of Providence; operation of nature.

ACTIVE, [activus, L.] that has the power or quality of acting. DILIGENT, [diligens, L.] careful, watchful, steady in application. INDUSTRIOUS, [industrius, L.] painstaking; regularly or habitually occupied.

Assiduous, [assiduus, L.] constant; close to the pursuit of athing.

LABORIOUS, [laboriosus, L.] using exertion.

Active in schemes; diligent in business; industrious in pursuit, losing no time; assiduous in persevering to the end or completion of any thing; laborious in sparing no pains, bodily or mental, in our employment.

ACTIVE, having the power or disposition to move with speed.

BRISK, [brysg, W.] lively, sprightly, gay.

AGILE, [agilis, L.] having the faculty of moving the limbs quickly.

NIMBLE, [nem, Dan.] light and quick in motion.

Quick, [cwic, alive, S.] swift, prompt, ready.

Active in business; brisk in play; agile in springing; nimble in dancing; quick in movement.

ACTIVE, constantly engaged in action.

Busy, [bysig, S.] employed; occupied in business.

Officious, [officiosus, L.] excessively forward in doing good offices.

Active, not lazy; busy, employed, not at leasure; officious in the concerns of others.

ACTOR, [actor, L.] he that acts or performs any thing.

AGENT, [agens, acting, L.] one that has power to act; a factor or dealer for another.

Actor for diversion: agent for business.

ACTOR, he that personates a character.

PLAYER, [plegan, to play, S.] an actor of dramatic scenes. Actor of particular parts; player in general.

ACTUATE, [ago, to act, L.] to incite to action.

IMPEL, [impello, L.] to drive or urge forward; to press or force onward.

INDUCE, [induco, L.] to lead; to persuade; to prevail on. Motives actuate us; passions impel; reason, inclination, and example induce. ACUTE, [acutus, L.] sharp-pointed, sharp-witted, ingenious, penetrating.

KEEN, [cene, S.] cunning, sharp, piercing.

SHREWD, subtle, smart, witty, having nice discernment.

SHARP, [scearp, S.] shrill, severe, biting, nipping, violent, quick. An acute argument; a keen reproach; a shrewd reply.

An acute disputant or controvertist; a keen satirist; a shrewd wit.

Sharp knife; acute point of a needle; keen razor; sharp and acute pain; a keen reply.

ADD, [addo, L.] to increase; to join together in numeration.

JOIN, [jungo, L.] to knit or unite together. UNITE, [unir, F.] to make one; to connect.

COALESCE, [coalesco, L.] to grow together; to unite in one body

Add quantities; join houses; people unite; parties coalesce.

ADDICT, [addicto, L.] to give up one's-self wholly to a thing; to apply one's mind altogether to it; to follow it closely.

DEVOTE, [devoveo, L.] to vow; to resolve; to dedicate.

APPLY, [applico, L.] to fix the mind; to study.

Men addict themselves to vice; devote themselves to science; apply themselves to business.

ADDRESS, [adresse, F.] application or dedication to a person.

SPEECH, [spæc, S.] language, discourse.

HARANGUE, [hringan, to sound, S.] speech made before a popular assembly or an army.

ORATION, [oratio, L.] a discourse or speech pronounced in public, generally on some special occasion.

A public address, a parliamentary speech; an election harangue; a funeral

ADDRESS, name and place of residence of a person.

DIRECTION, [directio, L.] order, command, prescription, guidance. SUPERSCRIPTION, [super, above, scriptio, writing, L.] that which is written outside or above something else.

Direction to a place; direction of a letter; address on a card, &c.; a suitable address; superscription on a pillar, tomb, &c.; superscription at the head

of any other writing, as superscription of a letter, deed, &c.

ADDRESS, [adresser, F.] to make application to; to present a petition; to direct a letter to.

APPLY, to have recourse to.

Address the king, and apply for redress.

ADDRESS, to make application to; to direct one's discourse to. Accost, [accoster, F.] to approach; to draw near to; come up

to; to speak to first.

SALUTE, [saluto, L.] to greet; to address with kindness; to show respect and civility, either in words or ceremonies.

We address persons in general; accost a stranger; salute a friend.

ADHERE, [adhæreo, L.] to be joined to, or take part with. ATTACH, [attacher, F.] to unite closely; to tie, to bind.

STICK, [stican, S.] to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating

CLEAVE, [cleofian, S.] to adhere with strong attachment; to hold to. Fix, [figo, L.] to make fast, firm, or stable.

FASTEN, [fæstnian, S.] to link together; to secure.

Adhere to religion; be attached to friends.—Wax sticks to paper; "clods cleave fast together;" iron adheres to a magnet.-Friends cleave to one another; men adhere to their parties, principles, &c. -Fix in the ground; fasten with nails, screws; fastened by a rope, chain; stuck to a wall: a plaster sticks.

ADHESION, [adhæsio, L.] the state of sticking to by growth, cement, wax, &c.

ADHERENCE, the act of adhering to the interest or opinions of others: steady attachment.

Adhesion of parts; adherence to the point; adherence to a party.

ADJACENT, [adjacens, L.] neighboring; lying near to; bordering upon.

ADJOINING, [from ad, to, L. and join.] lying close in contact. Contiguous, [contiguus, L.] that touches, or is next; meeting or joining at the surface or border.

Adjacent town; adjoining field; contiguous house.

ADJUST, [ad, to, and justus, exact, L.] to settle or state an account; to put in order.

RECONCILE, [reconcilio, to call back together, L.] to make those friends again who are at variance.

Adjust affairs; reconcile enemies, &c.

ADMINISTRATION, [administro, to serve, L.] the act of conducting or superintending any office or affair.

MANAGEMENT, [ménage, household, F.] the manner of carrying on. CONDUCT, [conduco, to lead, L.] a guiding or management of an affair for one's self.

GOVERNMENT, [gouvernement, F.] the form or manner of regulating public affairs.

DIRECTION, [directio, L.] the act of guiding.

Administration of justice; management of public concerns; conduct of business; government of the country; direction of affairs.

ADMIT, [admitto, L.] to suffer to pass, to give entrance.

ALLOW, [allower, O. F.] to give or grant; to sanction.

PERMIT, | permitto, L. | to give leave; not to prohibit.

SUFFER, [souffrir, F.] to bear; not to hinder.
Tolerate, [tolero, L.] to bear with; to connive at; not to

Admit, not prevent; allow, not oppose; permit, not refuse; suffer, not remove; we tolerate what we object to from motives of discretion.

ADMIT, to allow the force of.

ALLOW, to approve of; to consent to.

GRANT, [granter, N.] to give, bestow; to admit as true what is not proved.

We admit the force of an argument; allow that credit is due to an opponent; and grant his professions of sincerity.

ADMIT, to suffer to enter.

RECEIVE, [recipio, L.] to welcome; to entertain. Admitted as a member : received as a friend.

ADMITTANCE, permission to enter; power of entering.

ADMISSION, [admissio, L.] the act or practice of admitting.

Access, [accessus, L.] means of approach.

Admittance to a place; access to a person. "To crave admission to your happy land."

ADMONISH, [admoneo, L.] to warn; to caution; to put in mind of; to reprove.

Advise, [aviser, F.] to counsel; to give information; to offer an opinion worthy to be followed.

Admonish for what is past; advise with respect to the future.

"Admonish him as a brother." (2 Thess. iii.) "With the well advised is wisdom." (Prov. xiii.)

ADMONITION, reproof.

WARNING, [from warn,] caution against faults; previous notice of danger.

CAUTION, [cautio, L.] advice; injunction.
Give admonitions to the young; warnings to the unwise; cautions to the inexperienced and unwary.

ADORE, [adoro, L.] to regard with the utmost esteem, affection, and respect.

REVERENCE, [revereor, L.] to honor, love, and respect.

VENERATE, [veneror, L.] to regard with respect mingled with awe. WORSHIP, [weorthscypa, S.] to perform religious service: to pay divine honors to.

We adore, reverence, and venerate the Supreme Being with the heart and affections; we worship him with the outward form.—We may adore at all times; we worship periodically.

ADORN, [adorno, L.] to render levely; to set off to advantage.

DECORATE, [decoro, L.] to adorn with external ornaments. Embellish, [embellir, F.] to add grace, beauty, or elegance to a person or thing.

BEAUTIFY, to make beautiful; to grace.

Adorned with jewels; decorated with flowers; embellished and beautified with ornaments .- Adorned with virtue; embellished with the arts.

ADULATION, [adulatio, L.] excessive praise.

FLATTERY, [flatterie, F.] commendation bestowed for the purpose of gaining favor.

COMPLIMENT, [compliment, F.] an act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares.

Adulation is practised by courtiers; flattery by lovers; compliments are used by the fashionable.—Adulation is fulsome; flattery disgraceful; compliments frequently without meaning.

ADVANCE, [avancer, F.] to step or move forward. PROCEED, [procedo, L.] to make progress. As you advance in years, proceed in wisdom and goodness.

ADVANCE, to bring forward.

ADDUCE, [adduco, L.] to draw to; to cite; to offer.

ALLEGE, [allego, L.] to affirm; to declare; to plead.

Assign, [assigno, L.] to show or set forth.

Advance a doctrine; adduce an argument; allege a circumstance; assign a reason.

ADVANTAGE, [avantage, F.] benefit, good, interest. PROFIT, [profectus, L.] gain, pecuniary advantage. Advantage relates to situation; profit to trade.

ADVANTAGE, opportunity, favorable circumstance.

Beneficium, L.] whatever contributes to prosperity or happiness.

UTILITY, [utilitas, L.] usefulness; profitableness; to some valuable end.

SERVICE, [servitium, L.] use; benefit conferred.

Good, S. goed, Du.] a benefit, an advantage.

Good connexions are a great advantage; good health is an inestimable benefit; a good book is of great utility; and is of service to readers in general. Good of mankind; bestow benefits on the poor and needy; the support of friends is an advantage; some persons have great advantages, but derive no good from them.

ADVANTAGEOUS, [avantageux, F.] tending to one's profit; furnishing an opportunity of good.

PROFITABLE, [profitable, F.] lucrative; yielding gain. BENEFICIAL, [beneficium, L.] conferring benefits. Advantageous situation; profitable trade; beneficial to health.

ADVERSE, [adversus, L.] acting in a contrary direction. Contrary, [contrarius, L.] inconsistent, contradictory.

OPPOSITE, [oppositus, L.] those things are said to be opposite, whose nature and quality are absolutely different.

Adverse events; contrary accounts; opposite characters.

ADVERSE, against; conflicting. INIMICAL, [inimicus, L.] unfriendly. HOSTILE, [hostilis, L.] like an enemy.

REPUGNANT, [repugnans, L.] that clashes with; reluctant. AVERSE, [aversus, L.] that dislikes, or cannot continue a thing; unwilling.

Adverse factions; inimical to peace; hostile measures; repugnant to good order; averse to restraint. Inimical is applied to private enmity, hostile to public.

ADVERSITY, [adversitas, L.] affliction, misery, misfortune.

DISTRESS, [districtus, troubled, or strained, L.] pressure of pain, or calamity.

ANXIETY, [anxietas, L.] trouble of mind about some future

event; perplexity; solicitude.

Anguish, [angustia, L.] excessive pain, either of mind or body. AGONY, [agonia, Gr.] any violent pain of body or mind.

Adversity of circumstances; distress of affliction, poverty, and want.

Sweet are the uses of adversity,

Which like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.—(Shakspere.)

Deep distress; painful anxiety; heart felt anguish; agonies of death.

ADVICE, [avis, F.] opinion; notice; account; information. Counsel, [consilium, L.] advice, scheme, direction; recommendation.

INSTRUCTION, [instructio, L.] the act of conveying knowledge, precept.

The physician gives advice; the parent counsel; superiors instruction. Prudent advice; sage counsel; salutary instructions.

ADVICE, information, intelligence, counsel.

INFORMATION, [informatio, L] news communicated by word or writing; instruction.

INTELLIGENCE, [intelligentia, L.] commerce of information; understanding; notice of distant or private transactions.

NOTICE, [notitia, L.] information given or received.

I sent a letter of advice: I received information: I had early intelligence of the circumstance; I gave public notice.—A man of information has much knowledge; a man of intelligence has understanding as well as knowledge, and is capable of giving wholesome advice.

AFFABLE, [affabilis, L.] easy to be spoken to; civil.

COURTROUS, [cour, court, F.] polite, gentle, kind, obliging. COMPLAISANT, [complaisant, F.] civil, desirous to please.

COURTLY, relating to the court; elegant, soft, flattering; polite with dignity.

An affable countenance; a courteous deportment. Courteous manners, address; complaisant disposition; courtly style.

AFFAIR, [affaire, F.] business, transaction, matter, thing. Business, [bysi, S.] employment, occupation.

CONCERN, [concerno, to regard, L.] matter of importance; whatever occupies the attention, or affects the interests of a person.

An interesting affair; a serious business; a momentous concern. Administer your affairs; transact your business; manage your concerns.

AFFECT, [affecto, L.] to act upon; to influence the passions. Concern, [concerno, L.] to interest or trouble; to engage the passions.

His feelings were affected, and his mind became concerned.

AFFECT, to make a show; to attempt to imitate.

ASSUME, [assumo, L.] to take to, or upon one's self.

PRETEND TO, [prætendo, L.] to allege falsely.

The hypocritical person affects virtues he does not possess, and assumes a character opposite to his own, and pretends to attainments which he has not made.

AFFECTION, good-will, kindness; permanent love, passion.
LOVE, [lufian, S.] kindness, friendship, a passion of the soul.
ATTACHMENT, [attachement, F.] close adherence, regard.
INCLINATION, [inclinatio, L.] a natural disposition to a thing.

Passion, [passio, L.] love; vehement desire.

The honorable union of the sexes commences with love, and terminates in

affection. Attachment to pleasure, the world, &c.; affection to relatives; inclination to the arts, &c.; passion for glory, poetry, &c.

AFFECTIONATE, [affectionné, F.] well affected to; kind, loving, warmly attached.

KIND, [cun, W.] benevolent, tender, disposed to make others

happy.

FOND, [fandian, to caress, S.] passionately devoted to. Affectionate relatives, fond children, kind neighbors.

AFFIX, [afficher, F., affigo, L.] to fasten to, or set up.
SUBJOIN, [subjungo, L.] to join, or add, to something preceding.
ATTACH, [attacher, F.] to fix; to fasten upon; to impute.
ANNEX, [annexer, F., annecto, L.] to unite, or join one thing to another.

Affix a title; subjoin remarks; attach blame; annex territory.

AFFLICT, [affigo, to strike, L.] to cast down; to affect with permanent pain of body or mind.

DISTRESS, [distringo, to strain, L.] to harass, to make miserable. TROUBLE, [troubler, F.] to agitate, disturb, grieve.

Afflicted with disease; distressed by misfortunes; troubled by domestic concerns.

AFFLICTION, [afflictio, L.] adversity, calamity, distress; permanent grief; misery, misfortune, trouble.

GRIEF, [grief, hurt, D.] sorrow of heart, trouble of mind.

Sorrow, [sorg, S. and D.] uneasiness of mind; sadness; regret. Deep affliction; violent grief; tender sorrow.

I will instruct my sorrows to be proud, For grief is proud, and makes his owner stout.—(Shakspere.)

AFFORD, [fördern, to further, G.] to give; to send forth, produce, &c.

YIELD, [gieldan, S.] to give in return for labor.

PRODUCE, [produco, to lead forth, L.] to bring forth; to furnish. The sun affords light; the vine yields grapes; plants produce flowers. Religion affords consolation; vice produces misery.

AFFORD, to grant; to confer.

SPARE, [sparian, S.] to lay apart for any particular use. GIVE, [gifan, S.] to bestow; to impart; to supply.

Afford relief to those in distress; spare something from your income for charitable uses. He has a good fortune, and can well afford to give to the poor; I cannot afford to give any thing; it gives satisfaction; give occasion;

afford an opportunity.

AFFRONT, [ad, to, and frons, face, L.] wrong; open defiance. INSULT, [insilio, to leap on, L.] gross abuse, insolence, contempt. OUTRAGE, [outrage, F.] grievous injury; excessive abuse. A mortifying affront; a provoking insult; a violent outrage.

AFRAID, [effrayer, to frighten, F.] to be terrified, or struck with fear. APPREHEND, [apprehendo, L.] to suspect or fear future evil.

FEAR, [færan, S.] to be afraid, to shudder. DREAD, [dræd, S.] to fear in an excessive degree.

Afraid of death; apprehend a disease; fear an evil, or evil person; dread punishment; dread a tyrant.

AFTER, [æfter, S.] later in time.

BEHIND, [behindan, S.] backwards.

After relates to time, order, or motion; behind to position. He came after, and stood behind him.

AGGRAVATE, [aggravo, to make heavy, L.] to increase in severity. IRRITATE, [irrito, L.] to excite anger; to incense.

PROVOKE, [provoco, L.] to anger, move, stir up, arouse.

EXASPERATE, [exaspero, L.] to irritate in a high degree; to

TANTALIZE,* to torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Punishments are sometimes aggravated; feelings irritated. We are provoked to anger; exasperated to madness; tantalized by vain desires.

AGREEABLE, [agréable, F.] charming, graceful, pleasant. PLEASANT, [plaisant, F.] delightful, agreeable, cheerful.

* Derived from Tantalus, who, according to mythic story, was condemned for his crimes to perpetual hunger and thirst, with food and water near him which he could not reach.

PLEASING, adapted to please; exciting agreeable sensations. Agreeable conversation; a pleasant companion; a pleasing address.

AGREEABLE, consistent with.

CONFORMABLE, [conformo, to make like, L.] corresponding with; resembling.

SUITABLE, [suivre, to follow, F.] fitting; according with. Agreeable to reason; conformable to custom; suitable to circumstances.

AGREEMENT, [agrément, F.] articles agreed upon, stipulation.

CONTRACT, [contractus, L.] a mutual agreement. COVENANT, [conventio, L.] a solemn agreement.

COMPACT, [compactum, L.] a treaty, a national agreement.

BARGAIN, [bargan, W.] a contract for the transfer of property. Agreement by promise; contract in writing; covenant by deed; compact by common consent; the law of nations depends on mutual compact; bargain for goods.

AGGRESSOR, [aggresseur, F.] one that first commences a quarrel, dispute, or assault.

Assailant, [assaillir, to attack, F.] one that assaults or sets upon another.

A quarrelsome aggressor; a violent assailant.

AGITATION, [agitatio, L.] violent motion; disturbance.

EMOTION, [emotio, L.] a violent excitement of sensibility.

TREPIDATION, [trepidatio, L.] a quaking or trembling from terror, &c.

TREMOR, [tremor, L.] an involuntary trembling or shaking. Agitations of mind or body; emotions of the feelings and passions; trepidation of body; tremor of the frame, joints, &c.

AID, [adjuto, L.] the act of furnishing strength or means.

ASSISTANCE, [assistance, F.] furtherance of the designs of another.

Help, [helpan, S.] support; means of deliverance.

Succor, [succurro, to run to, L.] deliverance from suffering; help in distress.

RELIEF, [relief, F.] alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain, sorrow, want, or anxiety.

Friendly aid; necessary assistance; good help; timely succor; salutary relief.

AIM, [esme, O. F.] the direction of purpose towards a particular point or object.

VIEW, [vue, F.] intention, prospect.

Design, [designatio, L.] contrivance, invention, scheme or plan in the mind.

OBJECT, [objectum, L.] that to which the mind is directed.

END, [end, S.] intention; ultimate purpose; drift.

His aim is to improve; he has a view to trade; his design is to live with respect; his object is worthy; his end important.

AIM, [esmer, O. F.] to direct the view or purpose. Point, [pungo, L.] to direct towards a place.

LEVEL, [læfe, S.] to direct to a mark or object.

To aim a reflection at some person; point a cannon at the gate. "Ambitious York did level at thy crown."-(Shakspere.)

AIM, to endeavor to reach, or obtain.

ASPIRE, [aspiro, L.] to seek ambitiously; to aim at dignity or honor; to desire with eagerness.

ENDEAVOR, [devoyer, N.] to exert physical or intellectual power; to try; to attempt.

STRIVE, [streeven, Du.] to labor; to make an effort; to endeavor with earnestness.

STRUGGLE, to labor with violent effort; to contend with diffi-

culty or in distress. Aim to be good; aspire to be great; endeavor to perform your duty; aim to excel; earnestly strive; many struggle all their lives with poverty.

AIR, [aer, L.] manner, gestures and countenance of a person.
ADDRESS, [adresse, F.] manner of speaking.
MANNERS, [manières, F.] behavior, habits, good or bad.

BEHAVIOR, [from behave, compounded of be and have,] manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad.

DEPORTMENT, [deportement, F.] manner of conducting one's self. MIEN, [mine, F.] look, countenance, external appearance.

CARRIAGE, [charriage, F.] personal manners.

LOOK, [locian, to direct the eyes, S.] cast of the countenance.

APPEARANCE, [appareo, to be manifest, L.] presence, figure. DEMEANOR, [se demener, to strive, F.] conduct, deportment.

ASPECT, [aspectus, L.] the air of one's countenance.

An agreeable, gay, offensive, or lofty air; a pleasing or awkward address; engaging or forbidding manners; a polite or rude behavior; a modest deportment; a goodly or sorrowful mien; carriage is haughty, graceful, dignified, servile, condescending, &c.; a look of guilt or innocence; beautiful, captivating appearance; mild demeanor; cheerful or sorrowful aspect.

ALARM, [alarme, F.] a sensation excited by the apprehension of approaching danger.

TERROR, [terror, L.] violent dread; fear that agitates body and mind.

FRIGHT, [frygt, D.] a sudden and violent, but temporary, fear. Consternation, [consternatio, L.] excessive horror or amazement.

A cry of alarm; a spectacle of terror; a sudden fright; an overwhelming consternation.

ALERTNESS, [alerte, F.] briskness, nimbleness, vigilance.

ALACRITY, [alacritas, L.] liveliness; sprightliness; a cheerful readiness to act.

Alertness of body; alacrity of mind.

ALL, [eal, S.] the aggregate amount. EVERY, [everich, Old Eng.] every one.

EACH, [ælc, S.] every one of any number separately considered. WHOLE, [walg, S.] all of a thing; the total assemblage of parts. All men; every man; each individual; the whole human race.

ALLAY, [alegan, S.] to pacify; to abate; to ease.

SOOTHE, [gesothian, S.] to calm; to soften; to mollify.

APPEASE, [appaiser, F.] to reduce to a state of peace; to suppress; to calm.

Assuage, [geswican, to cease, S.] to moderate; tranquillize, reduce.

ALLEVIATE, [allevo, L.] to ease; to lighten; to mitigate.

Relieve, [relevo, L.] to free from pain, grief, care, toil, or any evil. Allay heat, hunger; soothe care; appease wrath; assuage grief; alleviate sorrow; relieve distress.

ALLIANCE, [alliance, F.] any union or connexion of interests.

LEAGUE, [ligo, to bind, L.] a treaty of alliance between princes and states.

CONFEDERACY, [confæderatio, L.] a contract between persons, states, or bodies of men, for mutual support.

AFFINITY, [affinitas, L.] relation to; connexion with.

COMBINATION, [combination, F.] a joining together; a conspiracv.

A matrimonial alliance; the Helvetic league; a treasonable confederacy; a natural affinity; combination of discontented characters.

ALLOT, [hlot, S.] to distribute, deliver, or share by lot.

Assign, [assigno, L.] to fix; to specify.

APPORTION, [ad and portio, L.] to divide into convenient portions. DISTRIBUTE, [distribuo, L.] to divide, or share; to dispense; to administer.

APPOINT, [appointer, F.] to constitute, or ordain.

DESTINE, [destino, L.] to order; to devote; to fix unalterably. Allot a task; assign a reward; apportion an estate; distribute gifts; appoint a time; destine to a purpose.

ALLOW, [allouer, F.] to give; to permit; to admit of.

GRANT, [granter, N.] to yield; to concede.

BESTOW, [stow, place, S.] to give; to confer; to impart.

Allow a maintenance; grant a pension; bestow alms. Allow merit; grant a privilege; bestow praise.

ALLOWANCE, an appointed portion, maintenance.

STIPEND, [stipendium, L.] settled compensation.

SALARY, [salarium, L.] annual, periodical payments; stipulated recompense.

WAGES, [gages, F.] recompense for personal service.

HIRE, [hyre, S.] the price paid for the use of a thing, or compensation for labor.

PAY, [paye, F.] reward, recompense.

Allowance to the high or the low; the clergyman's stipend; the clerk's salary; laborer's hire; servants' wages; soldier's pay.

ALLUDE, [alludo, L.] to speak in reference to some thing not directly mentioned.

REFER, [refero, L.] to send back; to direct to a passage in abook. HINT, to give a brief or partial notice of a thing; to bring to mind by a remote allusion.

Suggest, [suggero, L.] to intimate; to insinuate good or ill. Allude to an affair : refer to a date; hint at a circumstance : suggest an idea.

ALLUDE To, to have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to mention slightly.

To GLANCE AT, to view with a quick cast of the eye; to censure by loose hints.

He frequently alludes to the Sacred Scriptures; he alluded to an ancient writer; he glanced at the follies of the age.

ALLURE, [leurrer, O. F.] to invite by something flattering or acceptable.

INVITE, [invito, L.] to solicit, to persuade.

ATTRACT, [attraho, L.] to draw to by moral influence.

ENGAGE, [engager, F.] to win by pleasing means; to gain; to attach.

TEMPT, [tenter, F.] to incite to evil.

SEDUCE, [seduco, L.] to mislead, to draw aside from the path of duty. ENTICE, [attiser, F.] to draw in cunningly; to instigate by exciting hope or desire.

DECOY, to lead by artifice into a snare; to entice to destruction. Appearances, prospects, &c. allure; advantages invite; charms, graces, moral qualities, attract; manners engage; passions, persons, and things tempt us; company seduces; words entice; false arts decoy.

Each flattering hope and each alluring joy .- (Lyttelton.)

Shady groves, that easy sleep invite,

And after toilsome days, a soft repose at night.—(Dryden.)

Adorned

She was indeed, and lovely, to attract Thy love; not thy subjection.—(Milton.) When beauty ceases to engage.—(Prior.)

So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound,

Enticing all to listen, and be drowned.—(Granville.)

" Decoyed by the fantastic blaze."

ALLUREMENTS, enticements, temptations.

ATTRACTIONS, graces or qualities which have the power of attracting.

CHARMS, carmen, a song, L.] power to delight. Entited by allurements; engaged by attractions; seduced by charms. The allurements of pleasure; the attractions of beauty; the charms of melody.

ALLY, [allié, F.] one that is united to some other by marriage, friendship, or treaty.

CONFEDERATE, [confæderatus, leagued together, L.] one who engages to support another.

A political ally; a wicked confederate.

ALONE, [all and one, S. allein, G.] one by himself.

SOLITARY, [solitarius, L.] retired, private; destitute of company. LONELY, [linkig, Sw.] sequestered, unfrequented. He is alone; a solitary hour; a lonely place.

ALSO, [all and so,] besides, as well.

LIKEWISE, [like and wise,] in the same manner, moreover.

Too, [to, S.] in addition.

"Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." (St. Matt.) Likewise, in comparison; long life and happiness too.

ALWAYS, [all and way; eal and weg, S.] throughout all time.

AT ALL TIMES, always.

EVER, [æfre, S.] without end, eternally.

CONTINUALLY, [continuus, L.] without pause; without variation. PERPETUALLY, [perpetuus, L.] constantly, incessantly, uninterruptedly.

God is always the same. Man should at all times be guided by the principles of virtue. "He will ever be mindful of his covenant." The ocean is continually rolling its waves upon the shore. A perennial spring flows perpetually.

AMAZED, [mase, a whirlpool, S.] confounded, perplexed.

ASTONISHED, [estonné, O. F.] struck with admiration or wonder.

SURPRISED, [surpris, F.] taken unawares.

Amazed with what is incomprehensible or frightful; astonished at what is vast and great; surprised with what is unexpected, or novel.

AMBASSADOR, [ambassadeur, F.] a minister of the highest rank sent by one sovereign as his representative at the court of another prince or state.

Envoy, [envoyé, F.] a minister of inferior dignity sent by one

prince to another for the transaction of an affair.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, [plenus, full, and potentia, power, L.] an ambassador or commissioner invested with full power to transact public business.

DEPUTY, [deputé, F.] a person appointed to represent and act

in the place of another.

An ambassador resided in the country, to which an envoy was sent on particular occasions; a plenipotentiary arrived at the congress, who was followed by a deputy from the diet of Ratisbon.

AMBIGUOUS, [ambiguus, L.] doubtful, uncertain.

EQUIVOCAL, [aquivocus, L.] capable of a double interpretation.

The account is so ambiguous that its meaning is doubtful; he seems to make use of equivocal words and expressions on purpose to mislead.

AMEND, [amender, F.] to reform by quitting bad habits.

CORRECT, [corrigo, L.] to remove errors.

REFORM, [reformo, L.] to restore to a good state.

RECTIFY, [rectifier, F.] to set right.

IMPROVE, prover, N. to advance in goodness, knowledge, or wisdom.

MEND, [emendo, L.] to repair a thing wrong or damaged.

BETTER, [beterian, S.] to meliorate; to increase the good qualities of.

Amend what is wrong; correct what is erroneous; reform the life; rectify mistakes; improve inventions; mend your ways; better your condition. To amend implies something previously wrong; to improve does not.

AMIABLE, [amabilis, L.] worthy to be loved.

LOVELY, [from love,] possessing qualities which may invite affection.

CHARMING, pleasing in the highest degree.

FASCINATING, [fascino, to bewitch, L.] enchanting, captivating. An amiable character; a lovely woman; charming voice; fascinating appearance, conversation, &c.

AMICABLE, [amicabilis, L.] peaceable; harmonious in mutual or social intercourse.

FRIENDLY, [freon, to free, to be willing, S.] disposed to promote the good of another.

Amicable to all men; friendly with the good. Amicable terms; friendly advice.

AMOROUS, [amorosus, L.] relating to love, or apt to fall in love.

LOVING, entertaining a strong affection for.

FOND, [fundian, to caress, S.] foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent.

Beware of giving way to an amorous disposition; be discreetly loving to your wives; parents are fond of their children; the lap-dog is fond of his mistress; a child is fond of play.

AMPLE, [amplus, L.] large, abundant.

SPACIOUS, [spacieux, F.] that is of vast extent.

CAPACIOUS, [capax, L.] able to hold a great deal.

Ample store, allowance, reward, &c.; spacious house, garden, field, &c.; capacious vessel, waters, soul, mind, heart,

AMPLE, liberal, diffusive, fully sufficient.

PLENTIFUL, [plenus, L. and full,] exuberant, fruitful, yielding largely.

PLENTEOUS, exuberant, fertile, rich in supplies.

ABUNDANT, [abundans, L.] in great quantity, overflowing.

Copious, [copiosus, L.] furnishing full supplies.

A plentiful or abundant harvest; plenteous crop; abundant mercy, kindness; copious supply, stream, treasures; ample store, provision; an ample account.

AMUSE, [amuser, F.] to entertain with tranquillity.

DIVERT, [diverto, to turn aside, L.] to exhilarate; to turn off the mind from business or study.

ENTERTAIN, [entretenir, F.] to engage the attention agreeably.

BEGUILE, [be, and guile,] to deceive pleasingly.

Amused with toys, cards, baubles, &c.; diverted with shows, comedies, &c.; entertained by a tragedy, reading, conversation; the serpent beguiled our mother Eve.

AMUSEMENT, a pleasurable occupation of the mind.

ENTERTAINMENT, the pleasure or instruction derived from discourse, oratory, music, &c.

DIVERSION, whatever unbends the mind.

SPORT, [boert, jest, Du.] play, game.

RECREATION, refreshment or amusement after labor.

PASTIME, that which passes time agreeably.

Amusement in reading; entertainment at the theatre or concert; diversions at feasts; sports of the field; recreations of company, gardening, &c.; recreations for the laborious; pastimes for the indolent.

ANCIENT, [ancien, F.] that which is of former time. OLD, [eald, S.] begun long ago; far advanced in life.

ANTIQUE, [antiques, L.] appearing of ancient origin and workmanship; not modern.

ANTIQUATED, out of use; having lost its binding force by non-

OLD-FASHIONED, [eald, S. and façon, F.] formed according to obsolete custom or fashion.

OBSOLETE, [obsoletus, L.] worn out of use; unfashionable.

Ancient date; old age; antique piece of art; antiquated laws, rules; old-

Ancient date; old age; antique piece of art; antiquated laws, rules; oldfashioned dress, furniture; obsolete terms, words, customs.

ANECDOTE, [a, not, eidotos, published, Gr.] a biographical incident; an interesting fact.

STORY, [stær, S.] the narration of a series of incidents; a trifling tale.

An amusing or interesting anecdote; an entertaining story. Anecdotes for men; stories for children.

ANECDOTES, detached biographical facts of an interesting nature. STORIES, account of things past.

MEMOIRS, [memoires, F.] remarkable observations; biographical notices.

Annales, [annales, L.] narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

CHEONICLES, [chronos, time, Gr.] registers of events in order of time.

Lively anecdotes; pleasant stories; authentic memoirs; annals of reigns and nations; chronicles of the times, events, &c.

ANGER, [ange, S.] a passion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury.

RESENTMENT, [ressentiment, F.] the excitement produced by a sense of injury, accompanied with a purpose of revenge.

WRATH, [wræth, S.] extreme anger; excessive indignation.

IRE, [ira, L.] keen resentment.

INDIGNATION, [indignatio, L.] anger mingled with contempt or abhorrence.

CHOLER, [cholera, L.] passion; irritation of the passions.

RAGE, [rage, F.] violent anger, accompanied with vehement words, gestures, or agitation.

FURY, [furor, L.] phrenzy, madness; a storm of anger.

Sudden anger; cruel resentment; vindictive wrath; dreadful ire; rash choler; violent rage; excessive fury.

ANGER.

DISPLEASURE, irritation of mind occasioned by any thing that counteracts desire, or opposes propriety.

DISAPPROBATION, an act of the mind which condemns what is supposed to be wrong.

DISLIKE, disinclination; absence of affection.

DISSATISFACTION, discontent; uneasiness proceeding from want of gratification.

DISTASTE, disrelish; aversion of the taste.

DISGUST, [degoût, F.] aversion of the palate from any thing; an unpleasant sensation of the mind, excited by something offensive in the language, manners, or conduct of others.

AVERSION, [averto, L.] dislike; moderate hatred.

ANTIPATHY, [anti, against, pathos, feeling, Gr.] a natural aversion. HATRED, [hatian, to hate, S.] ill-will, malignity, enmity.

REPUGNANCE, [repugnantia, L.] reluctance; unwillingness;

opposition of mind.

He had cause for his displeasure; being of a hasty temper, he was suddenly provoked to anger; he expressed his disapprobation; I have a dislike to forward rude children; a displeasure at careless persons and actions; a dissatisfaction at an indolent workman. A feeling of dislike; dissatisfaction of desire and expectation; a total distaste for trifling amusements; a disgust at every thing indecent, filthy, and vicious.—Aversion and antipathy to things; dislike and hatred to persons; repugnance to duties.

ANGRY, touched with anger; provoked.

Passionate, [passione, F.] easily moved to anger.

HASTY, [hátif, F.] quick, irritable.

Angry feeling; passionate disposition; hasty temper.

ANIMADVERSION, [animadversio, L.] remarks by way of censure. CRITICISM, [chrites, a judge, Gr.] the art of judging of the

beauties and faults of a literary performance, or work of art. STRICTURE, [strictura, L.] a slight touch upon the subject; not a set discourse.

Personal animadversions; literary criticisms; strictures on public measures.

ANIMAL, [animalis, L.] a living creature; anything that has life, sense, and the power of locomotion.

BRUTE, [brutus, L.] an animal which wants the use of reason.

BEAST, [bête, F.] any four-footed animal.

All organized bodies endued with life and motion are animals, man along with the rest; but man is distinguished from the brute by his rational and immaterial soul. Beast of burden; beast of the chase; beast as distinguished from bird.

ANIMATE, [animo, L.] to give courage; to invigorate.

INSPIRE, inspire, L.] to endue with; to infuse into the mind.

ENLIVEN, to give life, spirit, or vivacity.

CHEER, [cher, entertainment, Arm.] to dispel gloom; to gladden. EXHILARATE, [exhilaro, L.] to make merry; to raise the spirits. ENCOURAGE, [encourager, F.] to embolden; to give confidence.

INCITE, [incito, L.] to stir up; to move the mind to action. IMPEL, [impello, L.] to drive or push forward; to press on.

URGE, [urgeo, L.] to incite; to apply force to; to press by motives.

STIMULATE, [stimulo, L.] to prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive; to rouse to action.

INSTIGATE, [instigo, L.] to urge to ill; to provoke or incite to

ADVANCE, [avancer, F.] to accelerate; to make progress; to improve.

PROMOTE, [promoveo, to move forward, L.] to elevate; to contribute to the increase or excellence of any thing.

PREFER, [præfero, L.] to exalt; to raise.

FORWARD, [fore, and weard, turned, S.] to help onward.

COMFORT, [conforto, L.] to console; to relieve; to strengthen the mind under calamity.

Animated with life, sense, thought; inspired with knowledge, courage;

enliven the mind; cheer the heart; exhilarate the spirits.

Encourage the weak; animate the strong to greater exertions; we are incited by passions; impelled by motives; urged by circumstances; stimulated by ambition; instigated by bad passions and evil persons to wicked actions.

Encourage and advance works of utility and ingenious persons; advance yourselves in knowledge and goodness, and your friends will be proud to promote your interests, and to forward your views. He was preferred to the bishopric of Winchester.

Cheer the sad; encourage the timid; comfort the mourners.

ANIMATION, the state of being lively; excited in feeling.

LIFE, [lif, S.] liveliness; energy. VIVACITY, [vivacitas, L.] briskness, sprightliness of temper.

SPIRIT, [spiritus, breath, L.] animal excitement; ardor; vigor of intellect.

He spoke with animation, with life; his vivacity renders him a pleasing and interesting companion; he performs every thing with spirit, and thus surmounts all difficulties.

ANNOUNCE, [annuncio, to deliver a message, L.] to declare; to give notice.

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PROCLAIM, [proclamo, L.] to utter with a loud voice; to declare solemnly.

Publish, [publico, L.] to make known; to spread abroad; to promulgate.

Announce it to your friends; proclaim it to your neighbors; publish it to the world.—Announce an arrival; proclaim peace; publish the news.

ANSWER, [andswyrd, S.] that which is said in return to a question.

Reply, [replique, F.] a return in words or writing to something said or written by another.

REJOINDER, reply to an answer.

RESPONSE, [respondeo, to send back, L.] an answer.

An answer to a question; a reply to an assertion, to which you may probably receive a rejoinder. The responses of the Liturgy.

ANSWERABLE, obliged to answer to a thing.

RESPONSIBLE, liable to be called upon to discharge an obligation. Accountable, liable to be called to account by a superior.

AMENABLE, [amener, to lead, F.] liable to answer.

Answerable to your engagements; responsible to your trusts; accountable for your proceedings; amenable to the laws.

ANTECEDENT, [antecedens, L.] going before in order of time.

PRECEDING, [præcedens, L.] going immediately before.

FOREGOING, going before in time or place.

PREVIOUS, [pravius, L.] leading the way; happening before something else.

ANTERIOR, [anterior, L.] before, or in front.

PRIOR, [prior, L.] before in order or dignity. FORMER, [forma, S.] before in time; mentioned before another. Number I. is antecedent to V., but IV. is the preceding number. Foregoing statement; previous inquiry; anterior or fore part of the skull; prior claim; former terms; former opposed to latter.

APARTMENT, [apartement, F.] a room appropriated to the occupation of an individual.

CHAMBER, [chambre, F.] an apartment in an upper story; a private sleeping room; any retired room.

Room, [rum, S.] a division in a house, separated from the rest by a partition.

Apartment to dwell in ; chamber to sleep in ; a dining-room.

APOLOGIZE, [apologeomai, to speak in defence of, Gr.] to make an excuse for; to extenuate.

DEFEND, [defendo, L.] to protect, support, uphold.

JUSTIFY, justifier, F. to acquit from guilt; to make his innocence appear; to vindicate as right.

EXCULPATE, [ex, and culpo, to blame, L.] to clear of a fault; to vindicate from a charge.

Excuse, [excuso, L.] to admit an excuse; to dispense with; to free from an obligation.

PLEAD, [plaider, F.] to speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; to urge reasons in support of or against a claim.

PARDON, [pardonner, F.] to remit the penalty of guilt.

FORGIVE, [forgifan, S.] to overlook an offence, and treat the offender as not guilty.

Apologize for errors; defend innocence; justify conduct that is right; exculpate from blame; excuse omissions; plead for pardon.

Excuse a fault; pardon an offence; forgive an injury.

APPAREL, [appareil, F.] clothing, raiment, vesture. ATTIRE, [atour, O. F.] ornamental dress.

ARRAY, [arroi, O. F.] dress of a splendid kind; garments disposed in order upon the person.

Common apparel; gay attire; military array.

APPARITION, [appareo, to appear, L.] a visible spirit.

VISION, [video, L.] something imagined to be seen, though not real. PHANTOM, [phantasma, L.] the fancied image of a person.

Spectre, [spectrum, L.] something made preternaturally visible.

GHOST, [gast, S.] the soul of a deceased person. Apparition to the senses; vision of the imagination; airy phantom; grisly spectre; pale ghost.

APPEASE, [appaiser, F.] to allay, assuage; to suppress.

CALM, [calmer, F.] to free from motion, agitation, or tumult.

PACIFY, [pacifico, L.] to reduce to a state of peace.

QUIET, [quies, rest, L.] to lull; to reduce to a state of repose.

STILL, [stillan, S.] to stop motion or agitation.

Appease wrath; the waves are calmed; pacify the child; quiet its fears; the winds are stilled.

APPLAUSE, [applausus, L.] great commendation; public praise; approbation expressed.

ACCLAMATION, [acclamatio, L.] a shouting for joy.

He was received with acclamation, and his speech met with unbounded applause.

APPOINT, [appointer, F.] to constitute; to fix; to settle.

ORDER, [ordino, L.] to give command; to give direction.

PRESCRIBE, [prascribo, to write before, L.] to set down authoritatively; to direct.

Ordain, [ordino, L.] to decree; to establish; to institute.

Appoint to an office; appoint a meeting; the master or customer orders; the physician prescribes; Providence ordains all things for our ultimate good-

APPREHEND, [apprehendo, L.] to entertain fear of future evil.

FEAR, [faran, S.] to expect with emotions of alarm. DREAD, [dræd, S.] to fear in an excessive degree.

We apprehend punishment for our crimes; fear misfortunes; dread calamities, tyrants, &c.

APPREHEND, to understand; to conceive in the mind.

CONCEIVE, [concevoir, F.] to form an idea in the mind.

SUPPOSE, [supposer, F.] to believe without examination. IMAGINE, [imaginer, F.] to fancy; to paint in the mind.

Endeavor to apprehend the meaning; conceive with propriety; suppose on good grounds; do not vainly imagine.

APPROACH, [approcher, F.] to draw near.

APPROXIMATE, [ad, to, proximus, next, L.] to approach; to bring near to.

Comets approach the earth; Johnson says, "Shakspere approximates the remote and far."

APPROPRIATE, [approprier, F.] to set apart for a particular use or person; to take to one's self.

USURP, [usurpo, L.] to seize by force or without right.

Arrogate, [ad, and rogo, to ask, L.] to make undue claims or false pretensions.

Assume, [assumo, L.] to pretend to possess; to seize unjustly. Ascribe, [ascribo, L.] to attribute to as a cause.

Appropriate to every one his due; he usurped the government, arrogated distinctions, assumed privileges, and ascribed merit to himself that belonged to others.

APPROPRIATE, [approprier, F.] consigned to some particular use or person; suitable.

PARTICULAR, individual; one distinct from others; special. PECULIAR, [peculiaris, L.] belonging to any one with exclusion

of others; singular.

An appropriate remark; a peculiar opinion; a particular observation .-- A peculiar privilege; an appropriate act; a particular account.

ARCHITECT, [archos, chief, teklon, workman, Gr.] a person skilled in the art of building; a contriver.

BUILDER, [byldan, to confirm, S.] one whose occupation is to build.

. The architect plans; the builder constructs.

ARDUOUS, [arduus, L.] hard to perform; attended with labor. DIFFICULT, [difficilis, L.] troublesome to perform or understand. An arduous undertaking; a difficult exercise, task.

ARGUE, [arguo, L.] to offer reasons in support of an opinion or

DISPUTE, [disputo, to throw from, L.] to contend in argument; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning.

DEBATE, [debattre, F.] to discuss; to contest.

EVINCE, [evinco, L.] to show clearly; to manifest.

PROVE, [profian, S.] to show as certain, or establish truth by argument or testimony.

Argue in defence; dispute in refutation; debate in parliament. Argue in evidence; evince the truth; prove the facts.

ARGUMENT, [argumentum, L.] a series of reasoning; inference; deduction.

REASON, [raison, F.] the ground or cause of an opinion or conclusion.

PROOF, the process or operation that ascertains truth or fact. Defend by argument; justify by reason; establish by proof.

ARISE, or RISE, [arisan, S.] to get up; to move upwards.

MOUNT, [monter, F.] to rise on high.

ASCEND, [ascendo, L.] to go up; to move higher and higher. CLIMB, [climan, S.] to creep up by little and little; to ascend

with labor and difficulty.

SCALE, [scalare, It.] to ascend by a ladder, or steps.

Arise from a seat; the bird rises in the air, mounts aloft, and ascends out of sight. Climb the rocks; scale the walls.

ARMS, [arma, L.] all manner of weapons of offence, or armor for defence.

WEAPONS, [wæpn, S.] all sorts of instruments of contest. Cannons, muskets, pistols, &c. are fire-arms. The weapons of rude nations are clubs, stones, and bows and arrows; civilized nations use swords, cannons, muskets, and bayonets. "Arms and the man I sing."—(Dryden.) "The weapons of our warfare arenot carnal."—(St. Paul.)

ARMY, [armie, F.] a body of men armed for war, organized in companies, battalions, &c., under proper officers, the whole commanded by a general.

Host, [hostis, an enemy, L.] any great number or multitude.

Army of soldiers; host of invaders; host of evils; host of tongues.

After these came armed, with spear and shield, An host so great as covered all the field.—(Dryden.)

ARROGANCE, [arrogantia, L.] the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; self-importance.

PRIDE, [pryde, S.] inordinate self-esteem.

Presumption, [præsumptio, L.] boldness, forwardness, insolence.

Vanity, [vanitas, L.] conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations; inflation of mind upon slight grounds.

HAUGHTINESS, [hautesse, F.] self-importance; pride mingled with contempt for others.

LOFTINESS, [löfter, to lift, D.] elevation of mien, sentiment, character, or condition.

DISDAIN, [dis, not, dignus, worthy, L.] contempt, scorn.

Arrogance of demand; pride of heart; presumption of youth; vanity of affectation; haughtiness of behavior; loftiness of look; insolent disdain. "Pride goeth before destruction."—(Prov.) "Let my presumption not provoke thy wrath."—(Shakspere.) "Vanity is the food of fools."—(Swift.) "I will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible."—(Isaiah.) "The first in loftiness of thought surpassed."—(Dryden.) "My soul is moved with just disdain."—(Pope.)

ART, [ars, L.] all that which is performed by the skill and industry of men.

CUNNING, [cunnan, to know, S.] craftiness, ingenuity, skill. DECEIT, [deceut, N.] artifice; stratagem; device intended to mislead.

DECEPTION, [deceptio, L.] the art or means of deceiving; fallacv. DUPLICITY, [duplicitas, L.] doubleness of heart; dissimulation. DOUBLE-DEALING, the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

FRAUD, [fraus, L.] cheat, trick, artifice.
Guile, [guille, O. F.] cunning insidious artifice.

Art and cunning can only be justified when used in self-defence, but deceit is always the mark of a low base mind. Base deceit; deception in appearance; duplicity of character; he is guilty of double dealing, and acting two parts at the same time; a fraud on the public; a treacherous guile.

ARTFUL, skilful, cunning, crafty.

ARTIFICIAL, [artificialis, L.] not genuine or natural. FICTITIOUS, [fictitius, L.] feigned, fabulous; imaginary. Artful story; artificial character; fictitious tale.

ARTICLE, [articulus, L.] a condition in an agreement; a single clause in a contract.

CONDITION, [conditio, L.] a bargain or agreement.

TERM, [terminus, L.] stipulation; a proposition stated by one party and assented to by another.

Articles of indenture; conditions of sale; terms of agreement.

ARTIFICE, [artificium, L.] a crafty device, or fraud.

STRATAGEM, [stratagema, L.] a plan or scheme to obtain some advantage.

TRICK, [tricherie, F.] a sly fraud; a wile; a deceitful action.

FINESSE, [finesse, F.] art, subtlety of contrivance.

CUNNING, slyness, craftiness, fraudulent dexterity, shrewdness. Artifice to deceive; stratagem to disguise; trick to elude; finesse combines art and cunning, and is the instrument of the crafty.

ARTIST, [ars, artis, L.] a master of any of the fine arts.

ARTISAN, one skilled in any art or trade.

ARTIFICER, [artifex, L.] a manufacturer; one whose business requires skill or knowledge.

MECHANIC, [mechanicus, L.] a person whose occupation is to construct machines, instruments, &c.

Musicians and painters are artists; smiths and carpenters artisans; a saddler is an artificer; shoe-makers, watch-makers, &c. are mechanics.

ASCRIBE, [ascribo, L.] to assign; to yield as due.

ATTRIBUTE, [attribuo, L.] to consider as belonging. IMPUTE, [imputo, L.] to charge; to set to the account of.

Losses may often be ascribed to imprudence. We attribute glory to God; impute praise or blame to men with candor and equity.

ASHAMED, [ascamian, to blush, S.] confused by a consciousness of guilt, &c.

BASHFUL, [bosh, to be cast down, Heb.] modest; having a downcast look.

Ashamed of our faults: bashful when spoken to.

ASK, [ascian, S.] to seek to know or to obtain by words.

BEG, [begehren, G.] to ask earnestly or humbly.

REQUEST, [requiro, L.] to express a desire for.

INQUIRE, [inquiro, L.] to seek for information.

QUESTION, [quæro, to seek, L.] to ask questions.

INTERROGATE, [interrogo, L.] to examine by asking questions. CLAIM, [clamo, to cry out, L.] to ask as a right.

DEMAND, [demander, F.] to ask by authority.

BESEECH, [gesecan, to seek, S.] to pray with urgency.

Solicite, [solicite, L.] to ask with some degree of earnestness.

ENTREAT, [tracto, L.] to beg earnestly; to solicit pressingly. SUPPLICATE, [supplico, of sub and plico, to bend downwards. L.]

to petition with earnestness and submission.

IMPLORE, [imploro, L.] to beg earnestly with tears and prayers. CRAVE, [craftan, S.] to ask with earnestness or importunity.

REQUIRE, [require, L.] to ask by authority; to make necessary. We ask for information; beg for want; request relief; inquire for curiosity; we question, interrogate, claim, and demand, from authority; require the performance of reasonable duty.

To ask is general; to beg is submission; to request is independent; to inquire is the quality of a learner; to question, interrogate, and demand, the province of a superior, or of the falsely accused; we claim our rights which

have been withheld.

We beseech, entreat, and solicit, from urgent necessity; a state of abject distress leads us to supplicate and implore; and, in the very lowest state of wretchedness and want, we may be led to crave a morsel of bread. Demand a just debt; perform the duties religion requires.

ASPERSE, [aspergo, to scatter, L.] to tarnish the reputation or good name.

DETRACT, [detraho, to draw from, L.] to lessen the worth or estimation of another; to depreciate.

DEFAME, [diffamo, L.] to backbite, or speak evil of; to dishonor by false reports.

SLANDER, [esclandre, F.] to injure by false and malicious reports. CALUMNIATE, [calumnio, L.] to charge falsely and knowingly of a crime or offence.

Men asperse their neighbors by insinuations; detract by undervaluing the motives of their good deeds; defame by advancing charges to sully their fair fame; slander by propagating evil reports of them to others; calumniate by spreading injurious reports of their own invention.

ASSEMBLE, [assembler, F.] to meet; to bring or call together. MUSTER, [monstro, to show, L.] to gather together; to meet in one place.

COLLECT, [colligo, L.] to gather together.

CONVENE, [conveneo, L.] to summon judicially.

CONVOKE, [convoco, L.] to call together.

Assemble the parliament; muster the soldiers, resources, &c.; collect curiosities. Convene the inhabitants; convoke the priesthood.

ASSEMBLY, [assemblie, F.] a concourse or meeting of people. ASSEMBLAGE, a number of individuals brought together.

GROUP, [groupe, F.] a cluster, a crowd, a throng.

COLLECTION, the things gathered together.

Assembly of persons; assemblage of objects; group of figures, persons, &c. : collection of books, pictures, &c.

ASSEMBLY, a meeting or collection of individuals.

COMPANY, [compagnie, F.] a number of persons met for conversation or pleasure.

MEETING, [mote, Sw.] a conventicle; a collection of people.

Congregation, [congrego, to herd together, L.] an assembly of persons met for worship and religious instruction.

PARLIAMENT, [parlement, F.] the supreme council of the nation. DIET, [diæta, L.] an assembly of states to deliberate on the affairs of an empire.

CONGRESS, [congressus, L.] a meeting of the representatives of several courts.

CONVENTION, [conventio, L.] an assembly of the states of the realm for civil or ecclesiastical purposes.

Synon, [synodos, Gr.] a council of the bishops of a province or nation, or of different nations.

Convocation, [convocatio, L.] an assembly of the bishops and clergy of England to consult on ecclesiastical affairs.

Council, [concilium, L.] a body of men convened for consulta-

tion on important affairs.

A public assembly; a private company; company of comedians, &c.; a meeting for business; a Christian congregation; the British parliament is formed by the assembling of the three estates of the realm; the diets of Poland and Germany were similar to it in some respects; the delegates were despatched to the congress; republican convention; synods and convocation of ecclesiastics; the great council of the nation.

ASSENT, [assentio, L.] the agreement to a statement or abstract proposition.

Consent, consensus, L.] agreement to a proposal; permission. APPROBATION, [approbatio, L.] a liking or approving of.

CONCURRENCE, [concurro, to run together, L.] an agreement

of two or more persons in judgment or opinion.

Assent of the judgment; consent of the will; when the will and judgment accord, assent becomes approbation; consent of the individual; concurrence of the majority.

ASSERT, [assero, L.] to defend either by words or actions; to affirm positively.

MAINTAIN, [manus, hand, teneo, to hold, L.] to uphold; to support; to defend by force of reason.

VINDICATE, [vindico, L.] to justify; to defend with success.

AFFIRM, [affirmo, L.] to avouch the truth of a thing; to tell with confidence.

AVER, [averer, F.] to assert the truth.

Asseverate, [assevero, L.] to affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ATTEST, [attestor, L.] to certify; to bear witness to the truth. DECLARE, [declarer, F., of declaro, L.] to proclaim or avow an opinion or resolution.

Assure, [assurer, F.] to undertake or promise a thing; to give confidence; to make certain or secure.

VOUCH, [voucher, N.] to warrant; to maintain by affirmation. SWEAR, [swerian, S.] to affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration.

PROTEST, [protestor, L.] to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion.

Assert the truth, and maintain it by argument and fact; vindicate a good cause.—We affirm what we know; assert what we believe; aver facts; asseverate with confidence; attest by witnesses; declare by proclamation; assure from conviction; vouch for another; swear by oath; protest our innocence.

ASSOCIATE, [socius, L.] one frequently in company with another; an intimate acquaintance.

COMPANION, [compagnon F.] a fellow, a mate, a partner; one who accompanies another.

I have no objection to him as an occasional companion, but would not have him as an habitual associate.

ASSOCIATION, a union with others; a connection for mutual advantage.

Societas, L.] fellowship, conversation; the union of

a number of rational beings.

COMPANY, [compagnie, F.] an assembly of people; a public body. PARTNERSHIP, [partior, to divide, L.] an association of two or more persons in some affair, concern, trade, &c., either for a limited or indefinite period.

Association for literature, commerce, religion, &c.; literary society, &c.; company for trade; East India Company; partnership consists of two, or a small number, for similar purposes.

ASSURANCE, certain expectation; full confidence; firm persuasion. CONFIDENCE, [confidentia, L.] trust; reliance.

IMPUDENCE, [impudentia, L.] boldness; want of modesty; effrontery.

Assurance of eternal life in the gospel; confidence in a man's integrity.-Bold assurance; shameless impudence.

ASTRONOMY, [aster, star, nomos, law, Gr.] the science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies; their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, eclipses, and order.

ASTROLOGY, [aster, star, logos, discourse, Gr.] the practice of foretelling future events from the aspects of the planets. Astronomy consists of real calculations; astrology of foolish conjectures.

ASYLUM, [asulon, Gr.] a sanctuary or place of refuge for offenders to fly to.

Refuge, [refugium, L.] a place of protection and safety.

SHELTER, [sceala, S.] that which covers and defends from injuries.

RETREAT, [retraite, F.] a place of seclusion or retirement.

Asylum for the orphan; refuge from danger; shelter from the storm; retreat from the cares and toils of life.

ATONE, [supposed to be compounded of at and one,] to set those at one again who were at variance; to make satisfaction for an offence or injury; to make reparation.

EXPIATE, [expio, L.] to put away; make clear; to annul the

guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety.
Would have set them at one again.—(Acts. vii. 26.)

Some crimes seem sufficiently atoned for by the misery they entail on the actor; others require to be expiated by a legal punishment.

ATTACK, [attaquer, F.] to commence an act of hostility; to fall upon; to begin a controversy.

Assail, [assaillir, F.] to attack in an hostile manner; to fall upon with violence; to invade.

Assault, [assulto, L.] to attack with force and hostility.

ENCOUNTER, [incontrare, F.] to meet suddenly, or face to face; to oppose.

IMPUGN, [impugno, L.] to attack by word or argument; to con-

Literally to attack and encounter, is used with respect both to men and animals; to assail and assault, is limited to human beings; but these words, like all others of the same class, are commonly used in a figurative sense.— Attack with weapons, censures, &c.; a disease attacks; disagreeable sounds and murmurs assail the ear; assail with stones, abuse, &c.; temptations assault, which we must encounter and overcome.—Impugn false notions and pernicious doctrines by argument.—Some men who cannot impugn a doctrine by argument, attack it with ridicule.

ATTACK, first invasion; a falling on.

ASSAULT, [assaut, F.] a violent hostile attack.

ENCOUNTER, [incontro, It.] single combat; conflict; sudden

Onset, [on and set,] a violent attack; a storming. Charge, [charge, F.] a rushing on an enemy.

Attacks on persons or property; personal assault; an encounter between two antagonists; an impetuous onset; a steady charge.

ATTEMPT, [attento, to try, to strain, L.] an effort to gain a point.

TRIAL, [trekker, to make effort, D.] a test; an exercise of virtue or strength.

ENDEAVOR, [endevera, he ought, N.] labor directed to some end. Essay, [essayer, to try, F.] an experiment; a trial.

EFFORT, [fortis, strong, L.] an exertion of strength.

A spirited attempt; a persevering trial; an honest endeavor; an essay of youth; a mighty effort.

ATTEMPT.

Undertaking, [from under, and take,] any business, work, or project which a person engages in.
ENTERPRISE, [entreprise, F.] a design; a project attempted.

An ordinary attempt; a serious undertaking; a hazardous enterprise.

ATTEND To, [attendo, L.] to regard with attention.

MIND, [minnas, to remember, Sw.] to observe; to be disposed to regard with attention, submission, or obedience.

REGARD, [regarder, F.] to look upon with concern, estimation. or affection; to have respect to.

HEED, [hedan, S.] to regard with care.

TAKE NOTICE, [notitia, L.] to gain the knowledge of; to observe.

Attend to your preceptor; mind what he says; regard his counsels; heed his warnings: take notice of his admonitions.

ATTEND, to bend the mind to; to wait on; to accompany.

WAIT ON, [gweitiaw, W.] to attend upon; to perform services for. A physician attends his patient, a nurse the sick; we wait upon our friends; servants wait on their masters.

ATTEND, to give ear to; to fix the mind upon.

HEARKEN, [heorcnian, S.] to give heed to what is uttered.

LISTEN, [lystan, to lean, S.] to attend closely with a view to hear. Attend to a discourse; hearken to what is said to you, but do not listen to what passes between others, in which you have no concern.

ATTENTION, the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

APPLICATION, [applicatio, L.] diligence; intenseness of thought. STUDY, [studeo, to fix the thoughts, L.] application of the mind to any branch of learning.

Give attention to learning; be assured that without application you cannot

make proficiency; knowledge is gained by study.

AVAIL, [valeo, to be strong, L.] efficacy; benefit; advantage towards success.

Use, [usus, L.] the employment of any thing to a purpose, good or bad.

SERVICE, [servitium, L.] interest; good; advantage.

Precepts are of little avail when not enforced by a proper example; talents are of no use, if not employed in the service of the public.

AVARICE, [avaritia, L.] an insatiable desire of accumulating wealth. COVETOUSNESS, [covetise, greediness, N.] eagerness to obtain. Avarice keeps what covetousness gains.

AVARICIOUS, [avarus, L.] immoderately desirous of accumulating property.

COVETOUS, [convoiter, to covet, F.] inordinately desirous; ex-

cessively eager to gain.

PARSIMONIOUS, [parcus, close, L.] thrifty; sparing in the expenditure of money.

NEAR, [ner, S.] close; frugal.

NIGGARDLY, [nig, straight, W.] sordidly mean and parsimonious. PENURIOUS, [penuria, scarcity, L.] not liberal; miserly; excessively saving.

Avaricious in retaining; covetous in getting; a parsimonious life; a near disposition; a niggardly temper, gift, &c.; a penurious wretch.—The avaricious are unwilling to part with their money; the covetous are eager to obtain money; the niggardly are mean in their dealings with others; the parsimonious are mean to themselves.

AUDACITY, [audacitas, L.] daring spirit; resolution; confidence;

EFFRONTERY, [effronterie, F.] impudence; shamelessness; indecorous boldness.

HARDIHOOD, or HARDINESS, [hardiesse, F.] intrepidity; boldness united with firmness and constancy of mind.

BOLDNESS, [see bold,] courage; bravery; fearlessness. The audacity of a rebel; the effrontery of a villain; the hardihood of an advocate; boldness of speech.

AVENGE, [venger, F.] to take satisfaction for an injury; to punish justly.

REVENCE, to inflict punishment maliciously or illegally.

VINDICATE, [vindico, L.] to defend; to maintain; to clear or iustify.

Avenge another's wrongs; vindicate his rights; revenge not yourself on an enemy, it is unchristian-like.

AVERSE, [aversus, L.] that dislikes, or is opposed to. UNWILLING, [villig, disposed, Sw.] not willing; disinclined.

BACKWARD, slow; hesitating; behind in time.

LOATH, [lath, S.] disliking; extremely reluctant.

RELUCTANT, [reluctans, L.] acting with opposition of heart, with slight repugnance.

Averse to study; unwilling to learn; backward in his lessons; loath to be instructed; reluctant to perform his tasks; ignorant he must remain.

AUGUR, [augur, a foreteller of future events, L.] to guess; to conjecture by signs; to prognosticate.

Presage, [præsagio, to perceive before, L.] to apprehend before-hand; to divine; to foretel; to predict.

BETOKEN, [betæcan, S.] to foreshow by signs.

FOREBODE, [fore, and bodian, to announce, S.] to foretel; to foreknow: to feel a secret sense of something future.

PORTEND, [portendo, L.] to foretoken; to indicate something future.

It augurs ill to be too fond of pleasure, but it presages well to be industrious; forebode misfortunes; diligence betokens greatness; a cloud portends a storm.

AVIDITY, [aviditas, L.] intenseness of desire; strong appetite. GREEDINESS, [grædig, hungry, S.] ravenousness; keenness of appetite or desire; voracity.

EAGERNESS, [egyr, sharp, W.] sharpness; ardor of desire; promptness of zeal.

Avidity of desire; greediness of gain; eagerness of disposition; men pursue honor with eagerness.

AVOID, [evito, L.] to withdraw from; to escape; to keep from.

ESCHEW, [eschever, N.] to shun; to flee from. SHUN, [scunian, S.] to keep clear of; not to associate with.

ELUDE, [eludo, L.] to evade; to escape by artifice.

Avoid quarrels; eschew evil; shun bad companions; then you will elude punishment.

AUSPICIOUS, [auspicialis, L.] bearing omen of success; favorable; prosperous.

PROPITIOUS, [propitius, L.] favorable; kind; disposed to be gracious or merciful.

Auspicious circumstances; propitious clime.

Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come, Shall spread the conquests of the imperial Rome.—(Virgil.) Ere Phœbus rose, he had implored Propitious Heaven .- (Pope.)

AUSTERE, [austerus, L.] sour, harsh, crabbed.

RIGID, [rigidus, L.] strict; stiff: exact.

SEVERE, [severus, L.] rough, sharp; extreme in rigor.

RIGOROUS, [rigorosus, L.] without abatement or indulgence.

STERN, [styrn, S.] harsh; cruel.

Austere master; rigid justice; severe punishment; rigorous discipline; stern decrees.

AUSTERITY, [austeritas, L.] harsh discipline; severity of manner or living.

SEVERITY, [severitas, L.] gravity; extreme strictness; excessive rigor.

RIGOR, [rigor, L.] exactness without allowance.

Austerity of a monastic life; severity of pain; rigor of punishment, of the laws.

AUTHORITY, [auctoritas, L.] legal power; right to command. Power, [pouvoir, F.] command; ability; influence of greatness. STRENGTH, [strength, S.] physical or mental force; power of resistance.

DOMINION, [dominium, L.] sovereign authority; supreme power.

INFLUENCE, [influo, to flow in, L.] moral power; power of directing, or modifying.

ASCENDANCY, controlling influence; predominance.

SWAY, control; direction; authority that inclines to one side. Authority of a prince; power of a judge; strength of an army; dominion of an empire.—Influence to persuade; authority to compel; he gained an ascendancy; he exerted his sway.

AWAIT, [gweitiaw, W.] to be ready; to stay for; to rest in patience.

WAIT FOR, to remain in expectation of.

LOOK FOR, [locian, S.] to seek, to search for.

EXPECT, [expecto, L.] to look forward to a future event.

We should await trials without dismay; wait for opportunity; it is vain to look for or expect happiness without virtue.

AWAKEN, [genæcan, S.] to put into new action; to arouse from sleep or inaction.

EXCITE, [excito, L.] to stimulate; to inflame.

PROVOKE, [provoco, L.] to call into action.

ROUSE, [hrisan, S.] to raise; to agitate.
STIR UP, [stirian, S.] to quicken; to put in action; to disturb.
INCITE, [incito, L.] to animate; to spur; to urgeon; to encourage.

Awaken feelings; excite sentiments; evil words provoke anger, rouse passion, and stir up wrath.—Excite feelings; incite to action; excite mirth; it excited a smile; it excited his displeasure; a thirst for gain incites men to dishonest practices; provoked to anger, jealousy; provoked to laughter.

AWARE, [gewarian, S.] to be in a state of vigilance or watchfulness. BE ON ONE'S GUARD; to be in a state of caution or defence.

BE APPRISED, [appris, F.] having notice of; informed.

BE CONSCIOUS, [conscius, L.] knowing by internal perception

or experience.

A general should be aware of contingencies, on his guard against stratagems, apprised of the intentions of the enemy, and conscious of the strength of his army, before he hazards an engagement.

AWE, [ege, S.] reverential fear; dread inspired by something great and sublime.

REVERENCE, [reverentia, L.] fear mingled with respect and esteem. DREAD, [dræd, S.] habitual fear; apprehension of impending evil or danger.

Stand in awe of your Creator; reverence religion and virtue; then you

need not dread death nor punishment.

AWKWARD, [award, S.] wanting dexterity; ungraceful. CLUMSY, [from clump,] short and thick; ill-made; ungainly. An awkward gait; a clumsy shape.

AWKWARD; unnatural; bad.

Cross; peevish; fretful; ill-humored.

Untoward, vexatious; not easily guided, governed, or taught. CROOKED, [kroget, D.] out of the path of rectitude; devious.

FROWARD, [framweard, turned from, S.] unyielding; refractory.

PERVERSE, [perversus, L.] cross-grained; untractable.

An awkward temper; a cross answer; a froward child; an untoward event; a crooked purpose; perverse disposition.

AXIOM, [axioma, Gr.] an established principle; a self-evident truth in mathematics or philosophy.

MAXIM, [maximum, the greatest, L.] a generally received pro-

position or principle. APHORISM, [aphorismos, Gr.] a detached sentence containing

some important truth.

APOPHTHEGM, [apophthegma, Gr.] a short instructive remark, uttered on a particular occasion, or by some distinguished

SAYING, [saga, S.] an expression; a sentence uttered; an opi-

nion declared.

ADAGE, [adagium, L.] a wise observation, handed down from antiquity.

PROVERB, [proverbium, L.] an old pithy saying; a sentence expressing a well-known truth or common fact. ByE-word, a common saying; a reproach; a passing word.

Saw, an ancient saying; a sentence.

Axioms are unchangeable, but maxims may vary; the aphorisms of Hippocrates; the apophthegms of Plutarch; the sayings of Dr. Johnson; a Greek adage; a common proverb; we become a bye-word among others by our ridiculous actions; "old saws and modern instances."

B.

BABBLE, [babiller, F.] to talk thoughtlessly or irrationally; to tell secrets.

CHATTER, [kwetteren, Du.] to talk idly, rapidly, or carelessly. CHAT, to talk in a familiar manner.

PRATTLE, [praaten, Du.] to talk or chat as children do.

PRATE, to talk much to little purpose.

Foolish men babble; silly women chatter; to chat may be harmless; children prattle; fools prate.

BACK, [bac, S.] to a former place or condition.

BACKWARD, toward the back.

BEHIND, [behindan, S.] in the rear; on the other side of. Stand back; go backward; go behind the screen.

BAD, [bad, S.] physically or morally evil; hurtful; deprayed. WICKED, [wican, to slide, S.] ungodly; practically bad. EVIL, [efel, S.] corrupt; sinful; departing from the divine law

VILE, [vilis, L.] morally impure; hateful in the sight of God. Bad principles; wicked actions; evil inclinations; vile dispositions.

BADLY, not well; imperfectly; unskilfully. ILL, [illa, Sw.] contrary to well; not rightly. Badly done; ill-disposed.

BAND, [banda, S.] a number of men joined together for some common purpose.

COMPANY, [compagnie, F.] an assembly of people. CREW, [crud, S.] a number of persons associated. GANG, [gang, S.] a number going in company.

A band of musicians, robbers, &c.; a company of players; a ship's crew; a gang of pickpockets.

BAND, [bende, Du.] a fillet; a cord; a narrow ligament by which anything is bound.

CHAIN, [chaine, F.] a series of metal rings connected together. FETTERS, [fetor, S.] chains for the feet.

MANACLES, [manus, L. hand,] hand-cuffs.

SHACKLES, [sceacul, S.] chains for the legs. GYVES, [gevyn, W.] chains for the limbs in general.

Figuratively, bands of love; a chain of events; fetters of systems; debts are shackles.

BANE, [bana, S. a murderer,] poison of a deadly quality; fatal cause of injury.

Pest, [pestis, L.] anything noxious in a high degree. Ruin, [ruina, fall, L.] decay; destruction; overthrow.

These three terms signify poison, plague, and destruction.

Gaming is a bane; sycophants are a pest; drunkenness leads to ruin.

BANISH, [bannir, F.] to compel to leave the country by authority of the sovereign.

EXILE, [exiler, F.] to force to leave one's home or native place.

EXPEL, [expello, L.] to drive out; to exclude.

The Russians banish criminals to Siberia; exile from home; expulsion from school. Banish fear; expel envy.

BARE, [bar, S.] without covering; open to view.

NAKED, [nacod, S.] destitute of clothing. . Uncovered, deprived; divested; stripped.

The bare ground; naked fields.

Than stand uncovered to the vulgar groom.—(Shakspere.)

BARE, poor; without plenty; indigent.

SCANTY, [skaaner, to spare, D.] narrow; sparing; insufficient; small in quantity.

DESTITUTE, [destitutus, L.] in want of; needy. A bare subsistence; a scanty supply; destitute of comfort.

BARE, plain; simple; unadorned.

MERE, [merus, L.] that or this only; such and nothing else; distinct from anything else.

A bare recital; a mere circumstance.

BASE, [bas, F.] dishonorable; wicked. 'VILE, [vilis, L.] morally worthless; despicable.

MEAN, [mæne, S.] contemptible; wanting dignity.

Base ingratitude; vile flattery; mean compliances.

BATTLE, [bataille, F.] a hostile encounter between two armies. Combat, [combat, F.] a fighting; a contest by force. Engagement, [engagement of fight, F.] the conflict of armies or fleets. Fight, [feahtan, to strive, S.] combat; a struggle for victory. A general battle; an unexpected combat; he died during the engagement. "Herilus in single fight I slew."

BE, [beon, S.] to be fixed; to be made.

Exist, [existo, L.] to have a real state.

SUBSIST, [subsisto, L.] to remain in the present state.

To be in life; to exist in reality, not imaginary; to subsist, still to continue.

"Firm we subsist, but possible to swerve."—(Milton.)

BE, to have a being or existence.

BECOME, [becuman, S.] to enter into some state or condition.

GROW, [growan, S.] to increase'; to advance; to improve.

"To be or not to be? That is the question."

Youth should endeavor to grow in wisdom and virtue, that they may become wise and good men.

BEAM, [beam, S.] a collection of parallel rays of light.

RAY, [radius, L.] a particle of light emitted from some luminous body.

Beams of the sun; rays of light.

Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam.—(Dryden.)

These eyes that roll in vain,

To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.—(Milton.)

BEAR, [bæran, S.] to carry; to bring forth; to give birth to.

YIELD, [gieldan, S.] to give in return for labor; to produce.

Animals bear their young; the earth yields its increase; trees bear fruit; flowers yield seed.

BEAR, to undergo pain, &c. without resisting or sinking. 'ENDURE, [durus, hard, L.] to undergo with patience, without opposition.

SUFFER, [suffero, L.] to feel pain, inconvenience, sickness, or sorrow.

SUPPORT, [supporto, L.] to endure anything painful without being overcome.

We should endeavor to bear and endure the evils we are called to suffer with the fortitude of men and Christians; we must call in religion to our aid, which will enable us to support ourselves under all these accumulated evils.

BEAR, to hold up or support as a weight.

CARRY, [cariaw, to drag, W.] to sustain and move from one place to another.

CONVEY, [conveho, L.] to carry or send into another place.

TRANSPORT, [transporto, L.] to remove from one country to

Bear the burden, and carry it away, to be conveyed in a carriage, or transported in a ship, to its ultimate destination.

BEAT, [beatan, S.] to knock repeatedly; to give blows. STRIKE, [astrikan, S.] to give a blow; to hit with force. Hirr, [hitter, D.] to strike; to touch, with or without force. To strike is to give a single stroke; to beat is to give many. "The archers hit him."

BEAUTIFUL, [beau, F.] symmetrical; pleasing to the eye; having

the qualities which constitute beauty. Fine, [fin, F.] nice; showy; excellent.

HANDSOME, [handzaam, Du.] well-made; moderately beautiful. PRETTY, [prate, adorned, S.] having diminutive beauty; pleasing without dignity.

A beautiful woman; a fine drawing; a handsome house; a pretty cottage.

BECOMING, [cweman, to please, to meet, to suit, S.] that pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful.

Decent, [decens, L.] decorous; modest.

PECENT, [decens, L.] decorous; modest. Fir, [vitten, Fl.] meet, proper; convenient.

SUITABLE, [suyt, N.] agreeable; matching; according with.

COMELY, [cweman, S.] well-proportioned, symmetrical.

GRACEFUL, [gratia, grace, L.] elegant in manner, person, or deportment.

A becoming dress or manner; a decent ornament; fit for the season; suitable furniture; a comely figure; a graceful attitude.

BEGIN, [beginnan, S.] to take the first step.

COMMENCE, [commencer, F.] to do the first act of any thing. ENTER UPON, [intro, L.] to engage in, to begin an employment. Begin the work; commence the operation; enter upon an office.

BEHOLD, [behealdan, S.] to observe with attention.

LOOK, [locian, S.] to direct the eye towards.

VIEW, [voir, to see, F.] to examine with the eye; to inspect.

SEE, [seon, S.] to perceive with the eyes. "Behold the Lamb of God;" look at a distant object; view with exactness; see distinctly.

BELIEF, [geleaf, S.] persuasion of the truth of any declaration.

CREDIT, [creditum, L.] belief in the veracity, virtue, or abilities of another.

TRUST, [trywsian, S.] reliance on the integrity, friendship, &c. of another.

FAITH, [fides, L.] a practical confidence in the truths of re-

vealed religion.

In a religious sense, we have belief in God, and credit in the Divine testimony; these are particular ideas or actions, but trust and faith are permanent dispositions of the mind, and lead to all holiness and consolation.

BENEDICTION, [benedictio, L.] a solemn invocation of happiness. BLESSING, [bletsung, S.] that which promotes temporal or immortal happiness.

The benediction of the priest; the blessing of God.

BENEFACTION, [benefacio, L.] a benefit conferred.

DONATION, [donum, L.] a grant; a free gift; anything bestowed. Benefactions to the poor; donations for the public service.

BENEFICENT, [beneficus, L.] doing good; performing acts of kindness.

BOUNTIFUL, or BOUNTEOUS, [bonus, good, L.] disposed to give freely.

MUNIFICENT, [munificus, L.] conferring freely and from generous motives.

GENEROUS, [generosus, L.] liberal in dispensing favors; nobleminded.

LIBERAL, [liberalis, L.] giving largely.
God is beneficent and bountiful in providing for his creatures. A munificent governor; a generous friend; a liberal patron; munificent to bestow; generous to assist; liberal to reward.

BENEFIT, [beneficium, L.] an act of kindness.

FAVOR, [favor, L.] a kind act or office.

KINDNESS, [cun, kind, W.] benignity of nature; a disposition to promote the happiness of others.

CIVILITY, [civilitas, L.] politeness, complaisance; refinement of manners: decorum.

Confer benefits on dependants; let favors be properly bestowed; show kindness to friends, civilities to all men.

BENEVOLENCE, [benevolentia, L.] that love which disposes a man to contribute towards the happiness of his fellow crea-

Beneficence, [beneficentia, L.] the practice of doing good to

Benignity, [benignitas, L.] goodness of heart; courtesy; sweetness of disposition.

HUMANITY, [humanitas, L.] the kind feelings, &c. by which man is distinguished from the inferior animals.

KINDNESS, good-will; benevolence; active love.

TENDERNESS, [teneritas, L.] softness; susceptibility of heart.

BENT, [bendan, to bend, S.] inclined from a straight direction. CURVED, [curvus, L.] bent so as to form part of a circle. CROOKED, [kroget, D.] bowed; not straight.

AWRY, [vrien, twisted, D.] not in a straight direction; obliquely. Any thing is bent that is not straight; a curved line; a crooked stick; you sit awry.

BENT, disposition, application of the mind.

BIAS, [biais, a slope, F.] propensity towards an object or course. INCLINATION, [inclinatio, L.] natural disposition or desire.

PREPOSSESSION, preoccupation of mind; preconceived opinion. Bent of the will; bias of judgement; good inclinations will lead us to have a prepossession in favor of virtue.

BESIDES, [be and side, S.] more than that; over and above; not included in the number.

MOREOVER, beyond what has been mentioned.

He is learned; besides which he is good; moreover he is very pious. There were many disappointed besides us.

BEWAIL, [be and walian, S.] to weep aloud; to express deep sorrow. Bemoan, [bemænan, S.] to make moaning; to express grief. Lamento, [lamentor, L.] to mourn; to grieve; to deplore. She bewailed the loss of her only child; the wretch bemoans his fate; we ament our infirmity.

BID, [beodan, S.] to command; to invite. ORDER, [ordino, L.] to command; to direct. "Bid me come to thee!" "Order my steps in thy word."

BIG, [baic, a load, W.] bulky; protuberant.

LARGE, [largus, L.] broad, wide, extensive.

GREAT, [great, S.] large in dimensions, in number. Big in bulk; large in extent; a great multitude.

BIND, [bindan, S.] to make firm; to confine. TIE, [tigan, S.] to fasten with a cord. Bind his hands; tie him to a stake.

BIND, to oblige by stipulation, promise, or duty.

Oblige, [oblige, L.] to constrain by moral, physical, or legal

ENGAGE, [engager, F.] to unite and bind by any appointment or contract.

Oaths and conscience bind; prudence, politeness, necessity, circumstances oblige; honor, principle, engage.

BISHOPRIC, [biscop, and ric, jurisdiction, S.] the province and spiritual charge of a bishop.

DIOCESE, [dia, and oikeo, to dwell, Gr.] the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction.

Bishopric relates to the person who officiates; diocese relates to his charge.

BLAMELESS, [blamer, F.] guiltless; not meriting censure.

IRREPROACHABLE, [irreproachable, F.] that cannot be reproached or charged with any fault.

UNBLEMISHED, free from turpitude; free from reproach.

UNSPOTTED, immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

SPOTLESS, without spot; innocent; free from impurity.

One man's character is merely blameless; another's is quite irreproachable; unblemished reputation; "unspotted from the world;" spotless purity.

BLEMISH, [blême, pale, F.] anything which diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect.

STAIN, [ystaen, W.] taint; discoloration.

SPOT, [spat, Du.] a mark or stain on the character.

SPECK, [specca, S.] a small spot, or colored mark.

FLAW, [flaw, a splinter, W.] a crack; a breach.

Blemishes in color and proportion; spoiled with stains; disfigured with spets, specks, and flaws. The blemishes and flaws must be rectified; the stains rubbed out; the spots and specks carefully removed.

BLEMISH, a mark of deformity.

Defect, [defectus, L.] failing, imperfection, want.

FAULT, [faulte, O. F.] an error; a mistake.

This is a bad time-piece, there is a blemish in the exterior appearance, a defect in the internal part, and a fault in the contrivance.

BLIGHTED, [blactha, leprosy, S.] to be blasted; to be diseased. speaking of vegetables.

WITHER, [gwizoni, W.] to shrink; to dry up. FADE, [fade, insipid, F.] to perish gradually.

DIE, [deadian, S.] to lose life; to perish; to cease to live. The rose was blighted; it then began to wither, to fade, and to die.

BLOCKHEAD, [block and head,] a man deficient in understanding.

DOLT, [dol, dull, S.] a heavy stupid fellow.

DUPE, [dupe, F.] a person easily led astray through credulity. GULL, [kullen, to cheat, Du.] one easily tricked or defrauded.

A blockhead at learning; a dolt in company; duped by a swindler; gulled by a quack.

BLOT OUT, [pletter, D.] to obliterate writing so as to render the characters undistinguishable.

EXPUNGE, [expungo, L.] to wipe out.

ERASE, [erado, to scrape, L.] to scratch out.

EFFACE, [effacer, F.] to rub off; to render illegible.

CANCEL, [cancello, L.] to cross the lines of a writing; to annul. OBLITERATE, [oblitero, L.] to efface from the memory; to destroy by time or other means.

Blot out letters; expunge the contents; erase the lines; efface the inscriptions; cancel the pages; obliterate the whole.

BLOW, [blowe, B.] the act of striking; a knock.

STROKE, [astrican, to strike, S.] a hostile blow. Blow by accident; stroke by design.

BODY, [bodig, stature, S.] the material substance of an animal.

CORPSE, [corpus, L.] a dead body.

CARCASE, [carcasse, F.; caro cassa vita, i.e. flesh without life, L.] the dead body of an animal.

Bodies of men or beasts: corpse applied only to human beings; carcase to beasts only.

BOG, [bog, soft, Ir.] a quagmire covered with grass or other vege-

MARSH, [merse, S.] a tract of low land overflowed with water.

SWAMP, [swam, a fungus, S.] wet spongy ground.

FEN, [fenn, S.] land partially or wholly covered with water, and

producing coarse grasses and aquatic plants.

Moor, [mor, a pool, S.] ground covered with stagnant water;

also land overrun with heath.

A bog is too soft to bear man or beast; a marsh is less soft, but very wet; a swamp is capable of bearing the weight of animals, and may sometimes be mown.

"A long canal the muddy fen divides."—(Addison.)

The moor-lands of Yorkshire.

BOLD, [bald, S.] courageous; confident.

FEARLESS, [færan, to terrify, S.] free from fear.

INTREPID, [intrepidus, L.] resolute; not trembling or shrinking from danger.

UNDAUNTED, [daaner, to faint, D.] not to be disheartened or subdued.

DARING, adventurous, audacious, defying.

STRENUOUS, [strenuus, L.] brave, active, valiant, zealous.

Bold in confidence; fearless of danger; intrepid step; undaunted resolution. A bold maintainer of his rights; bold as a lion; a bold defence; a daring exploit; a strenuous attempt; a strenuous supporter.

BOOK, [boc, S.] a particular part of a work.

VOLUME, [volumen, L.] a collection of sheets of printed paper bound together.

The third book of Homer's Iliad is contained in the first volume of the work.

BOOTY, [butin, F.] pillage, plunder.

SPOIL, [spolium, L.] that which is taken from others by force. PREY, [præda, L.] that which is taken by violence, craft, or injustice.

The soldier's booty; the combatant's spoil; the animal's prey.

BORDER, [bord, F.] the outer edge of any thing.

EDGE, [ecg, S.] sharp border; thin cutting extremity of an instrument.

RIM, BRIM, [rima, brymm, S.] the circular edge of any thing.

BRINK, [brink, D.] the margin of a steep place.

MARGIN, [margo, L.] the extreme edge or border.

Verge, [vergo, L.] the extreme end; the utmost limit.

Border of a cap; edge of a knife; rim of a vessel; brim of a cup; brink of a river; margin of the sea, book, &c.; the utmost verge of life.

BORDER, the exterior limit of a country.

BOUNDARY, [bond, limited, N.] an imaginary line designating the limits of any territory.

FRONTIER, [frontière, F.] the marches or utmost verge of any country.

CONFINE, [confinis, L.] common boundary or limit.

PRECINCY, [præcinctus, L.] the exterior line encompassing a place. Borders of Scotland; boundaries of a village, or any place; frontiers of Germany, &c.; confines between the German states. "Precincts of light." -(Milton.)

BOUNDLESS, not capable of being confined or terminated. UNBOUNDED, unrestrained; having no check.

INFINITE, [infinitus, L.] having neither beginning nor end.

UNLIMITED, [limes, limit, L.] not limited; undefined. Boundless ocean; boundless space; unbounded desires; unlimited power; God alone is infinite.

BOUNDS, farthest point of extension; limits of indulgence.

BOUNDARIES, visible marks pointing out the limits. LIMITS, utmost extent; that which terminates anything.

CONFINES, borders; exterior part.

The schoolboy's bounds; boundaries of the parish; limits of a kingdom; confines of the grave.

BOUNTY, [bonitas, L.] munificence; liberality in bestowing gifts or favors.

GENEROSITY, [generositas, L.] magnanimity; liberality in prin-

LIBERALITY, [liberalitas, L.] generous profusion; largeness of

Bounty in acts of giving; generosity in acts of greatness; liberality in candid sentiment.

BRAVE, [brave, F.] bold; fearless of danger.

GALLANT, [galant, F.] high-spirited; heroic; noble. A brave soldier; a gallant hero. The gallant Nelson, and his brave tars.

BRAVE, to encounter with courage and fortitude.

DEFY, [defier, F.] to call in question the courage of another; to provoke to strife.

DARE, [dearran, S.] to provoke; to call to combat.

CHALLENGE, [challenger, N.] to invite to a trial or contest. Brave the ocean; dare the enemy; defy his threats; give him a formal challenge.

BREACH, [breche, F.] a rupture; a separation between friends.

BREAK, [bræcan, to break, S.] an opening made by force.

GAP, [geapan, to split, S.] a defect; a flaw; a void space.

CHASM, [chasma, Gr.] a cleft; a fissure.

Breach in a wall; a breach of friendship; a break in printing; a gap in a fence; chasm left by the earthquake.

BREAK, to divide by force.

REND, [rendan, S.] to separate with sudden violence.

TEAR, [tæran, S.] to pull to pieces.

LACERATE, [lacero, L.] to tear off in small pieces.

RIP, [ryppan, S.] to separate by cutting.

Break bread; lightning reads an oak; to fear is to separate the texture; to rip is to open a seam ; to lacerate the heart.

BREAK, to destroy with violence.

Bruise, [brysan, S.] to injure by a blow. Squeeze, [cwysan, S.] to press between two bodies.

POUND, [punian, S.] to pulverize by beating or pressing with a heavy instrument.

CRUSH, [écraser, F.] to press with violence.

Break a stick, glass; bruise silver; bruise the flesh; squeeze an orange; pound in a mortar; crushed to powder. Crush, figuratively, implies destruction. Crush rebellion.

BREAK, to divide; to break by dashing against anything.

BURST, burstan, S.] to break suddenly by internal force.

CRACK, [cracken, Du.] to break without an entire severance of the parts.

Split, [splitten, Du.] to tear asunder by violence; to separate entirely.

The floods break; ice breaks; the bomb burst; the boiler burst; the earth cracks: glass cracks; rocks split.

BREED, [brædan, to spread, S.] progeny, offspring.

RACE, [radix, a root, L.] a series of descendants from one stock. GENERATION, [génération, F.] a single succession in natural descent; the people of the same period.

Breed of animals, sheep; the human race; race of Adam; race of the Stuarts; this generation, the last generation. "O faithless and perverse generation."-(St. Luke.)

BREED, to generate; to produce.

ENGENDER, [engendrer, F.] to bring forth.

To breed, is slowly and gradually to bring into existence; to engender, to produce immediately. Quarrels breed hatred; angry words engender strife.

BREEZE, [brezza, It.] a light wind.

GALE, [gal, furious, D.] a wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

BLAST, [blast, S.] a violent or destructive wind.

Gust, [gout, D.] a sudden violent blast; a sudden squall.

STORM, [storm, S.] a violent wind accompanied by rain or snow. TEMPEST, [tempestas, L.] the utmost violence of the wind, often attended with rain, snow, or hail.

HURRICANE, [huracan, Sp.] a furious storm of wind.

A gentle breeze; a brisk gale; an impetuous blast; a sudden gust; a pelting storm; a howling tempest; a sweeping hurricane.

" Fresh gales and gentle air."

Three ships were hurried by the southern blast, And on the secret shelves with fury cast.—(Virgil.) Then stay, my child! storms beat and rolls the main, Oh, beat those storms and roll the seas in vain !—(Pope.) What at first was called a gust, the same Hath now a storm's, anon a tempest's name.—(Donne.) So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend, Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend, Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play, Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.—(Addison.)

BRIGHTNESS, [bryht, clear, S.] the quality of being luminous, or shining.

LUSTRE, [lustre, F.] brightness; gloss.

SPLENDOR, [splendor, L.] great brightness.

BRILLIANCY, [briller, to sparkle, F.] dazzling brightness. Brightness of the moon; lustre of the stars; lustre of silk; splendor of light; brilliancy of diamonds.

BRING, [bringan, S.] to convey from a distant to a nearer place.

FETCH, [feccan, S.] to go and bring. CARRY, [car, a wagon, W.] to sustain and move anything. A master sends his servant to fetch a parcel, which having received, he

carries in his hand, and thus brings it home to his master. BROAD, [brad, S.] vast; extended from side to side.

LARGE, [largus, L.] extensive; of great size.

WIDE, [wide, S.] having a great extent between the sides. Broad cloth, path, brim; the broad expanse of ocean; large house, town, &c.; wide entrance, mouth, road, &c.

BROOK, [broc, S.] a small natural current flowing from a spring.

RIVULET, [rivulus, L.] a small river.

STREAM, [stream, S.] a continuous current of water, air, &c. Brook by a hedge side; rivulet between banks. "By fountain or by shady rivulet."-(Milton.) The stream of life.

BUILD, [byldan, to confirm, S.] to frame a fabric or an edifice.

ERECT, [erigo, L.] to raise; to set up.

Construct, [construo, L.] to put together the parts of a thing in their proper place and order.

Build a house; erect a palace; erect a kingdom; construct a vessel.

BULKY, [balciaw, to swell, W.] of great stature or dimensions.

MASSY, or MASSIVE, [massif, F.] heavy, weighty, ponderous. A bulky vessel; a massy shield; massive gold.

BURDEN, [byrthen, S.] that which is borne or carried.

LOAD, [hlad, S.] a large quantity; an encumbrance.

WEIGHT, [weg, a balance, S.] a certain quantity ascertained by the balance.

Burden on the shoulder; a heavy load; an oppressive weight.—Bear a burden; carry a load; but let the weight be suitable to your strength

BURIAL, [byrigean, S.] the act of depositing a dead body in the earth or the water.

INTERMENT, [interment, F.] the act of burying a deceased person. SEPULTURE, [sepultura, L.] interment, burial.

Burial in a grave; interment in a vault; "the rites of sepulture."—Bury in oblivion.

BUSINESS, [byseg, S.] that which a man does in order to procure a living or obtain wealth.

OCCUPATION, [occupatio, L.] that which engages the time and attention.

EMPLOYMENT, that which engages the head or hands.

ENGAGEMENT, [engagement, F.] employment of the attention.

AVOCATION, [avocatio, L.] the business that calls.

Let the tradesman attend to his business, the mechanic to his occupation, the laborer to his employment; shun idle engagements, but attend to the common avocations of life.

BUSINESS, the act of buying and selling for money.

TRADE, [tracto, to handle, L.] commerce; traffic.

Profession, [professio, L.] calling, vocation, any occupation not merely mechanical.

ART, [ars, L.] a trade; a mechanical occupation.

Business of a linen-draper; trade of a carpenter; profession of a physician, clergyman, &c.; art of a painter, &c.

BUSINESS.

Office, [officium, L.] a charge undertaken by authority from government; particular employment.

DUTY, $[d\hat{u}, due, F]$ that to which a man is bound by any obligation.

The man left his own business on his promotion to office, of which he performed the duty.

BUSTLE, hurry; rapid motion with noise and agitation.

Tumultus, L.] a violent commotion accompanied with great noise.

UPROAR, [oproer, to stir, Du.] disturbance; confusion; clamor. A bustle in a street; a tumult at an election; an uproar among drunkards.

BUTTRESS, [boutoir, F.] an abutment or wall built arch-wise. Prop., [proppe, Du.] that on which anything rests.

SUPPORT, [support, F.] that which sustains an incumbent weight. Buttress, to fortify; prop, to strengthen; support, to prevent falling.

BUY, [bigan, S.] to acquire by paying a price.

PURCHASE, [pourchasser, to seek eagerly, F.] to obtain any thing by paying an equivalent in money.

BARGAIN, [barguigner, to haggle, F.] to make a contract for the sale of any thing.

CHEAPEN, [ceapian, to negotiate, S.] to attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing.

Buy necessaries; purchase luxuries; bargain for an estate; cheapen the price of provisions.

C.

CALAMITY, [calamitas, L.] cause of misery or distress.

DISASTER, [desastre, F.] an unfortunate event; a sudden injury.

MISFORTUNE, [mis and fortune,] an evil accident.

MISCHANCE, [mis and chance,] ill chance; trifling misfortune.

MISHAP, [mis and hap,] ill luck; alight accident.

A dreadful calamity; a melancholy disaster; a grievous misfortune; a slight mischance; a trivial mishap.—It is a calamity to be diagraced and ruined; a misfortune to lose one's friend; a disaster to be wounded; a mishap to soil or tear one's dress.

CALCULATE, [calculo, L.] to ascertain a result by arithmetical or mathematical operation.

COMPUTE, [computo, to throw together, L.] to estimate by known or supposed data.

RECKON, [recan, to tell, S.] to cast up; to ascertain an amount.

COUNT, [compter, F.] to number.

The astronomer calculates; the chronologist computes; the accountant reckons: count the minutes.

CALENDAR, [calendæ, the first day of each month, L.] a register of the year, with the festivals and holidays observed by the Church.

ALMANAC, [al manach, a register, Ar.] a calendar showing the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, eclipses, tides. &c.

EPHEMERIS, [ephemeris, Gr.] a journal; an account of the daily position of the planets.

The Church calendar; an annual almanac; nautical ephemeris.

CALL, [kaleo, Gr.] to summon by name.

BID, [biddan, S.] to desire; to ask; to command.

SUMMON, [submoneo, L.] to admonish to appear; to cite by authority

INVITE, [invito, L.] to ask to any entertainment; to request the company of a person.

Call for a person; bid him to come; summon him to attend; invite him to appear.

CALL, to utter with a loud voice.

CRY, [crier, F.] to utter a loud sound in distress.

EXCLAIM, [exclamo, L.] to utter with vehemence; to make an

Call for assistance; cry for help; exclaim with surprise.

CALL, to denominate or give a name to.

NAME, [naman, S.] to give a name to, or mention by name. He named the man; he called him by his name. There was a king of Judea named Herod, who was improperly called Great.

CALM, [calme, F.] quiet, tranquil; not stormy; not agitated.

PLACID, [placidus, L.] gentle; mild; peaceful.

SERENE, [serenus, L.] clear, fair, unruffled.

Calm weather; calm sea; placid temper; placid countenance; serene sky. "The moon, serene in glory."—(Pope.)

CALM, unruffled, undisturbed.

COMPOSED, [compositus, L.] serious, even, sedate.

COLLECTED, [colligo, to gather, L.] not disconcerted; cool; prepared.

Calm feelings; composed thoughts; collected in times of danger.

CAN, [cunnan, S.] to be able.

MAY, [magan, S.] to be possible. Can, implies power, knowledge, experience, or skill; may, liberty and probability.

CANDID, [candidus, white, L.] fair; impartial.

OPEN, [open, S.] apparent, evident; unreserved.

SINCERE, [sincerus, L.] honest, uncorrupt; pure in heart.

FRANK, [franc, F.] using no disguise; artless.

INGENUOUS, [ingenuus, open, L.] generous, noble, without dissimulation.

FREE, [freoh, S.] unrestrained.

PLAIN, [planus, L.] honestly rough; not soft in language; simple. Candid intention, statement; open temper; sincere friendship; frank manner; ingenuous answer; free conversation; plain dealing; plain terms.

CANNOT, am unable.

IMPOSSIBLE, [impossibilis, L.] impracticable; contrary to the law of nature.

I cannot do it; though it is not impossible to be done.

CAPACITY, [capacitas, L.] passive or active power; power; ability. CAPACIOUSNESS, the power of holding; comprehensiveness. The capacity of a statesman; capacity of mind; the capaciousness of a

room, of a vessel, of a bay.

CAPTIOUS, [capto, to catch, L.] given to cavil; eager to object. Cross, ill-humored; perverse.

PREVISH, [pew, to mutter, Sc.] easily offended, irritable, soon angry, hard to please.

FRETFUL, [frettan, to gnaw, S.] angry; complaining; in a state

of vexation.

PETULANT, [petulans, L.] saucy; pettish; freakish in passion. Captious disposition; cross look; peevish child; petulant remark; fretful temper.

CAPTURE, [capture, F.] the thing taken; the act of taking by force or stratagem.

SEIZURE, [from seize,] the act of taking possession by force. PRIZE, [pris, taken, F.] something taken by adventure; a valuable acquisition.

Capture of Troy; seizure of property; a rich prize.

CARE, [car, S.] concern; trouble of mind.

SOLICITUDE, [solicitudo, L.] carefulness; uneasiness.

ANXIETY, [anxietas, L.] perplexity; painful uncertainty.

Care, respects the past, present, and future; solicitude and anxiety, the present and future.

CARE, concern, heed, attention.

CONCERN, [concerner, to relate to, F.] passion, affection, interest. REGARD, [regard, F.] attention as to matter of importance.

HEED, [hedan, S.] notice; circumspection; watch for danger.

ATTENTION, [attention, F.] the art of bending the mind upon any thing.

Care for business; concern for religion; regard for welfare.

Take care; give heed; pay attention.

CARE, watchful regard; heed, with a view to protection and preservation.

CHARGE, [charge, F.] trust, custody.

MANAGEMENT, [menagement, F.] conduct, administration. Care of the flock; charge of youth; management of business.

CARE, a looking to; heed with a view to safety.

CAUTION, [cautio, L.] foresight, provident care, wariness.

DISCRETION, [discretio, L.] knowledge to direct or govern; skill; wise management.

PRUDENCE, [prudentia, L.] wisdom applied to practice, with caution and reserve.

WISDOM, [wisdom, S.] the right use of knowledge; the exercise

of sound judgement.

Care consists in avoiding danger; caution, in a careful attention to the probable result of a measure; discretion, in a discernment to judge of what is proper in our own conduct or in the government of others; prudence is exercised in foreseeing and avoiding evil; visdom in devising and executing good. "I wisdom dwell with prudence."—(Prov. viii. 12.)

CAREFUL, watchful, giving good heed.

CAUTIOUS, [cautus, L.] wary, circumspect.

PROVIDENT, [providens, L.] forecasting; foreseeing wants with

a view to supply them.

ATTENTIVE, [attentious, L.] diligent, hearkening to, observant. Careful to prevent mistakes; cautious against danger; cautious in examining probable effects; provident in preparing for future exigences; attentive to study, business; an attentive ear.

CARESS, [caresser, F.] to embrace with tender affection.

FONDLE, [fone, to toy, Sc.] to treat with excessive indulgence or tenderness.

To caress is proper; to fondle, foolish.

CARNAGE, [carnage, F.] the effect of slaughter; havoc.

SLAUGHTER, [slæge, S.] great destruction of life by violent means.

MASSACRE, [massacre, F.] unlawful and indiscriminate destruction. BUTCHERY, [boucher, to thrust, F.] murder committed with unusual barbarity.

Dreadful carnage; destructive slaughter; treacherous massacre; it ended

in the most horrid butchery.

CARRIAGE, behavior; deportment.

GAIT, [gat, Du.] manner of stepping.

WALK, wealcan, to move, S.] manner of moving. Composed carriage; lifeless gait; graceful walk.

CASE, [casus, L.] a matter of fact.

CAUSE, [causa, L.] a matter of question. State the case; defend the cause.

CASE, contingence; possible event.

CIRCUMSTANCE, [circumstans, standing about, L.] accident; something adventitious.

CONJUNCTURE, [conjunctio, L.] combination of many circum-

Occasion, [occasio, a falling, L.] opportunity; favorable season. OCCURRENCE, [occurro, to meet, L.] incident; accidental event. A possible case; an accidental circumstance; a critical conjuncture; a lucky occasion; an unexpected occurrence.

CAST, [kaster, D.] to drive from by force.

THROW, [thrawan, S.] to fling; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

HURL, [harlua, Arm.] to throw with violence; to drive impe-

Cast off; throw away; the monarch was hurled from his throne.

CAST, form; manner; slight coloring.

TURN, [turnan, to turn, S.] direction; inclination.

DESCRIPTION, [descriptio, L.] a representation or delineation

of the perceptible properties of any person or thing by words or visible figure.

Cast of mind; cast of countenance; turn of thought; Homer abounds with beautiful and striking descriptions.

CAUSE [causa, L.] that from which any thing proceeds.

REASON, [raison, F.] ground; principle.

MOTIVE, [motif, F.] that which determines the choice.

Cause and effect; reason and result; motive and action.

CAUSE, to effect as an agent; to produce.

Occasion, to cause incidentally.

CREATE, [creo, L.] to bring into existence.

A wound causes pain ; accidents occasion delay ; disputes create animosity.

CAUTIOUS, [cautus, L.] watchful; prudent.

WARY, [wær, S.] guarding against deception or danger.

CIRCUMSPECT, [circumspectus, L.] watchful on all sides; careful of consequences.

Be cautious against evil; wary of the designing; circumspect in business.

CAVE, [cave, F.] a hollow place in the earth.

Cell, [cells, L.] any small place of residence.

A cave is dug; a cell is built.

CEASE, [cesso, L.] to stop acting or speaking; to abstain.

LEAVE OFF, [læfan, S.] to desist from; to forbear.

DISCONTINUE, [discontinuer, F.] to break off; to interrupt.

Cease to do evil; leave off when you have done your work; discontinue not a good practice.

CELEBRATE, [celebro, L.] to praise; to distinguish by solemn rites.

COMMEMORATE, [commemoro, L.] to preserve in remembrance by a solemn act.

Jews celebrate the passover; Christians commemorate the death of Christ.

CELEBRATED, distinguished; praised; honored.

FAMOUS, [famosus, L.] talked of and extolled in public report. RENOWNED, [renomné, F.] eminent for distinguished qualities or great achievements.

ILLUSTRIOUS, [illustris, bright, L.] conspicuous, noble.

Celebrated for his abilities; famous for his great exploits; renowned in history; illustrious in name, family, titles.

CELESTIAL, [calestis, L.] belonging to, dwelling in, heaven. Heavenly, [heafen, S.] pertaining to, resembling heaven; su-

premely excellent.

Celestial globe; celestial signs; celestial spirits; heavenly joys; a heavenly temper; a heavenly throng.

CENSURE, [censeo, L.] to blame; to condemn as wrong.

ANIMADVERT, [animadverto, L.] to remark upon; to turn the mind to.

CRITICISE, to judge with attention to beauties and faults.

Censure faults; animadvert on improprieties; criticise a literary work.

CENSURE.

CARP, [carpo, to pick, L.] to find fault without reason.

CAVIL, [cavillor, L.] to raise captious and frivolous objections.

Moralists censure the vices of the age; politicians carp; infidels cavil.

CENSURE.

ENSUKE.

BLAME, [blåmer, F.] to express disapprobation of.

REPROVE, [reprobo, L.] to check; to chide; to reprehend.

REPROACH, [reprocher, L.] to tax; to charge with a fault in

opprobrious language.

UPBRAID, [upgebredan, S.] to reprove with severity.

CONDEMN, [condemno, L.] to pronounce guilty; to sentence to punishment.

Writers censure each other; a master blames his servant; the father reproves his son; one friend upbraids another; a man is reproached for his vices; judges condemn.

CERTAIN, [certus, L.] true, indubitable, unquestionable. SURE, [str, F.] infallible; firm; not liable to failure. SECURE, [securus, L.] safe; free from danger. A certain fact; a sure step; a secure house.

CESSATION, [cessatio, L.] a suspension of operation, action, or motion.

STOP, [stoppen, to stop, Du.] cessation of progressive motion REST, [rest, S.] absence of motion; repose.

INTERMISSION, [intermissio, L.] cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Cessation of hostilities; put a stop to evil practices; a rest from toil; intermission of labor is necessary.

CHANCE, [cheaunce, N., cadentia, L.] the effect of an unknown cause; a fortuitous event.

FORTUNE, [fortuna, L.] the good or ill that befalls man.

FATE, [fatum, L.] destiny depending on a superior and uncontrollable cause.

Met by chance; favored by fortune; "since fate divides us, we must part."

CHANCE, possibility of any occurrence.

PROBABILITY, [probabilitas, L.] likelihood; appearance of truth. Chance of escape; probability of success.

CHANCE, a fortuitous event; luck. HAZARD, [hasard, F.] peril; risk. Chance of success; hazard of loss.

CHANGE, [changer, F.] to put one thing in the place of another; to make different.

ALTER, [alter, another, L.] to change partially; to make otherwise than it is.

VARY, [vario, L.] to alter in form, substance, or position.

We change one thing for another; we alter that which does not suit us, and vary the fashion according to circumstances. Change our dress; vary our opinions; alter our manner of living.

CHANGE, to resign anything for the sake of another.

EXCHANGE, [echanger, F.] to give and receive reciprocally.

BARTER, [barrattare, It.] to traffic by exchanging one commodity for another.

SUBSTITUTE, [substituo, L.] to put in the place of another.

COMMUTE, [commuto, L.] to exchange one penalty for another of less severity.

INTERCHANGE, [inter and change,] to give and take mutually; to reciprocate.

A king changes his ministers, exchanges his prisoners of war; the merchant barters with another; one man is substituted for another in office.

Exchange one article for another; tradesmen barter; punishment is com-

muted; the punishment of death was commuted for transportation.

We interchange compliments, sentiments, services.

Farewell; the leisure and the fearful time, Cut off the ceremonious vows of love, And ample interchange of sweet discourse.—(Shakspere.)

CHANGE, a passing from one state to another.

VARIATION, [variatio, L.] mutation; difference.

VICISSITUDE, [vicissitudo, L.] regular change; return of the same things in succession; revolution.

Change of condition; variation of the weather; vicissitude of human affairs.

CHANGEABLE, subject to change.

MUTABLE, [mutabilis, L.] unsettled; unstable.

VARIABLE, [variabilis, L.] capable of alteration.

INCONSTANT, [inconstans, L.] not firm in resolution; not steady in affection.

FICKLE, [ficol, S.] irresolute, wavering, capricious.

VERSATILE, [versatilis, L.] turning with ease from one thing to another.

Unsteady, [stedig, firm, S.] not adhering to any fixed plan. Men are changeable; affairs mutable; feelings variable; affections inconstant; fortune fickle; talents versatile.

Changeable in appearance; inconstant in love or friendship; fickle in attachment; unsteady in pursuit.

CHARACTER, [character, L.] a letter, figure, or emblem. Letter, [litera, L.] the first element of written language. Hieroglyphical character; letter of the alphabet.

CHARACTER, [character, L.] personal qualities.

REPUTATION, [reputatio, L.] public estimation of a person's character.

Circumstances may cause a man to have a fair reputation, though his character may not be good.

CHARM, [carmen, a song, L.] to subdue by some secret power; to delight.

ENCHANT, [incanto, to sing, L.] to give exquisite pleasure. FASCINATE, [fascino, L.] to bewitch; to allure irresistibly.

ENRAPTURE, to transport with pleasure.

CAPTIVATE, [captivo, L.] to gain the affections.

Beauty charms; music enchants; conversation fascinates; enthusiasts are enraptured; modest beauty captivates.

CHASTEN, [châtier, F.] to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming an offender.

CHASTISE, [castigo, L.] to correct by punishment.

Punish, [punio, L.] to afflict with pain, loss, or confinement, for a crime or fault.

DISCIPLINE, [disco, to learn, L.] to instruct and govern.

CORRECT, [corrigo, L.] to free from error.
God chastens those whom he loves; chastise a child; punish a malefactor; discipline troops; correct for amendment.

CHASTITY, [castitas, L.] purity of the body.

CONTINENCE, [continentia, L.] the restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions.

Chastity is the lawful use of sensual pleasures; continence is their total interdiction.

CHEAT, [ceatt, S.] to impose upon; to deceive.

DEFRAUD, [defraudo, L.] to rob by deception or stratagem.

TRICK, [tricher, F.] to cheat; to use artifice.

The dishonest cheat; villains defraud; the cunning trick.

CHECK, to repress; to rebuke; to moderate. Curb, [courber, F.] to restrain; to hold back.

CONTROL, to govern; to subject; to have under command. STOP, [stoppen, Du.] to hinder from action or practice. Check the forward; curb the impetuous; control unruly appetites.

It is your duty to check evil deeds, though you may not be able effectually to stop the progress of vice.

CHEERFUL, having good spirits; moderately joyful.

MERRY, [mirige, S.] laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

SPRIGHTLY, [from spirit,] brisk; vigorous; animated.

GAY, [gai, F.] frolicsome; sportive. LIVELY, [life and like,] vivacious; spirited.

PLEASANT, [plaisant, F.] humorous, mirthful, agreeable. FACETIOUS, [facetieux, F.] witty; sportive; jocular.

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BLITHE, [blithe, S.] airy, joyous, mirthful.

Habitually cheerful; occasionally merry; cheerful countenance, heart; merry meeting; sprightly youth; gay fellow; lively strain; pleasant companion; facetious story; blithe aspect, lass, &c.

CHIEF, [chief, the head, N.] most eminent; having most authority. PRINCIPAL, [principalis, L.] first-rate; essential; most important. MAIN, [magnus, great, L.] that which is mostly regarded.

Chief in rank; principal in importance; main in degree; chief person;

main object. "Wisdom is the principal thing."

CHIEF, the principal person of a tribe, an army, &c.

LEADER, [lædan, to draw, S.] captain; commander.

CHIEFTAIN, the leader of a clan or troops.

HEAD, [heafd, S.] principal person; one to whom others are subordinate.

Chief among savages; leader of a faction; chieftain among robbers; head of a family.

CHILDISH, [cild, progeny, S.] belonging to a child; simple.

INFANTINE, [infantilis, L.] pertaining to an infant.

Childish manners in men are offensive; infantine actions in children are engaging.

CHILL, [cele, S.] cool; moderately cold.

COLD, [cald, S.] frigid; tending to cause shivering.

We have sometimes chill weather in summer, but not so cold as in winter.

CHOLERIC, [cholericus, L.] easily irritated.

PASSIONATE, [passionné, F.] soon agitated by injury or insult. IRASCIBLE, [irascibilis, L.] easily provoked.

INDIGNANT, [indignans, L.] inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

ANGRY, [ange, S.] touched with anger; feeling resentment. WRATHFUL, [wrath and full,] greatly incensed; furious and raging.

VIOLENT, [violentus, L.] vehement; outrageous.

HASTY, [hátif, F.] easily excited; rash.

TESTY, [testardo, It.] apt to be angry; waspish.

PERVISH, petulant; easily offended; irritable; hard to please.

FRETFUL, [frotter, to rub, F.] disposed to fret; petulant.

Choleric temper, speech, disposition, &c.; passionate man; irascible disposition, passions, faculties; "indignant waves;" angry sky, wound; "angry countenance;" wrathful passions, weapons; violent death, wind, temper, &c.; hasty spirits, words; testy rivals, courtiers; testy fellow; peevish girl; fretful child.

CHOOSE, [ceosan, S.] to pick out of two or more things offered. MAKE CHOICE OF, to take in preference.

PREFER, [præfero, L.] to regard or esteem more than another. Pick, [pycan, S.] to cull; to choose one in preference to others which are rejected: to glean.

SELECT, [seligo, L.] to determine in favor of. Choose a situation; make choice of a skilful person; prefer what we love; pick the finest fruit; select the best authors.

CHOOSE, to select; to make choice of.

ELECT, [eligo, L.] to choose for any office or use.

Choose a friend; elect members of parliament.

CHURCH, [circe or cyric, S.] the collective body of Christians. any particular body of Christians; the place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.

TEMPLE, [templum, L., teampul, Gae.] a place appropriated to acts of religion.

Church is properly the people; temple the place for public worship.

CIRCLE, [circulus, L.] a geometrical figure every part of whose circumference is equally distant from the centre.

SPHERE, [sphaira, Gr.] a solid body every part of whose surface is at the same distance from the centre.

ORB, [orbis, L.] circular body that revolves.

GLOBE, [globus, L.] a ball; a round body.

Draw a circle; the sun is a mighty sphere; heavenly orbs; the celestial and terrestrial globes.

CIRCUIT, [circuitus, L.] extent measured by travelling round.

TOUR, [tour, a turn, F.] a journey in a circle.

ROUND, [ronda, It.] a course, circuit.

A judge goes his circuit; a traveller his tour; a tradesman his round.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, [circumscribo, L.] to encircle; to environ; to encompass.

INCLOSE, [includo, L.] to shut in; to surround.

BOUND, to border; to terminate.

LIMIT, [limiter, F.] to set limits or bounds to.

CONFINE, [confiner, F.] to restrain; to imprison; to border upon; to touch the limit.

RESTRICT, [restringo, L.] to restrain; to stint.

Circumscribe by a line; enclose by a fence. Countries are bounded by seas, mountains, &c., lands limited by hedges, &c., gardens confined by walls; England confines on Scotland; restricted in diet.

CIRCUMSPECTION, [circumspectio, looking round, L.] watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

REGARD, [regard, F.] attention as to a matter of importance. CONSIDERATION, [consideratio, L.] the act of considering; mental view; mature thought; serious deliberation.

Circumspection in speaking to strangers; regard to truth; consideration of consequences.

CIRCUMSTANCE, [circumstantia, L.] state of affairs. SITUATION, [situazione, It.] condition; position. A critical circumstance; a dangerous situation.

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CIRCUMSTANCE, [circumstans, standing about, L.] something attending a fact or case.

INCIDENT, [incidens, L.] a casual event; something happening unexpectedly.

FACT, [factum, L.] reality; not supposition.

The circumstances of time, place, and persons are to be considered; a remarkable incident; a positive fact.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, detailing all the circumstances.

PARTICULAR, noting properties or things peculiar.

MINUTE, [minutus, L.] reduced to a point; critical.

Circumstantial account, containing every particular event; minute description.

CITE, [cito, to call, L.] to summon; to name in support of proof. QUOTE, [quoter, O. F.] to adduce an author; to repeat the words of another.

Cite a person or thing; cite an authority; quote a paragraph.

CITE, to summon to appear in a court.

SUMMON, [submoneo, L.] to call with authority; to admonish to appear.

Cite before a magistrate; summon witnesses; summon to war.

CIVIL, [civilis, L.] complaisant; gentle; obliging.

POLITE, [politus, polished, L.] elegant; refined; well-bred. Civil conversation; polite compliment.

CIVIL, civilized, not barbarous.

Obliging, [obligeant, F.] having the disposition to confer favors. COMPLAISANT, [complaisant, F.] desirous to please; affable. Civil observation; obliging action; complaisant smile.

CLANDESTINE, [clandestinus, L.] studiously concealed. SECRET, [secretus, L.] private; without the knowledge of others. Clandestine proceeding; secret meeting.

CLASP, to throw the arms round; to hold fondly.

Hug, [heger, D.] to press closely; to squeeze.

EMBRACE, [embrasser, F.] to press to the bosom in token of affection.

Affectionate clasp; barbarous hug; loving embrace.

ELASS, [classis, troop, L.] a number of persons on an equality in society.

ORDER, [ordo, series, L.] a division of men.

RANK, [rhenc, W.] dignity; elevation.

DEGREE, [gradus, a step, L.] quality, station.

The laboring class; high, low, or middle class; order of nobility; noble rank; degree in arts, &c.

CLASS, to arrange scientifically, or according to some stated method of distribution.

ARRANGE, [arranger, F.] to put in proper order for any purpose. RANGE, [ranger, F.] to dispose in order; to put in ranks. Class according to quality; arrange in order; range in battle array.

CLEAN, [clæne, S.] free from defilement; innocent.

CLEANLY, carefully avoiding dirt; pure in the person.

PURE, [purus, L.] clear; unadulterated.

Clean hands; pure heart; "cleanly country maid."

CLEAR, [clarus, L.] free from uncertainty.

APPARENT, [apparens, L.] appearing to the eye; easily seen.

VISIBLE, [visibilis, L.] that may be seen or discerned.

PLAIN, [planus, L.] simple; not obscure.

OBVIOUS, [obvius, L.] readily perceived, understood; easily

discovered.

EVIDENT, [evidens, L.] clear to the mental eye.

MANIFEST, [manifestus, L.] obvious to the understanding.

Clear case; the apparent size of the visible stars in a clear night. Plain fact; obvious tendency; evident proof; manifest contradiction.

CLEAR, [clarus, L.] transpicuous; pellucid; luminous.
 LUCID, [lucidus, L.] shining, glittering, transparent.
 BRIGHT, [bryht, S.] resplendent; sparkling.
 VIVID, [vividus, L.] lively; strong; intensely bright; forming brilliant images.

Clear from clouds; lucid atmosphere; bright sky; vivid lightning. Clear conscience; lucid interval; bright parts; vivid imagination.

CLEARLY, luminously; without confusion.

DISTINCTLY, plainly; separately; without blending one part with another.

Clearly discern, prove, understand; distinctly perceive, define, state an argument.

CLEARNESS, freedom from obstruction or confusion.

Perspicuity, [perspicuitas, L.] easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Clearness of reason, of discernment, of views, of explanations; perspicuity of delineation, of language.

CLEMENCY, [clementia, L.] tenderness in punishing; disposition to treat with favor.

LENITY, [lenitas, L.] mildness; softness of temper.

MERCY, [misericordia, L.] mildness; tenderness of heart towards offenders; pity.

The king exercises clemency towards criminals by mitigating their sentence; young offenders may be treated with lenity. Mercy is a distinguishing attribute of the Almighty.

CLERGYMAN, [cleric, S., clericus, L.] a man in holy orders. PARSON, [parocheanus, L.] the incumbent of a parish.

PRIEST, [preost, S.] one who officiates in sacred offices; a clergyman of the intermediate order between bishops and deacons.

MINISTER, [minister, L.] one who serves at the altar.

A pious clergyman; a parson holds a living and receives the tithes; priest, of religion in general; a learned priest; a minister of God.

CLEVER, ready in invention or execution; ingenious.

SKILFUL, [scylan, to distinguish, S.] able to perform nicely any manual operation.

EXPERT, [expertus, L.] taught by use or practice.

DEXTEROUS, [dexter, right, L.] active; prompt; quick.

ADROIT, [droit, right, F.] active in the use of the hands.

Clever in business; skilful in the arts; expert archer; dexterous workman, manager; adroit in fencing.

CLOAK, [lach, S.] a concealment; a cover.

MASK, [masque, F.] a cover for the face; any pretence or sub-

BLIND, [blind, S.] something to mislead the sight, or the understanding.

Veil, [velum, L.] something to intercept the view; a disguise. Hypocrites make a cloak of religion; men conceal their malignity by a mask of eloquence, using it as a blind to their bad intentions; a charitable man will cast a veil over his neighbor's infirmities.

CLOCK, [clugga, S.] a machine which tells the hour by the stroke of a hammer upon a bell.

DIAL, [dies, day, L.] an instrument for measuring the time of day by the sun.

The clock strikes the hour; the dial shews it.

CLOG, [cleg, a lump, W.] to load with something that may hinder motion.

LOAD, [hladan, S.] to lay on a burden.

ENCUMBER, [encombrer, F.] to obstruct; to impede.

A wheel may be clogged; the wagon loaded; weeds encumber the ground.

CLOISTER, [claustr, S.] a religious retirement.

CONVENT, [conventus, L.] a house of residence for female devotees; a nunnery.

MONASTERY, [monasterium, L.] house of religious retirement or seclusion from temporal concerns; abbey.

Seclusion in a cloister; community in a convent; solitude in a monastery.

CLOSE, [clausus, shut, L.] dense; confined within narrow limits.

COMPACT, [compactus, L.] solid; firmly united. Bodies in close array; compact body.

CLOSE, [claudo, L.] to stop an open place; to intercept the passage.

SHUT, [scittan, S.] to close so as to prohibit ingress or regress: to bar.

Shut the door; close the eyes.

CLOSE, to put an end to; to complete. FINISH, [finio, L.] to bring to the end proposed. CONCLUDE, [concludo, L.] to terminate. Close an account; finish the business; conclude the discourse.

CLOTHES, [clath, S.] garments for the human body. DRESS, [dresser, to erect, F.] rich garments; elegant attire. Clothes are worn for decency and comfort; dress for ornament.

CLOWNISH, [colonus, a husbandman, L.] coarse; rough; rustic. UNPOLITE, [impolitus, L.] not elegant; not refined, uncivil; dis-

Clownish owing to want of education; unpolite owing to a bad one.

COADJUTOR, [con and adjutor, L.] a fellow helper; an associate. Assistant, [assisto, to stand up, L.] a person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial. A coadjutor is equal to the person with whom he acts; an assistant is in-

ferior.

COARSE, [crassus, L.] not refined; not separated from the grosser particles. ROUGH, [hreoh, S.] not smooth; having inequalities; rugged. RUDE, [rudis, L.] untaught, barbarous, savage.

Coarse composition, bread; rough surface, skin; rude make, tool, bark.

COAX, [cocru, W.] to soothe; to persuade by fondling. WHEEDLE, to entice by soft words; to flatter. CAJOLE, [cajoler, F.] to deceive or delude by flattery. FAWN, [fægenian, S.] to court servilely; to cringe. Children coax; the greedy wheedle; knaves cajole; minions and court favorites fawn.

COERCE, [coerceo, L.] to constrain; to keep in order by force. RESTRAIN, [restringo, L.] to withhold; to keep in awe. Power coerces; fear restrains.

COEVAL, [con, with, œvum, age, L.] of the same age. CONTEMPORARY, [contemporalis, L.] living at the same time. Coeval refers to things; contemporary to persons.

COGENT, [cogens, L.] resistless, convincing. FORCIBLE, [fortis, L.] efficacious, impressive. STRONG, [streng, S.] powerful, vigorous. A cogent reason; cogent proofs; a forcible argument; a strong conviction; strong language.

COLLEAGUE, [collega, L.] a partner in the same employment. PARTNER, [partior, to divide, L.] an associate in business. Colleague in office; partner in trade, manufactures, an adventure, &c.

COLOR, [coloro, L.] to mark with some hue; to change from white.

Dyr, [deagan, S.] to give a new and permanent color to.

TINGE, [tingo, L.] to impregnate or imbue with a color, taste,

or quality.

STAIN, [ystaeniaw, W.] to discolor by the application of foreign matter.

Color a wall; dye cloth; tinge with red, with extravagance; stain wood, paper; stain by accident.

COLOR, [color, L.] appearance of a body to the eye, caused by the rays of light.

HUE, [hiewe, S.] color, die.
TINT, [tinta, It.] a slight coloring.
Artificial colors are formed of various hues and tints.

COLORABLE, giving an appearance of right or justice.

SPECIOUS, [speciosus, L.] superficially fair.

OSTENSIBLE, [ostendo, to show, L.] such as is proper or intended to be shown.

PLAUSIBLE, [plausibilis, L.] such as gains approbation; superficially pleasing.

FEASIBLE, [faisable, F.] practicable; that may be effected. Colorable pretext; specious appearance; ostensible motive; plausible speech; feasible account, plan.

COLORS, the national standard.

FLAG, [flag, D.] a banner; an ensign borne in an army or fleet. Colors of a regiment; flag of a ship, fort, &c.

COMBAT, [combattre, F.] to contend.

OPPOSE, [oppono, L.] to put in opposition; to act against: to resist.

Combat an argument; oppose bad measures.

COMBATANT, [combattant, F.] a man that fights or contends.

CHAMPION, [cempa, S.] a man who undertakes a cause: one who is bold in contest.

Any man that fights is a combatant; if he fights in another's cause, he is a champion.

COMBINATION, [combinaison, F.] union for some certain purpose; association.

CABAL, [cabale, F.] a body of men united in some close design. PLOT, [plot, S.] a mischievous scheme; an intrigue.

CONSPIRACY, [conspiratio, L.] a concerted treason.

Combination for defence; secret-cabal; clandestine plot; treasonable conspiracy.

COME, [cuman, S.] to remove from a distant to a nearer place.

ARRIVE, [arriver, F.] to reach any place by travelling.

Come at any time, or by any means; arrive at a definite period, or under particular circumstances.

COMFORT, [conforto, L.] consolation; support under calamity or danger.

PLEASURE, [plaisir, F.] gratification of the mind or senses.

Comfort at home; pleasure abroad.

COMMAND, [commander, to bid, to order, F.] the act of commanding; a mandate uttered.

ORDER, [ordo, L.] authoritative direction.

INJUNCTION, [injunctio, L.] urgent exhortation.

PRECEPT, [præceptum, L.] a rule for the regulation of moral conduct.

The king's command; the master's order; the parent's injunction; the teacher's precepts.

COMMANDING, controlling by authority, influence, or dignity.

IMPERATIVE, [imperativus, L.] containing positive command.

IMPERIOUS, [imperiosus, L.] tyrannical; haughty; domineering.

AUTHORITATIVE, having an air of authority; peremptory.

Commanding voice; commanding eloquence; imperative style; imperious look; authoritative instructions.

COMMEND, [commendo, L.] to mention with approbation.

PRAISE, [pryzen, Du.] to display the excellence of personal worth or actions.

APPLAUD, [applaudo, to clap the hands, L.] to praise by acclamation or other significant sign.

EXTOL, [extollo, to raise, L.] to magnify; to laud; to celebrate;

to exalt.

We commend a person for his general good conduct; we praise every thing that is meritorious; orators, public performers, and good deeds are applauded; we extol those who perform or achieve uncommon exploits; we extol heroic actions.

COMMISSION, [committo, L.] to send with a mandate. AUTHORISE, [augeo, L.] to give a right to act. EMPOWER, to give legal or moral power. Commission a friend; authorise a servant; empowered by law.

COMMODIOUS, [commodus, proportionate, L.] adapted to its use or purpose.

CONVENIENT, [conveniens, coming together, L.] suitable, proper. Commodious room; convenient season.

COMMODITY, [commoditas, L.] produce of land or manufactures. Goods, [i. e. good things,] freight, movables.

MERCHANDIZE, [marchander, to cheapen, F.] the objects of

WARE, [ware, S.] commonly something to be sold.

Commodities of the country; tradesman's goods; merchandize belongs to the merchant; manufacturer's wares.

COMMON, [communis, L.] vulgar; mean; easy to be had. VULGAR, [vulgaris, L.] pertaining to unlettered people. OHDINARY, [ordinarius, L.] common, usual. MEAN, [mæne, S.] poor; of little value. Common opinion; vulgar notion; ordinary pursuit; mean appearance.

COMMONLY, ordinarily.

GENERALLY, extensively though not universally. FREQUENTLY, [frequenter, L.] often; at short intervals.

USUALLY, customarily.

Commonly, not rarely; generally, not occasionally; frequently, not seldom; usually, not without exceptions.

COMMOTION, [commotio, L.] turnult; agitation.

DISTURBANCE, [turba, a crowd, L.] excitement; interruption of peace.

COMMUNICATE, [communico, L.] to reveal knowledge; to give information.

IMPART, [impertior, L.] to confer; to make known. Communicate intelligence; impart a secret.

Numbers in commotion; a few may make a disturbance.

COMMUNICATIVE, inclined to disclose knowledge, opinions, or facts.

FREE, [freoh, S.] open, unreserved.

He is too communicative, and his free conversation exposes him to danger.

COMMUNION, [communio, L.] intercourse; fellowship.

CONVERSE, [conversor, to be turned to, L.] conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

Communion with God, converse with men.

COMMUNITY, [communitas, L.] a number of persons having common rights and living under the same laws.

SOCIETY, [societas, L.] numbers united in one interest; the union of a number of rational beings for a particular purpose. Community of mankind; independent societies.

COMPARISON, [comparatio, L.] the act of considering the resemblance between persons or things.

CONTRAST, [contraste, F.] opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the effect of another. Comparison between similar things; contrast between different ones.

COMPASSION, [compassion, F.] painful sympathy.

COMMISERATION, [con,* and miseria, L.] sorrow for the distresses of others.

^{*} Com for con. The final consonant of this and some other prefixes is sometimes changed for the sake of euphony.

Pity, [pitié, F.] tenderness for pain or uneasiness.

SYMPATHY, [sun, with, pathos, feeling, Gr.] fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

CONDOLENCE, [condoléance, F.] the expression of grief for the sorrows of others.

Compassion is general concern for all who are wretched; commiseration is joining in the sorrows of others; pity the distresses of the unfortunate.

Kindness by secret sympathy is tyed;

For noble souls in nature are ally'd.—(Dryden.)

Ye had compassion of me in my bonds. (Heb. x. 34.)—Commiscration towards a suffering criminal; condolence on the loss of friends.

COMPATIBLE, [compatible, F.] congruous; agreeable; suitable. Consistent, [consistens, L.] not contradictory; not opposed. Compatible plan; consistent character.

COMPEL, [compello, L.] to drive; to urge irresistibly.

CONSTRAIN, [constringo, L.] to exert moral or physical power, in urging to action or restraining it.

FORCE, [fortis, strong, L.] to overpower by strength.

Oblice, [obligo, L.] to bind; to impose obligation.

NECESSITATE, [necessitas, L.] to render unavoidable; to exempt from choice.

Poverty compels; fear constrains; hunger forces; men are forced to submit to conquerors; honor, conscience, custom, obliges; want of strength necessitates us to yield.

COMPENSATION, [compenso, to requite, L.] something equivalent. SATISFACTION, [satisfactio, L.] atonement; indemnification.

AMENDS, [amende, F.] that which supplies a defect or loss.

REMUNERATION, [remuneratio, L.] repayment.

RECOMPENSE, a return for something given, done, or suffered. REQUITAL, [cuitighim, Ir.] return for any office, good or bad.

REWARD, that which is awarded in return for good or evil performed.

The pleasures of life are no compensation for the loss of divine favor; satisfaction for injury, insult, a debt; amends for loss or damage; remuneration for labor, service; recompense for exertion; requital of kindness, of ingratitude; reward for merit.

COMPETENT, [competens, seeking, L.] having sufficient capacity or power.

QUALIFIED, [qualis, such, and facio, to make, L.] prepared; make capable.

FITTED, [viften, Fl.] made suitable; adapted.

Competent to undertake; qualified for a situation; fitted by habit.

cel others.

COMPETITION, [competitio, L.] mutual striving for the same object.

EMULATION, [competitio, L.] the desire to imitate, equal, or ex-

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RIVALRY, [rivalitas, L.] an endeavor to equal or surpass another. Competition for the prize; noble emulation; selfish rivalry.

COMPLAIN, [con, and plango, to lament, L.] to utter expressions of grief; to bewail.

LAMENT, [lamentor, L.] to mourn; to grieve; to express sorrow. REGRET, [regretter, F.] to repent; to grieve at.

We complain of grievances; lament misfortunes; regret mis-spent time.

COMPLAIN, to find fault; to utter expressions of uneasiness.

REPINE, [pinan, to pain, S.] to fret; to feel discontent.

MURMUR, [murmuro, L.] to grumble; to utter sullen discontent. We complain to others; repine in secret; murmur against oppressors; murmur at sickness.

COMPLAINT, representation of pains or injuries.

ACCUSATION, [accusatio, L.] the act of charging with any offence.

Give no cause for complaint, and you need not regard unjust accusations.

COMPLAISANCE, [complaisance, F.] desire of pleasing; courtesy. DEFERENCE, [defero, to yield, L.] a yielding of opinion; submission of judgement.

CONDESCENSION, [con, and descensio, L.] voluntary humiliation; descent from dignity or just claims.

Complaisance to equals; deference to superiors; condescension to inferiors.

COMPLETE, [completus, L.] having no deficiency.

PERFECT, [perfectus, L.] consummate; neither defective nor redundant.

FINISHED, [finitus, L.] brought to the highest degree of ex-

A complete work; perfect in construction; a finished performance.—Complete design; perfect beauty; finished workmanship.

COMPLETE, full; having no deficiencies. ENTIRE, [entier, F.] whole, undivided. Complete, in wanting nothing; entire, in not being broken.

COMPLETE, [compleo, L.] to fulfil; to accomplish. FINISH, [finio, L.] to bring to the end proposed. TERMINATE, [termino, L.] to close; to put an end to. Complete your labours; finish your work; terminate disputes.

COMPLEXITY, [complector, to embrace, L.] the state of being involved, difficult.

COMPLICATION, [complico, to weave, L.] the state of being interwoven or mutually united.

INTRICACY, [intrico, to fold, L.] obscurity; entanglement of facts or notions.

Complexity of a subject; complication of diseases, of ideas; intricacy of a plot.

COMPLIANT, [compleo, to fulfil, L.] bending to the desires of another.

YIELDING, [gieldan, to render, S.] inclined to give way; accommodating.

SUBMISSIVE, [submissus, L.] humble; testifying submission; acknowledging inferiority.

A compliant temper; a yielding disposition; a submissive behavior.

COMPLICATED, entangled; interwoven.

INVOLVED, [involvo, rolled up, L.] overwhelmed; enveloped. Complicated affairs; involved in much misery.

COMPLY, to yield to; to be obsequious to.

CONFORM, [conformo, L.] to live or act according to.

YIELD, [gieldan, S.] to give up; to concede.

SUBMIT, [submitto, L.] to surrender to the authority or opinion of another.

ACCEDE, [accedo, L.] to assent to; to become a party to.

CONSENT, [consentio, L.] to accord; to allow of; to agree in mind and will.

Acquiesce, [ad, and quiesco, to be quiet, L.] to rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied; to submit quietly.

AGREE, [agréer, F.] to approve or admit.

ACCORD, [accorder, F.] to harmonize; to correspond.

Suit, [suivre, to follow, F.] to be adapted to.

COINCIDE, [con, together, and incido, to fall, L.] to meet in the same point; to be of the same opinion.

CONCUR, [concurro, L.] to run together; to act in conjunction. Comply with innocent customs; conform to regulations; yield to superiors; submit to the laws.—We accede to proposals; consent to other's wishes; comply with other's desires and requests; acquiesce in what is demanded; agree to prevent disputes that would disturb the social harmony.—Agree to the conditions; accord in sentiment; suit in disposition; coincide in judgement; concur in design, in operation, in a political measure.

COMPOSE, [compone, to put together, L.] to tranquillize; to put to rest.

SETTLE, [settan, to fix, to calm, S.] to adjust; to put into a state of calmness.

Compose passions, fears, agitated thoughts; settle disputes, quarrels, differences.

COMPOSED, [compositus, I..] calm; even; free from agitation. SEDATE, [sedatus, L.] quiet; unruffled; serene; serious. Composed spirits; sedate carriage.

COMPOUND, [compositus, L.] formed of many ingredients; not simple.

COMPLEX, [complexus, embracing, L.] composite; of many parts; entangled.

Compound words; complex sentences.

COMPOUND, [compono, to put together, L.] to mingle many ingredients together.

COMPOSE, [compono, L.] to invent; to constitute or form as parts of a whole.

Compound a medicine; compose a sentence.

COMPREHEND, [con, and prehendo, to grasp, L.] to contain in the mind.

CONCEIVE, [concipio, L.] to frame in the mind; to imagine.
UNDERSTAND, [under and standan, S.] to have just and adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of.
Conceive clearly; understand fully; comprehend minutely.

COMPREHENSIVE, having the quality of comprising much. EXTENSIVE, [extensus, L.] wide; large.

Comprehensive view; extensive sphere of operation.

CONCEAL, [concelo, L.] to hide; to keep secret.

DISSEMBLE, [dissimulo, L.] to assume a false appearance.
DISGUISE, [diguiser, F.] to hide by a counterfeit appearance.
The artful conceal the truth, dissemble their feelings, disguise their sentiments.

CONCEAL, to forbear to disclose.

HIDE, [hydan, S.] to withhold from sight or knowledge.

Secrete, [secretus, cut off, separated, apart from, L.] to put aside; to remove from observation.

Men conceal facts, hide the truth, secrete goods.

CONCEALMENT, the act of hiding or covering.

SECRECY, [secretio, L.] privacy; forbearance of disclosure.

Concealment of crimes; secrecy of schemes.

CONCEIT, [concipio, to devise, L.] opinion; idea; thought.

FANCY, [phantasia, appearance, L. and Gr.] the faculty by which
the mind forms images and representations of things.

IMAGINATION, [imaginatio, L.] the power of combining and modifying our conceptions.

A rational conceit; an ingenious fancy. The painter's fancy; the poet's imagination; a busy airy fancy; a fine imagination.

CONCEPTION, [conceptio, L.] apprehension by the mind.

Notion, [notio, L.] mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined.

Form elevated conceptions, and correct vulgar notions.

CONCERN, [concerno, L.] to relate or belong to. Touch, [tango, L.] to affect; to influence. Concern our interest; touch our feelings.

CONCILIATE, [concilio, to bring together, L.] to gain; to engage by moral influence.

RECONCILE, [re, back, and concilio, L.] to conciliate anew. Conciliate esteem, affection; reconcile those who are at variance.

CONCLUSION, [conclusio, L.] the close of an argument or debate. INFERENCE, [infero, to derive, L.] a truth or proposition drawn from another.

DEDUCTION, [deductio, a leading forth, L.] that which is drawn from premises; a consequence drawn.

A practical conclusion; a useful inference; a natural deduction.

CONCLUSION, the final result.

SEQUEL, [sequor, to follow, L.] that which follows. Conclusion, the close; sequel, the succeeding part.

CONCLUSIVE, [conclusivo, L.] putting an end to debate; final. Decisive, [decido, to cut off, L.] having the power of determining any difference.

CONVINCING, [convinco, to satisfy the mind by evidence, L.] careful of subdains the expecition of the mind

pable of subduing the opposition of the mind.

Conclusive reasoning, argument; decisive opinion, victory; convincing proof.

CONCORD, [concordia, L.] agreement in opinion, views, or interests; just proportion of sound.

HARMONY, [harmonia. L. and Gr.] union in sentiment; good correspondence; concert of musical sounds.

Live in concord with your relations; maintain harmony in your family.

The man who hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons.—(Shakspere.)
"All discord, harmony not understood."—(Pope.)

CONDITION, [conditio, L.] external circumstances.

STATE, [status, fixed, L.] circumstances of a being or thing at any given time.

STATION, [statio, a standing, L.] rank of life; position in society. SITUATION, [situs, L.] location in respect to something else.

Though his original condition was low, he rose by industry and virtue to a high station; state of health; state of public affairs.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing, Bliss is the same in subject or in king.—(Pope.)

I can be contented with an humbler situation in the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle.—(Dryden.)

CONDUCE, [conduco, to lead with, L.] to promote to an end. CONTRIBUTE, [contribuo, L.] to bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Virtue conduces to happiness; benevolent schemes contribute to the welfare of society.

CONDUCT, [conduco, L.] to accompany in order to shew the way.

Guide, [guider, F.] to instruct and direct.

LEAD, [lædan, S.] to guide by the hand; to draw.

Conduct the stranger on his way; guide him into the right path; lead the infant.—Let intelligence conduct you, religion guide you, and let not the love of pleasure lead you astray.

CONDUCT, to govern; to give a direction to.

MANAGE, [menager, F.] to control; to carry on. DIRECT, [dirigo, L.] to order; to point out a course of proceeding.

REGULATE, [rego, L.] to adjust by rule or method. It requires wisdom to conduct, attention to manage; authority to direct. -Direct movements; regulate concerns. Direct others; regulate your own conduct.

CONFER, [confero, L.] to give; to grant.

BESTOW, [be and stow, a place, S.] to give gratuitously; to impart.

Confer honors, privileges, &c.; bestow favors, blessings.

CONFIDE, [confido, L.] to rely on; to believe in with assurance.

TRUST, [trywsian, S.] to rely on; to depend on.

Confide in a friend; trust to a faithful servant.—We trust to a person's integrity, and confide in his ability.

CONFINEMENT, [confinium, limit, L.] restraint within limits. IMPRISONMENT, [emprisonnement, F.] state of being shut in prison; restraint of liberty.

CAPTIVITY, [captivitas, L.] slavery; servitude; bondage. Confinement in any place; imprisonment in a goal; taken into captivity by the enemy.

CONFIRM, [confirmo, L.] to strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; to give assurance of truth or certainty.

CORROBORATE, Toon, and roboro, to strengthen, to enforce, L.7

to make more certain.

ESTABLISH, [stabilio, L.] to settle firmly; to fix unalterably. Circumstances confirm the truth of the report, it is established by witnesses whose testimony is corroborated by others.

CONFLICT, [conflictus, L.] violent collision; strife; contention.

CONTEST, dispute; struggle for victory.

COMBAT, [combat, F.] a fight between two men; an encounter between opposite armies.

A sanguinary conflict; a personal contest; a skilful combat.

CONFOUND, [confundo, to pour together, L.] to perplex; to throw into disorder.

CONFUSE, [confundo, L.] to blend; to render indistinct. Names are confounded; ideas are confused.

CONFRONT, [con, together, frons, the forehead, L.] to stand in direct opposition to another.

FACE, [facies, face, L.] to meet in front; to oppose with firmness. Confront witnesses ; face danger.

CONFUSION, [confusio, L.] tumult; promiscuous mixture.

DISORDER, [dis and ordo, L.] irregularity; immethodical distribution.

Confusion, without order; disorder, out of order.

CONFUTE, [confuto, L.] to convict of error; to overthrow.

REFUTE, [refuto, L.] to overthrow by evidence.

DISPROVE, dis and probo, L. to prove to be false or erroneous. OPPUGN [ob, and puguo, to fight, L.] to oppose; to attack; to

Confute an argument; refute a charge; disprove a statement; oppugn pernicious notions.

CONJECTURE, [conjectura, L.] an opinion formed on slight evi-

Supposition, [suppositio, L.] position laid down; hypothesis; the act of imagining what is not proved.

SURMISE, [surmys, alleged, N.] imperfect notion; suspicion. A false conjecture; a reasonable supposition; a mere surmise.

CONJECTURE, to judge by very slight evidence.

GUESS, [ghissen, Du.] to judge at random.

DIVINE, [divino, L.] to foretell; to presage.

We guess that it is so; we conjecture that it may be so; imposters pretend to divine.

CONJUNCTURE, [conjunctio, L.] a combination of causes.

CRISIS, [krisis, Gr.] the point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

A favorable conjuncture; an alarming crisis.

CONNECT, [connecto, L.] to knit or link together. Combine, [combino, L.] to join together; to confederate.

UNITE, [unio, L.] to make one; to coalesce.

Connected in trade, by marriage, &c.; armies are combined; interests are united.

CONQUER, [conquiro, L.] to reduce by physical torce.

VANQUISH, [vinco, L.] to defeat in any contest.

SUBDUE, [subdo, to put under, L.] to bring under permanent subjection.

OVERCOME, [over and come,] to get the better of.

SURMOUNT, [surmonter, F.] to rise above.

Conquer an enemy; vanquish a foe; subdue a country or people; overcome difficulties; surmount obstacles.

CONQUEROR, one who reduces a country to subjection. VICTOR, [victor, L.] one who defeats an enemy in battle. Alexander was the conqueror of India; Cæsar was victor at Pharsalia.

CONSCIENTIOUS, [conscio, to know, L.] governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience.

SCRUPULOUS, [scrupulosus, L.] nicely doubtful; cautious in decision.

A truly conscientious man is very different from a scrupulous fanatic.

CONSIDER, [consideo, to sit by, L.] to think maturely; to view attentively.

REPLECT, [reflecto, to bend back, L.] to contemplate the past operations of the mind; to turn the thoughts upon past

Consider well before you act, and reflect deeply on your neglect of the duties required of you as moral and accountable beings.

CONSIDERATION, mental view; respect in relation to some-

REGARD, [regard, F.] attention; favorable notice.

Have a proper consideration for your inferiors and dependents, and a regard for their welfare.

CONSIDERATION, motive of action; ground of concluding.

REASON, [raison, F.] cause, ground, or principle of any opinion or determination.

Let no consideration induce you to renounce the Christian religion; and "be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear."

CONSIGN, [consigno, to seal, L.] to transfer or deliver into the possession of another.

COMMIT, [committo, L.] to put into the power of another.

INTRUST [in and trywsian, S.] to treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or thing of value.

Wishing to relax from business, and to travel into foreign countries, he consigned over his stock of goods to his friend, committed to him the management of the business, and intrusted him with the care of his estate.

CONSOLE, [consolor, L.] to comfort; to cheer the mind in dis-

Solace, [solor, L.] to take comfort; to assuage gnief. Console your friends under affliction; solace yourselves under disasters.

CONSONANT, [consonans, sounding together, L.] agreeing; according; congruous.

ACCORDANT, [accordant, F.] corresponding; harmonizing.

CONSISTENT, Consistens, fixed, L.] not contradictory; uniform; suitable.

One passage of Scripture is consonant with another; the events recorded in the New Testament are accordant with the prophecies in the Old Testament : maintain a consistent conduct.

CONSTANCY, [constantia, L.] steadfastness; lasting attachment. STABILITY, [stabilitas, L.] fixedness; strength to stand. STEADINESS, [stedig, S.] uniform conduct.

FIRMNESS, [firmus, hard, L.] resolution; strength.

Constancy of affection; stability of opinion and character; steadiness in the pursuit of an object; firmness of purpose.

CONSTITUTE, [constituo, L.] to elect and empower.

APPOINT, [appuntare, It.] to fix; to name; to designate.

DEPUTE, [deputo, L.] to send with a special commission.

Constitute a leader or judge; appoint a successor; depute a member from the general body on particular business.

CONSTRAINT, [contrainte, F.] physical or moral force to urge to act, or to forbear action.

COMPULSION, [compulsio, L.] the application of irresistible force. RESTRAINT, [restringo, to hold back, L.] hinderance of will;

act of withholding; state of being withheld.

"Not by constraint but by choice, I came."—(Dryden.) A man is excused for acts done through compulsion. A person acts by constraint, or is prevented from acting by a restraint.

CONSULT, [consulo, to ask counsel, L.] to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements.

DELIBERATE, [de, down, libro, to weigh, L.] to think in order to choice or decision; to pause and consider.

Two or more consult; one deliberates with himself, or many deliberate.

CONSUME, [con, and sumo, to take, L.] to spend; to destroy by decomposition.

DESTROY, [de, and struo, to build, L.] to demolish; to ruin. WASTE, [awestan, S.] to diminish by gradual dissipation or loss; to expend wantonly.

Consumed in the flames; destroyed by time, use, wear, and tear; wasted by extravagance, disease, sorrow.

CONSUMMATION, [consummatio, L.] perfection of a work or scheme.

COMPLETION, [completus, full, L.] fulfilment; accomplishment. Consummation of wishes; completion of plans.

CONTACT, [contactus, L.] the meeting of two bodies without any sensible intervening space.

TOUCH, [toucher, F.] the junction of two bodies at the surface. Bodies in contact. The mimosa shrinks at the slightest touch.

CONTAGION, [con, and tango, to touch, L.] the emission from body to body, by which diseases are communicated.

INFECTION, [inficio, to thrust in, L.] anything that taints, poisons, or corrupts.

Contagion by contact, the breath, perspiration, or effluvium generated in a diseased body; infection by mediums, as the air, clothing, poisonous exhalations, &c.

CONTAGIOUS, caught by approach.

EPIDEMICAL, [epi, upon, demos, people, Gr.] a disease that falls upon great numbers of people at the same time.

PESTILENTIAL, [pestis, plague, L.] partaking of the nature of

pestilence: noxious to health.

Contagious disease arises from the actual touch of a diseased person; epidemical disease is produced from the same causes that produced it in other persons, as the state of the atmosphere, season, &c.; pestilential is applied to air, wind, &c.

CONTAIN, [con, and teneo, to hold, L.] to have capacity.

COMPRISE, [comprime, to hold in, L.] to contain; to include.

COMPREHEND, [prehendo, to grasp, L.] to comprise much; to

include a great extent.

EMBRACE, [embrasser, F.] to take in; to encircle.

INCLUDE, [includo, to shut in, L.] to take in; to enclose.

The Encyclopædia Britannica is comprised in twenty volumes; it comprehends all science, embraces all subjects, contains abundant useful matter, and includes every thing of importance.

CONTAIN, to be able to hold.

HOLD, [healdan, S.] to have capacity to receive and retain within itself.

Contain is the most polite and proper word in all cases, except when relating to measure or quantity, and used in the future tense: that cask will hold ten gallons of liquid; it contains ten gallons.

CONTAMINATE, [contamino, to mix, to spoil, L.] to corrupt by base mixture.

DEFILE, [befilan, S.] to vitiate; to make foul or unclean.

POLLUTE, [polluo, to poison, L.] to impair by mixtures of ill, moral or physical.

TAINT, [tingo, to dye, L.] to infect; to poison; to disease. CORRUPT, [corrumpo, to destroy, L.] to vitiate; to deprave.

Impure conversation contaminates youth; the body is defiled, the mind polluted. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Beware of being tainted by wicked example.

CONTEMN, [contemno, L.] to slight; to neglect as unworthy of regard.

DESPISE, [despicio, to look down, L.] to have the lowest opinion of.

Scorn, [ysgorniaw, W.] to hold in extreme contempt.

DISDAIN, [dedignor, to count unworthy, L.] to consider as unworthy of notice, care, or regard.

The proud are justly contemned; the poor too frequently despised; scorn to deal in falsehood; disdain not to perform the duties of your station.

CONTEMPLATE, [contemplor, L.] to view or consider with continued attention.

MEDITATE, [meditor, L.] to dwell on any thing in thought.

MUSE, [mussito, to speak low, L.] to ponder; to think closely; to study in silence.

Contemplate the works of the Great Creator; meditate on the ways of Providence; muse on passing events.

CONTEMPTIBLE, [contemptibilis, L.] worthy of contempt.

CONTEMPTUOUS, manifesting or expressing contempt.

DESPICABLE, [despicabilis, L.] vile, mean.

PITIFUL, paltry; mean; insignificant.

SCORNFUL, with extreme contempt; insolent.

DISDAINFUL, expressing disdain; haughty; indignant.

A contemptible person, action, or production; a contemptuous look, sneer, expression; despicable servility; pitiful artifice; a scornful sneer; a disdainful smile.

But those I can accuse, I can forgive; By my disdainful silence let them live.—(Dryden.)

CONTEND, [contendo, L.] to struggle in opposition; to act in emulation.

STRIVE, [streeven, Du.] to labor hard; to make an effort; to endeavor with earnestness.

VIE, [wigan, to strain, S.] to show or practise in competition.

Contend for the prize; strice to excel; persons vie with each other in show, grandeur, rivalship, contest, &c.

CONTEND, to struggle in opposition.

CONTEST, [contester, F.] to strive earnestly for victory.

DISPUTE, [disputo, L.] to contend for; to quarrel.

Individuals contend; nations contest; parties dispute. Men contend about trifles; contest matters of importance; dispute claims.

CONTENTION, [contentio, L.] angry contest; quarrel.

STRIFE, discord; struggle for victory. Envious contention; "strife of tongues."

CONTENTED, [contentus, L.] easy in mind; not complaining.

SATISFIED, [satis, enough, facio, to make, L.] pleased to such a degree so that nothing more is desired.

Contented in our stations; satisfied with our possessions.

CONTENTMENT, rest or quietness of the mind in the present condition.

SATISFACTION, [satisfactio, L.] that state of mind which results from full gratification of desire.

The man that is always seeking for full satisfaction in all things will never enjoy the sweets of time contentment.

CONTINUAL, [continuus, L.] incessant; proceeding without interruption.

CONTINUED, extended in length; protracted.

PERPETUAL, [perpetuus, L.] never ceasing; permanent.

CONSTANT, [constans, L.] unvaried, unchanging; uniform. Continual noise; continued stream. Continual, without interruption; perpetual, without termination; constant, not interrupted, though it may alto-

gether cease. Continued succession; perpetual round; constant aim.

CONTINUANCE, uninterrupted succession; the remaining in a particular state.

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CONTINUATION, [continuatio, L.] extension, or carrying on to a further point.

DURATION, [duratio, L.] power of continuance; length of existence.

CONTINUITY, [continuitas, L.] uninterrupted connexion; close union of parts.

Continuance of a practice; continuation of a work, of existence; duration of the world; continuity of bodies, in a physical sense; figuratively, continuity of joy.

CONTINUE, [con, and teneo, to hold, L.] to rest in the same state. REMAIN, [remaneo, L.] to be left in a particular state or place. STAY, [ystadu, W.] to abide for any indefinite time. Continue in the same practice; remain in the same place; stay with us.

CONTINUE, to be constant in any course.

PERSEVERE, [persevero, L.] to pursue steadily any design; not to give over what is undertaken.

PERSIST, [persisto, L.] to continue firm. PURSUE, [persequor, L.] to proceed in; to follow. PROSECUTE, [prosequor, L.] to carry on.

Continue to improve; persevere in your studies; do not persist in error; pursue good plans; prosecute worthy undertakings.

CONTRACTED, [contraho, to draw together, L.] drawn together into a small compass.

CONFINED, limited; bounded. NARROW, [neura, S.] small; of little breadth or extent.

Contracted span; confined view; narrow mind. Contracted soul; confined education; narrow circumstances.

CONTROVERT, [controverto, to turn against, L.] to overthrow by reasoning.

DISPUTE, [dis, contrary, puto, to think, L.] to attempt to overthrow or prove to be false.

Opinions, doctrines, &c. are controverted; facts are disputed.

CONTUMACY, [contumacio, a swelling against, L.] perverseness; inflexibility; disobedience.

REBELLION, [rebello, to make war again,* L.] resistance against the authority of government.

They had at different times shown a contumacy of disposition which at last broke out in open rebellion.

CONVENIENT, [conveniens, coming together, L.] proper, well adapted.

SUITABLE, [suivre, to follow, F.] according with; becoming. Convenient opportunity; suitable address.

^{*} Because, among the Romans, rebellion meant a revolt against their government by nations that had been subdued.

CONVERSANT, [com, and versor, to be turned, L.] acquainted by use or study.

FAMILIAR, [familiaris, L.] intimately acquainted.

I am certainly conversant in subjects of this kind, but I am not familiar with them. Conversant with the best classical writers; familiar with the Scriptures.

CONVERSATION, [conversatio, L.] familiar discourse; mutual intercourse.

DIALOGUE, [dialogos, Gr.] a written conversation between two or more.

CONFERENCE, [con, and fero, to declare, L.] formal discourse; oral discussion of some serious or important subject.

COLLOQUY, [colloquium, L.] unrestrained discourse; easy talk. DISCOURSE, [discurro, to ramble, L.] a dissertation, either written or uttered; interchange of thought and opinion.

ten or uttered; interchange of thought and opinion. Chat, [kwetteren, to chatter, Du.] idle or familiar talk. Talk, [tolker, to explain, D.] fluent and familiar speech.

Conversation on general subjects, occasional conversation; the dialogues of Cicero; conference of ministers; a divine colloquy; a discourse on a particular topic; subject of discourse; pleasant chat; "should a man full of talk be justified?" (Job.)

CONVERT, [con, and verto, to turn, L.] a person converted from one opinion to another; one who is turned from sin to holiness.

PROSELYTE, [proselytos, Gr.] a convert to some religious creed. A sincere convert; a proselyte to a system is not always sincere.

CONVICTION, [con, and vinco, to vanquish, L.] the act of compelling one to admit the truth of what is alleged.

PERSUASION, [persuasio, L.] the act of influencing by expostulation, reasoning, or anything that moves the passions or inclines the will.

Conviction implies certainty; persuasion probability; the conviction of conscience; the arts of fine persuasion.

CONVIVIAL, [conviva, a guest, L.] relating to an entertainment; festal, jovial.

Social, [socius, a companion, L.] relating to general or public interest; relating to society.

Convivial meeting, board, spirit; social intercourse, happiness, duties.

COOL, | col, S.] somewhat cold; indifferent.

COLD, [cald, S.] chill; not friendly or affectionate.

FRIGID, [frigidus, frozen, L.] wanting warmth; stiff; unfeeling.

Cool reception; cold embrace; frigid sentiment. Cool behavior; cold-hearted; frigid temper or constitution.

COPY, [copy, likeness, Arm.] to write, print, or draw after a pattern.

TRANSCRIBE, [transcribo, to write over, L.] to write over again. or in the same words.

Copy from the original; transcribe from a copy.

COPY, the imitation or likeness of any object.

MODEL, [modulus, L.] a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale.

PATTERN, [patroon, Du.] that which is to be imitated either in

things or actions; a sample.

Specimen, [specimen, L.] a small portion of any thing exhibited in order to show the kind and quality of the whole.

Copy of a writing, or picture; model of a building, ship, bridge; pattern to work by, to follow; pattern of cloth; pattern of rectitude; specimen of a man's hand writing; specimen of one's art or skill.

COQUETTE, [coquette, F.] a vain trifling girl who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love.

JILT, a woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him.

A vain coquette; a wicked jilt.

CORNER, [cornel, a projection, W.] properly, the external point where two lines meet; also, the space between two walls that meet, or any enclosed place.

ANGLE, [angulus, L.] the space comprised between two converging straight lines meeting or intersecting each other.

The corner of two streets; a corner of the room; a secret corner; an obtuse, acute, or right angle.

CORPORAL, [corporalis, L.] relating to the body.

CORPOREAL, [corporeus, L.] having a material body; not spiritual.

Bodily, [bodig, stature, S.] belonging to the body.

MATERIAL, [materia, matter, L.] consisting of matter.

Corporal punishment, pain; corporeal form, frame; bodily strength, appetite, defects; material substance.

CORPULENT, [corpulentus, L.] excessively fat; bulky.

STOUT, [stout, Du.] strong; fleshy; bold.

LUSTY, [lustig, Du.] vigorous, healthy, able of body.

He was naturally stout and lusty; but becoming corpulent, he was unfit for exertion.

CORRECTION, [correctio, L.] chastisement; whatever tends to rectify the moral conduct.

DISCIPLINE, [disciplina, L.] instruction and government.
PUNISHMENT, [punitio, L.] any infliction of pain imposed on account of a crime or offence.

Correction of a child; discipline of a school, army, &c.; punishment of the guilty.

CORRESPONDENT, [con, and respondeo, to answer, L.] adapted to: in conformity with.

Answerable, [andswarian, to affirm against, S.] equal: proportionate.

SUITABLE, [suivre, to follow, F.] fitting; according with; agree-

Correspondent in form, color, &c.; answerable to the attention, design, expectation, &c.; suitable for the purpose.

COST, [kost, D.] the amount paid for anything purchased.

EXPENSE, [expensum, L.] money disbursed in payment. PRICE, [pretium, L.] equivalent given for an article.

CHARGE, [charge, F.] the price set upon goods, sometimes without reference to their value.

It was accomplished at a considerable cost: costs of a suit: he defraved the expense; the price of an article; an exorbitant charge.

COVER, [couvrir, F.] to shelter; to spread something over. HIDE, [hydan, S.] to withdraw from sight or knowledge. Cover for security or protection; hide for concealment.

COVER, a concealment; a veil.

SHELTER, [skiul, D.] that which defends from any external injury or violence.

Screen, [cerno, to separate, L.] any thing that cuts off from inconvenience or danger.

A cover for disgrace; a shelter from a storm; a screen from punishment.

COVERING, anything spread or laid over; clothing.

INTEGUMENT, [integumentum, covering, L.] a natural covering, as the skin or a membrane.

"Noah removed the covering of the ark." The second coat of the nutmer is an integument which forms the fragrant and aromatic spice we call mace.

COUNTENANCE, [contenance, look, F.] to encourage; to patronize.

Sanction, [sancio, to make sacred, L.] to confirm; to give validity or authority to.

SUPPORT, [sub, and porto, to carry, L.] to sustain; to uphold. Countenance worthy persons; sanction just measures; support a good cause.

COUNTRYMAN, [conterraneus, L.] a farmer or husbandman; a man of plain unpolished manners

PEASANT, [paysan, F.] one whose business is rural labor.

SWAIN, [swein, a youth, S.] a country servant; a herdsman.

HIND, [hine, S.] a husbandman's servant.

RUSTIC, [rus, the country, L.] an inhabitant of the country; a person of unpolished manners.

CLOWN, [colonus, a husbandman, L.] a man of coarse manners.

An honest countryman; an obscure peasant; a rural sucain; a laboring hind; "the gazing rustic;" an ignorant clown.

COUPLE, [copula, L.] two of the same species.

BRACE, two of the same kind.

PAIR, [par, L.] two things suited to each other, or applied to the same purpose.

A couple of ducks; a brace of pheasants; a pair of soles. A loving couple;

a happy pair; pair of gloves, &c.

COURAGE, [cor, the heart, L.] that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger with firmness.

FORTITUDE, [fortitudo, strength, L.] strength and patience to

endure suffering.

RESOLUTION, [resolutio, L.] fixed purpose or determination of mind.

Bravery, fearlessness of danger; undaunted spirit.

Valor, [valor, L.] personal bravery; strength of mind with regard to danger.

INTREPIDITY, [intrepidus, not trembling, L.] the quality of not

shrinking from danger.

Courage is an active, fortitude a passive, virtue. Fortitude is the source of genuine courage. Resolution implies steadiness and constancy to execute. Bravery usually unites the sense of courage with dignity and generosity of mind. Valor is the highest degree of courage. Intrepidity consists in coolly daring certain danger.

COWARD, [couard, F.] a person who has no courage to meet danger

POLTROON, [poltron, F.] a dastard; a wretch without spirit. The covard is unwilling to face danger; the poltroon will basely avoid it.

CREDIT, [creditum, L.] reputation derived from the confidence or good opinion of others.

FAVOR, [favor, L.] kindness; kind regard.

INFLUENCE, [influens, a flowing in, L.] moral power; power of directing or modifying.

Credit is gained by honorable exertion; favor frequently by mean arts; use your influence in the promotion of virtue and happiness.

CRIME, [crimen, L.] an act which violates a law human or divine. Vice, [vitium, L.] the course of conduct opposite to virtue; an act which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude.

SIN, [syn, S.] transgression of the law of God.

MISDEMEANOR, an offence of a less atrocious nature than a crime. Commit no crimes against society; indulge not personal vice; beware of sins against God; a misdemeunor is a minor crime.

CRIMINAL, partaking of the nature of a crime.

GUILTY, [gyltig, S.] wicked, corrupt, sinful. Criminal action; guilty person.

CRIMINAL, a person who has committed a crime.

CULPRIT, supposed to be contracted from culpable, and prit, taken, F.] a man arraigned before his judge.

MALEFACTOR, [male, evil, factor, doer, L.] an offender against the law.

Felon, [felo, L.] one who has committed a crime punishable with death.

CONVICT, [convictum, L.] a person proved guilty.

Criminal is an offender in general; culprif at the bar; an evil malefactor; a common felon; a convict under sentence.

CRITERION, [kriterion, Gr.] a mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness, truth or falsehood.

STANDARD, [stand, and ard, kind or sort,] that which has been tried by the proper test; that which is established as a rule or model.

A true criterion; a just standard; Demosthenes is a standard of oratory.

CROOKED, [kroget, D.] bent; not straight; curved.

DEFORMED, [deformis, L.] distorted; wanting natural symmetry. HUMP-BACKED, [ambo, hump, L.] having a protuberance on the back.

Crooked tree; deformed in shape; hump-backed by a local exuberance.

CROSS, [croiser, F.] to counteract; to interfere with.

THWART, [verto, to turn, L.] to frustrate.

Obstruct, [obstruc, to stop the way, L.] to interpose an obstacle; an impediment.

EMBARRASS, [embarrasser, F.] to perplex; to make intricate.

HINDER, [hindrian, S.] to stop; to interrupt.

We cross purposes, principles; theoart intentions, inclinations; obstruct the light, an entrance; embarrass accounts, business, ideas; hinder enjoyments, improvement.

CRUEL, [crudelis, L.] disposed to give pain to others.

INHUMAN, [inhumanus, L.] destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being.

BARBAROUS, [barbarus, L.] uncivilized; ferocious.

BRUTAL, [brutus, senseless, L.] pertaining to a brute; insensible.

SAVAGE, [sauvage, F.] untamed; fierce; wild.

HARDHEARTED, [heard, firm, heart, S.] inexorable; pitiless; unfeeling.

UNMERCIFUL, severe; not disposed to spare or forgive.

MERCILESS, destitute of mercy; pitiless.

Cruel disposition, or action; inhuman practice; barbarous custom, deed; brutal nature, courage, temper; savage spirit, life, manners; hardhearted villain; cruel murderer, victor. robber; unmerciful creditor; merciless tyrant, waves.

CRY, [crier, F.] to lament with tears.

WEEP, [wepan, S.] to shed tears; to bewail; to bemoan.

Children and weak people audibly cry; the wise and good sometimes silently weep.

CRY, to utter a loud sound in distress.

SCREAM, [hræman, S.] to utter a sharp shrill cry.

Shriek, [skriger, D.] to cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror.

The pain at first made him cry; but it increased with such rapidity that he could not forbear screaming aloud; and at length rising into an agony, he uttered the most violent shrieks.

CULPABLE, [culpa, a fault, L.] sinful; criminal; guilty.

BLAMABLE, [blamer, to find fault with, F.] deserving of censure; reprehensible.

Culpable inattention; voluntary ignorance is culpable; all extremes are blamable.

CULTIVATION, [colo, to till, or to dwell, L.] application of the means of improvement.

CULTURE, [cultura, L.] study; care and practice directed to cor-

rection and improvement.

CIVILIZATION, [civis, a citizen, L.] the state of being reclaimed from savage life and manners, and instructed in learning and the arts.

REFINEMENT, improvement in elegance or purity.

Cultivation of thoughts, talents, learning, arts, &c.; culture of the mind, virtue, piety, &c.; civilization of nations; refinement of manners, of reasoning, of philosophy.

CULTIVATION, the art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

warding or meliorating vegetables.

Tillage, [tilian, to toil, S.] the operation or art of preparing land for seed.

HUSBANDRY, [hus, house, and buend, a farmer, S.] the business of a farmer.

Cultivation expresses the general process; tillage only a part: husbandry expresses more than the latter term, less than the former. Tillage prepares the ground for the seed; husbandry comprehends agriculture, the rearing of cattle and other animals, the management of the dairy and whatever the land produces.

CUNNING, [cunninge, S.] artful; skilful; ingenious.

CRAFTY, [cræft, art, S.] artful; fraudulent.

SUBTLE, [subtilis, L.] designing; insinuating; acute.

SLY, [sluik, underhand, D.] meanly artful; secretly insidious.

WILY, [wile, S.] full of stratagem; deceitful.

A cunning child, man, woman, or brute; a crafty politician; a subtle disputant; a sly deceiver; a wily enemy. A sly look; a wily disposition.

CURE, [curo, L.] to restore to health; to remove an evil.

HEAL, [hælan, S.] to restore to soundness.

REMEDY, [remedior, to heal, L.] to repair; to remove mischief. Cure a disease; heal a wound; remedy a grievance.

CURE, [cura, L.] a restoration; a healing.

REMEDY, [remedium, L.] a medicine by which any illness is cured.

Cure performed; remedy procured. The physicians accomplished a cure by administering a suitable remedy.

CURIOUS, [curiosus, L.] strongly desirous to see what is novel or to discover what is unknown.

INQUISITIVE, [inquisitus, L.] addicted to inquiry.

PRYING, impertinently curious; scrutinizing.

A curious person obtains knowledge by the use of his own powers; an inquisitive one by questioning others; a prying disposition is characteristic of a low and vulgar mind.

CURSORY, [cursorius, L.] superficial; careless. HASTY, [hátif, F.] quick; speedy; precipitate.

SLIGHT, [slegt, Du.] negligent; done without effort.

DESULTORY, [de and salio, to leap, L.] moving from one thing to another: unsettled.

Cursory conversation, &c.; hasty answer; slight view; cursory remarks are regular and connected; desultory ones are immethodical.

CUSTOM, [coûtume, F.] long-established usage.

HABIT, [habitus, L.] the effect of a frequent repetition of the same act.

FASHION, [façon, F.] prevailing mode or practice.

MANNER, [manière, F.] deportment, behavior.

PRACTICE, [pratique, F.] frequent or customary action.

PRESCRIPTION, [præscribo, to write before, L.] immemorial use and enjoyment.

Usage, [usage, F.] long continued use.

Practice a good custom till it becomes a confirmed habit. A regular custom; a varying fashion; national manners; beware of bad practices. It was his frequent practice to view the heavens by night. Habit is the effect of practice. Custom is a local usage. Prescription is a personal usage.

CYNICAL, [kuon, a dog, Gr.] having the qualities of a surly dog.

SNAPPISH, [snappen, to snatch, Du.] sharp in reply. SNARLING, [snar, Du.] grumbling angrily.

TAUNTING, [tancer, to chide, F.] severely reproachful.

SARCASTIC, [sarcaxo, to flay, Gr.] bitterly satirical.

Cynical disposition; snappish answer; snarling old bachelor; taunting notice; sarcastic humor, reply, expression.

D.

DAILY, [dæglic, S.] every day; very often.

DIURNAL, [diurnus, L.] performed in a day; relating to a day. "Daily bread." Daily duties. Diurnal motion of the earth. Diurnal heat.

DAINTY, [dens, tooth, L.] that which is exquisitely delicious.

Delicacy, [delecto, to delight, L.] that which is pleasant to the taste.

He feasts on dainties, and procures all the delicacies of the season.

DANGER, [danger, Arm.] liability to injury, pain, death, &c. PERIL, [periculum, L.] particular exposure of person or property to loss or destruction.

HAZARD, [hasard, F.] chance of loss.

RISK, [risque, F.] chance of ham.

VENTURE, [venturus, L.] the risking of something upon an event which can not be foreseen.

We are exposed to dangers in every walk of life; perils by sea and land; there is hazard in speculation; he runs a great risk; make no rash ventures.

DARK, [deorc, S.] unenlightened; not easily understood.

OBSCURE, [obscurus, L.] gloomy; not obviously intelligible.

DIM, [dim, S.] not seeing clearly; imperfectly seen.

MYSTERIOUS, [mysterium, secret, L.] hidden from human un-

derstanding; awfully obscure.

What is dark is hidden from view; what is obscure is difficult to perceive; the eyes become dim with age; a dim prospect; dark speeches, ways, &c.; mysterious affair, conduct; the ways of God are often mysterious.

DARKNESS, absence of light or knowledge.

Obscurity, [obscuritas, L.] darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness.

Men love darkness rather than light; obscurity of a passage in writing.

DEADLY, that may occasion death; implacable.

MORTAL, [mortalis, L.] causing death.

FATAL, [fatalis, L.] inevitable; causing destruction or death. Deadly poison, hatred; mortal wound; fatal blow, event, disease.

DEAL, [del, a division, S.] an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent.

QUANTITY, [quantitas, L.] a mass or collection of matter.

PORTION, [portio, a division, L.] a part assigned.

A deal of business; quantity of earth, corn, timber; portion of food, labor; marriage portion.

DEATH, [death, S.] the extinction of life.

DEPARTURE, [de, and partio, to divide, L.] the act of leaving the present state of existence.

DECEASE, [decessus, L.] removal from this life.

DEMISE, [demitto, to lay down, L.] death of a royal person.

As death is the lot of all men, we should prepare for our departure from the world; he succeeded to the estate on the decease of his father; the demise of the king.

DEBATE, [debattre, F.] to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning.

Deliberate, [de, and libro, to weigh, L.] to estimate the force of arguments, or the probable consequences of a measure. Debate coolly; deliberate maturely.

DEBILITY, [debilitas, L.] weakness; feebleness; languor. INFIRMITY, [infirmitas, L.] an unsound or unhealthy state of

the body.

IMBECILITY, [imbecillitas, L.] weakness of mind or body. Debility of body; infirmity of human nature, old age, &c.; imbecility of

DEBT, [debitum, contracted, L.] that which one man owes to

Due, $[d\hat{u}, F.]$ that which belongs to, or may be justly claimed. Pay a debt; give unto every man his due. Reverence is due to the Creator.

DECAY, [de, and cado, to fall, L.] gradual failure of health, ' strength, soundness, or any state of excellence.

DECLINE, [declino, to bend down, L.] a tendency to a worse

state; diminution; falling off.
Consumption, [consumptio, L.] the state of wasting or perishing. Decay of old age, of virtue, of patriotism; decline of health, learning, manufactures; he died of a consumption.

DECEIVE, [decipio, to ensuare, L.] to cause to err; to mislead the mind.

Delude, [deludo, L.] to beguile; to cheat.

IMPOSE UPON, [impono, L.] to cheat; to mislead by a trick.

Deceived by false impressions; deluded by false hopes; imposed upon by false representations.

DECEIVER, one that leads another into error; a cheat.

IMPOSTOR, [impostor, L.] one who assumes a character for the purpose of deception.

A deceiver practises on individuals; an impostor on the public.

DECENCY, [deceo, to be fit, L.] that which is becoming; modesty; propriety.

Decorum, [deceo, L.] seemliness; proper formality; becoming ceremony.

Decency of conduct, of speech, of religious worship; decorum of behavior.

DECIDE, [decido, to cut off, L.] to fix the event of; to form a definite opinion.

DETERMINE, [determino, L.] to settle; to fix ultimately.

CONCLUDE UPON, [concludo, L.] to close an argument; to make a final judgement.

The judge decides on the law, the jury determine on the verdict; conclude upon the subject with deliberation and judgement.

DECIDED, fixed; unequivocal.

DETERMINED, manifesting a firm resolution.

RESOLUTE, [resolu, F.] having a fixed purpose; constant in pursuing an object.

DECISIVE, having the power of determining any difference.

He possessed a decided character for government; he was a most determined commander, and a resolute hero. He took a decided part in the affair, and adopted decisive measures.

DECISION, [decisio, L.] final opinion; determination of a difference.

JUDGEMENT, [jugement, F.] determination of the mind; the doom pronounced in any cause.

SENTENCE, [sentence, F.] the declaration of judgement against a convicted criminal, or civil offender.

A decision of the case; the judgement of the court; the sentence of the law.

—Beware of hasty decisions; be not severe in judgement; pass an impartial sentence.

DECLAIM, [de, and clamo, to cry out, L.] to harangue; to speak to the passions; to make a formal oration.

Inveigh, [inveho, to throw against, L.] to utter censure or reproach.

Men declaim against public characters and measures; they inveigh against private individuals.

DECLARE, [declaro, to make clear, L.] to assert; to communicate plainly to others by words.

Publish, [publico, L.] to make generally and openly known.

PROCLAIM, [proclamo, to cry out, L.] to announce officially. Express, [exprimo, L.] to represent by spoken words or written language.

SIGNIFY, [significo, to make a sign, L.] to make known by some token or sign.

TESTIFY, [testis, witness, and facio, to make, L.] to give evidence of: to bear witness.

UTTER, to pronounce; to express vocally.

DISCOVER, [découvrir, F.] to lay open to the view.

MANIFEST, [manifesto, to make plain, L.] to make obvious; to exhibit to the view.

DISCLOSE, [discludo, L.] to make known in any way.

PROMULGATE, [promulgo, L.] to make known by open declaration; to teach publicly.

DIVULGE, [dis, and vulgo, to make public, L.] to make known something concealed.

REVEAL, [re, and velo, to veil, L.] to lay open; to disclose a secret.

Tell, [tellan, to count, S.] to communicate to others.

PROFESS, [profiteor, to own, L.] to make show of any sentiment; to avow openly.

He declared the fact, published the circumstances, and proclaimed it to the world.—Express passions, feelings; declare sentiments, opinions; signify

intentions, wishes; testify regard; utter with the lips; utter no improper words.—It was discovered to him; manifested clearly; declared openly.-Disclose intrigues, faults, affairs: publish events, history; promulgate doctrines, principles, maxims; divulge crimes; reveal a secret, mystery; tell a story, tale; tell for information .- Profess the Christian religion; declare your profession, and your faith.

DECREE, [decretum, judgement, L.] a judicial decision. EDICT, [edictum, a proclamation, L.] a sovereign, ordinance. PROCLAMATION, [proclamatio, L.] authoritative announcement. The decree of the senate; the emperor's edict; the king's proclamation.

DEDICATE, [dedico, to appoint, L.] to recommend to the favor of another; to set apart for a special purpose.

DEVOTE, [de, and voveo, to vow, L.] to give up wholly. Consecrate, [consecro, to make sacred, L.] to appropriate to

sacred uses; to dedicate to the service of God.

HALLOW, [haligan, to make holy, S.] to reverence; to honor as sacred.

An author dedicates his work to his patron; the benevolent man devotes his time, talents, and wealth, to the good of the public; consecrate a church; hallowed days; hallowed ground. "Hallowed be thy name."

DEDUCT, [deduco, to lead from, L.] to take away; to separate or remove.

SUBTRACT, [subtraho, to draw from, L.] to withdraw a part from the whole in calculating.

Deduct the money received, and see what remains due; subtract it from the whole amount.

DEED, [dæd, that which is done, S.] anything acted or performed. EXPLOIT, [esploit, dispatch, N.] a successful attempt; a heroic act.

ACHIEVEMENT, [achever, to finish, F.] the performance of an action; the accomplishment of a design.

FEAT, [factum, act, L.] an act of strength or skill.

A noble or ignoble deed; the exploits of Cæsar; an extraordinary achievement; feats of prowess, of horsemanship.

DEFACE, [defacio, to undo, L.] to destroy; to raze.

DISFIGURE, to change any thing to a worse form or shape. DEFORM, [deformo, L.] to injure the form; to make ugly.

A thing is defaced by its surface being injured or destroyed; disfigured by the loss of any part; deformed by being made improperly, contrary to natural symmetry.

DEFAMATION, [de, and fama, fame, L.] calumny; slander; false imputation of crime.

DETRACTION, [detractio, L.] the impairing or lessening the merit of another.

Defamation by false reports; detraction from deserved good fame.

DEFEAT, [defaire, F.] to beat; to vanquish.

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OVERPOWER, | over, and power, | to vanquish by force; to oppress by superiority.

ROUT, [rumpo, to break, L.] to break the ranks of troops, and put them to flight in disorder.

OVERTHROW, to subvert; to destroy.

BAFFLE, [béfler, to mock, to laugh at, F.] to elude or defeat by artifice.

DISCONCERT, [dis, and concerto, to strive together, L.] to unsettle; to interrupt a scheme or plan.

CONFOUND, [confundo, L.] to dismay; to throw into disorder or consternation.

Foil, [afolie, crippled, N.] to render an attempt vain or nugatory. DISAPPOINT, [dis, and appointer, to fix, F.] to defeat of expectation, intention, hope, or desire.

FRUSTRATE, [frustro, to break, L.] to render of no effect.

The army was defeated, being overpowered by numbers, and completely overthrown. The troops, wanting firmness, were put to the rout. Our plans were baffled, not defeated; only disconcerted, not confounded. Defeated in the plan; foiled in execution; disappointed in our wishes; frustrated in our endeavors.

DEFECT, [defectus, L.] failing; want; absence of something moral or physical.

IMPERFECTION, [imperfectio, L.] the want of something necessary to perfection.

FAULT, [faulte, O. F.] a slight offence, or error; a blemish. Defect of character; imperfection of human nature; fault of the workmen.

DEFECTION, [defectio, L.] a falling away; failure of duty. REVOLT, [revolte, F.] desertion; renunciation of allegiance. Defection from a cause; revolt against government.

DEFECTIVE, [defectivus, L.] wanting in substance or moral qualities; imperfect.

DEFICIENT, [deficiens, L.] failing; insufficient; falling short. Defective in beauty, utility, &c.; deficient, in not having all its parts; defective sight; deficient account.

DEFEND, [defendo, to strike, L.] to protect by opposition or resistance.

PROTECT, [pro, and tego, to cover, L.] to shield from evil: to preserve in safety.

VINDICATE, [vindico, L.] to justify; to maintain a cause.

Defend those who are in danger; protect the weak; vindicate those who are unjustly accused.

DEFEND, [defendo, L.] to secure against danger or violence. Guard, [garder, F.] to secure against injury or loss. Watch, [wæcan, S.] to be vigilant.

Defend yourself from an attack; guard a prisoner; watch for a thief .-Modesty guards the virtue of females; clothing defends us from the cold; watch for an opportunity.

DEFENDANT, a person accused, or sued.

DEFENDER, one that defends; a champion or advocate. The defendant engaged an able counsellor to be his defender.

DEFENDER, an assertor; a vindicator.

ADVOCATE, [advocatus, L.] he that maintains the cause of another in a court of judicature.

PLEADER, [plaideur, F.] one who argues in a court of justice. A strenuous defender; an able advocate; a powerful pleader.

DEFENSIBLE, that which may be defended.

DEFENSIVE, proper for defence; resisting attack.

A defensible opinion, or line of conduct; a defensive weapon; the war was not offensive, but defensive.

DEFINITION, [definitio, L.] a short description of a thing by its properties.

EXPLANATION, [explanatio, L.] interpretation; exposition.

A concise definition; an ample explanation.

DEFORMED, [deformis, L.] not well proportioned.

UGLY, [hagyr, W.] offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty.

HIDEOUS, [hideux, F.] horrible; shocking to the eye.

FRIGHTFUL, [frihtan, to frighten, S.] exciting alarm; impressing terror.

Deformed shape; ugly face; hideous sight; frightful dreams.

DEGRADE, [de, down, gradus, a step, L.] to diminish the value of; to bring down.

DISGRACE, [disgracier, F.] to bring to shame.

He degraded himself by his falsehood and insincerity; and disgraced himself by his immoralities.

DEITY. [deitas, L.] the Supreme Being; the nature and essence of God.

DIVINITY, [divinitas, L.] participation of the nature and excel-

lence of God; godhead; the science of divine things.

Deity is applied to the true God, and also to fabulous ones; we say the

Deity, or heathen deities. The word divinity is similarly applied. The study of divinity; a system of divinity.

DEJECTED, [dejectus, cast down, L.] sorrowful; afflicted.

Dull, [dwl, W.] sad, not lively; inanimate. Low-Spirited, sad; gloomy; depressed.

MELANCHOLY, [melancolique, F.] habitually dejected.

Dejected is sad from apprehension; dull is stupid, heavy; low-spirited from bodily infirmity; melancholy from disappointment or sorrow.

DEJECTION, [dejectio, L.] a state of sadness.

DEPRESSION, [depressio, L.] a sinking or prostration of spirits. Melancholy, [melancholia, L.] a gloomy state of mind.

His misfortunes occasioned a depression of mind; afterwards he became subject to frequent dejections; and at length settled in an incurable melancholy. DELEGATE, [de, and lego, to send, L.] a commissioner appointed to act for another.

DEPUTY, [deputatus, L.] one that transacts business for another. He appointed a deputy in his absence; delegates were sent to negociate the treaty.

DELICATE, [delicatus, delightful, L.] exquisite; nice in perception of what is agreeable.

FINE, [fin, F.] subtile; thin; slender. NICE, [nesc, S.] requiring scrupulous exactness.

Delicate touch, feelings; fine thread, stroke, color; nice taste, point, workmanship.

DELIGHT, [deliciæ, L.] a high degree of satisfaction.

PLEASURE, [plaisir, F.] gratification of the mind or senses. Joy, [joie, F.] the passion produced by the acquisition or ex-

pectation of good; gladness; exultation.

CHARM, [carmen, a song, L.] that which has power to gain the affections.

Delight and joy are exquisite and ardent, but joy is sudden and transient, delight more permanent; pleasure is calm and moderate; charm is heightened

DELIGHTFUL, affording great satisfaction.

CHARMING, irresistibly pleasing.

A delightful scene; a most charming prospect; delightful employment; charming music.

DELIVER, [delibro, L.] to disengage from a state of oppression or trouble.

RESCUE, [rescure, N.] to remove from restraint or exposure to evil.

SAVE, [salvo, L.] to preserve from danger or ruin. FREE, [freogan, S.] to loose; to disengage from.

SET FREE, to set at liberty; to release.

LIBERATE, [libero, L.] to release from confinement.

Deliver from the hands of an enemy; rescue from captivity; save from destruction.-We free ourselves from a burden, and set another person free from bondage; deliver from the oppressor; liberate from prison.

DELIVERANCE, [délivrance, F.] release from any oppression: trouble, &c.

DELIVERY, the act of giving or transferring.

"God grant you a good deliverance;" to preach deliverance to the captives; delivery of property; gaol delivery.

DEMOLISH, [de, and molior, to build, L.] to throw down buildings. RAZE, [rado, L.] to subvert from the foundation; to overthrow. DISMANTLE, [demanteler, to deprive of dress, F.] to break down

any thing external; to divest of furniture.

DESTROY, [de, and strue, to build, L.] to separate the parts of an edifice; to annihilate.

Demolish the walls; raze the city; dismantle the towers; destroy the fortifications.

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DEMUR, [de, and moror, to delay, L.] to suspend proceeding or decision.

HESITATE, [hæsito, L.] to rest in uncertainty.

PAUSE, [pauso, L.] to deliberate; to wait for a time.

Demur against unjust demands, but do not hesitate to consent to what is reasonable and right: pause before you speak or act.

DEMUR, suspense as to the propriety of acting. DOUBT, [dubium, L.] fluctuation of mind.

HESITATION, uncertainty; suspense of opinion.

OBJECTION, [objectio, L.] that which is offered in opposition. He made a demur, and suggested a doubt, which caused an hesitation; he raised an objection.

DENOTE, [denoto, to mark, L.] to be a sign of; to show by a visible mark or token.

SIGNIFY, [significo, to make a sign, L.] to make known; to

The index on the dial denotes the hour; a quick pulse denotes a fever; men signify their thoughts and wishes by looks and actions, as well as by words.

DENY, [denego, to refuse, L.] to withhold from; not to grant.

REFUSE, [refuser, F.] to reject; to dismiss without a grant. He denied his claim; he refused his request. He denied himself the common necessaries of life, and refused to bestow any relief on the poor and needy.

DENY, [denego, L.] to refuse to acknowledge.

DISOWN, dis, and agan, S.] not to allow; to reject.

DISAVOW, [dis, and voveo, L.] to dissent from; to deny knowledge of.

CONTRADICT, [contradico, L.] to assert the contrary to what has been affirmed.

Oppose, [oppono, L.] to act adversely; to resist.

Peter denied his master, and discovered having any connexion with him .-Disavow is general; deny particular; do not through the fear of man disavow the truth of the Gospel, for Christ has said, If we deny him, he will deny us. Contradict a report or assertion; oppose an opinion, an enemy, a bill in parliament, &c.

DEPENDANCE, [de, from, pendeo, to hang, L.] inability to sustain one's self without the aid of another; confidence.

RELIANCE, [re, and ligan, to rest, S.] trust; repose of mind. Every moment we feel our dependance on God; and a reliance on his promises supports our minds under all the changes of mortal life.

DEPLORABLE, [de, and ploro, to wail, L.] calamitous; miserable; hopeless; grievous.

LAMENTABLE, [lamentabilis, L.] mournful; sorrowful; adapted to awaken grief.

Deplorable condition, ignorance, poverty, &c.; lamentable extravagance, change, declension of morals; lamentable cries.

DEPONENT, [depono, to lay down, L.] one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice.

WITNESS, [witnesse, S.] one that gives testimony; one personally

present.

This deponent declares on oath, and the following is his deposition; the witnesses for the prosecution, and the witnesses for the defence; I was witness to the fact; the deed was attested by proper witnesses.

DEPOSITE, [depositum, L.] anything entrusted to the care of

EARNEST, [eornest, S.] something given in token that a bargain is made; that which gives promise of something to come.

PLEDGE, [plegg, N.] any thing given as security for the performance of an act.

SECURITY, [securitas, L.] being bound to answer for another.

He made a deposit of money, &c.; an earnest of future success; a sacred deposit; mutual interest is the best pledge for the performance of treaties; he became security for his brother.

DEPRAVITY, [de, and pravus, wicked, L.] a vitiated state of the heart.

DEPRAVATION, [depravatio, L.] degeneracy.

CORRUPTION, [corruptio, L.] loss of purity or integrity. Depravity of mind, moral principles, mankind; depravation of manners, morals, government; corruption of language, sentiment, example.

DEPREDATION, [de, and præda, prey, L.] the act of plundering. ROBBERY, [reafian, to snatch, S.] theft perpetrated by force. The sea makes depredations on the land; intemperance commits depredations on the constitution; robbery of a person, house, mail.

DEPTH, measure from the surface downwards.

PROFUNDITY, pro, and fundus, bottom, L. deep penetration or insight.

Depth of water, sea, ocean, obscurity, skill; profundity of knowledge. wisdom, thought, learning, &c.

DERANGEMENT, [deranger, to put out of order, F.] disorder of the intellect or reason.

Insanity, [in, not, sanus, sound, L.] the state of being unsound in mind.

LUNACY, [luna, the moon, L.] a fit of madness supposed to be influenced by the moon; periodical madness.

MADNESS, [gemaad, mad, S.] violent distraction; loss of understanding; furious passion.

MANIA, [mania, Gr.] raging madness.

A derangement of his mental faculties at length proceeded to absolute insanity, or as those who believe in the influence of the moon would call it, lunacy; sometimes he had fits of violent madness; such was the dreadful mania with which he was afflicted. Any vehement attachment is also called a mania.

DERIDE, [de, and rideo, to wrinkle or to laugh at, L.] to treat with scorn by laughter.

Mock, [moquer, F.] to sneer; to laugh at.

RIDICULE, [rideo, L.] to treat with contemptuous merriment.

RALLY, [rallier, F.] to treat with pleasantry, or with slight contempt.

BANTER, [badiner, F.] to play upon; to joke or jest at another's

expense.

To deride and mock shows a malicious disposition; some follies are so very absurd that they deserve to be ridicaled; a man is rallied for his weaknesses; to banter any person shows an unamiable disposition.

DERISION, [derisio, L.] scorn manifested by laughter.

RIDICULE, [ridiculum, L.] wit of that species that provokes laughter with some degree of contempt.

Derision is sportive insult; ridicule is contemptuous merriment. Ridicule is applied to persons and things, derision to persons only.

DERIVE, [de, and rivus, a stream, L.] to draw or receive, as from a source or origin.

TRACE, [traho, to draw, L.] to follow by the footsteps or remaining marks.

DEDUCE, [deduco, to lead down, L.] to draw in a regular connected series.

Words and names are derived; we derive from Adam a nature prone to sin; principles are deduced; a man traces the line of a family from its early commencement; we may trace the progress of arts, science, civilization, &c.

DESERT, [de, and sero, to sow, L.] punishment or reward justly due.

MERIT, [meritum, L.] excellence deserving honor or reward.

WORTH, [weorth, strength, S.] value; virtue.

Good or bad desert; merit should be rewarded; the merits of an author, of a soldier; he was highly esteemed for his moral worth.

DESIGN, [de, and signo, to seal, L.] a scheme or plan in the mind. PURPOSE, [propositum, L.] the end or aim to be accomplished. INTENT, [in, and tendo, to stretch, L.] a drift; a view formed; meaning.

A comprehensive design; a steady purpose; a good intent. In all your designs have some good purpose in view; "the intent of Scripture;" to all intents and purposes.

DESIGN, a general view; a plan of action.

PLAN, [plan, F.] the form of something to be done existing in the mind.

SCHEME, [schema, Gr.] a combination of things adjusted by design; a system.

PROJECT, [projecto, to throw forward, L.] contrivance; something intended or devised.

He formed a design; determined on the plan; devised a scheme; contrived a project. A deep design; a practicable plan; a speculative scheme; a mighty project.

DESIRE, [desidero, L.] to wish for something supposed to be obtainable.

WISH FOR, [wiscan, S.] to desire something whether obtainable

LONG FOR, [langian, S.] to desire earnestly; to wish for with continued eagerness.

HANKER AFTER, [hunkeren, Du.] to long for importunately. COVET, [convoiter, F.] to desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

LUST AFTER, [lustan, S.] to desire unlawfully. "Desire spiritual gifts." Do not wish for riches.—"I have longed for thy salvation."—It is folly to hanker after amusements unsuitable to our age and circumstances. Do not covet other men's goods, or lust after unjustifiable and unlawful pleasure.

DESIST, [de, from, sisto, to stand, L.] to forbear.

LEAVE OFF, [læfan, S.] to stop; to cease.

Desist from useless speculations; leave off when you have finished your work.

DESPAIR, [de, from, without, spero, to hope, L.] hopelessness. DESPERATION, extreme despair, causing a disregard of safety or

DESPONDENCY, [de, and spondeo, to promise, L.] dejection and

inactivity consequent upon the failure of hope.

His ill success led him to a state of despair, and, being a man of strong passions, it ended in desperation; weak persons are liable to sink into des-

DESPERATE, [desperatus, L.] fearless of danger; lost beyond hope of recovery.

HOPELESS, [hopa, hope, S.] destitute of hope; having no expectation of what is desirable.

Desperate man, fortunes, condition; hopeless case, orphan, attempt, scheme.

DESTINY, [destino, to appoint, L.] condition or state foreknown or predetermined.

FATE, [fatum, decree, L.] destiny depending on a superior and uncontrollable cause.

Lot, [hlot, S.] fortune; state assigned.

DOOM, [dom, judgement, S.] judicial sentence.

DESTINATION, [destinatio, L.] the purpose for which any thing

is appointed; the ultimate design.

Our destines are ruled and guided by an unerring providence; the fate of mortals; let us be contented with our lot, and prepare for our final doom; every animal is fitted for its destination.

DESTRUCTION, [destructio, L.] the act of destroying or annihilating.

Ruin, [ruina, fall, L.] loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow; subversion.

Rapid and violent destruction; gradual decay and ruin; inevitable destruction; irrecoverable ruin.

DESTRUCTIVE, [destructions, L.] wasteful; causing destruction. RUINOUS, [ruinosus, L.] mischievous; baneful; causing subversion.

PERNICIOUS, [perniciosus, killing, L.] mischievous and injurious in the highest degree.

Destructive poison, fire, sword, &c.; ruinous consequences; permicious food, principles, books, ways, &c.

DETAIN, [detineo, L.] to withhold; to keep back. Hold, [healden, S.] to restrain from escape.

KEEP, [cæpan, S.] to preserve. RETAIN, [retineo, L.] not to lose or part with.

Detain what has been taken; hold it fast; keep what is possessed; retain the article.

DETECT, [detego, to uncover, L.] to find out any crime or artifice. DISCOVER, [découvrir, F.] to bring to light; to obtain the first knowledge of.

CONVICT, [convinco, L.] to prove guilty; to convince of sin. The thief was detected in the act, and convicted at the sessions; the plot

was detected; he discovered hidden treasure.

DETER, [deterreo, to frighten, L.] to prevent by difficulty, danger, or fear.

DISCOURAGE, [décourager, F.] to dissuade from any attempt; to deprive of confidence.

DISHEARTEN, to deject; to depress the spirits.

Let nothing deter you from doing your duty; be not discouraged by past failures, nor disheartened for fear of success.

DETERMINATION, [determinatio, L.] the decision of a question; the result of deliberation.

RESOLUTION, [resolutio, L.] the process of disentangling perplexities or dissipating obscurity.

Determination of a point; resolution of difficult questions in moral science.

DEVIATE, [de, from, via, way, L.] to turn aside from the right or common way.

WANDER, [wandrian, S.] to ramble without any certain course or object.

SWERVE, [swerven, S.] to deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty.

STRAY, [stroe, to scatter, D.] to wander out of proper limits.

DIGRESS, [digredior, to step aside, L.] to depart from the main subject or tenor of a discourse. Men deviate from a line or plan, or from good practices; we sometimes

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digress in the relation of a story; to wander about for want of occupation; swerve from the truth, the path of duty; a sheep strays from the flock; we sometimes digress in relating a story.

DEVICE, a stratagem; a project.

CONTRIVANCE, scheme, plan, design.

The devices of the crafty; the contrivances of the ingenious; a pleasing device; a useful contrivance.

DEVISE, [deviser, F.] to project; to form in the mind.

CONTRIVE, [controuver, F.] to form or design; to scheme.

INVENT, [inventer, F.] to discover; to find out; to produce something which did not before exist.

CONCERT, [concerto, to strive together, L.] to settle by mutual agreement.

MANAGE, [menager, F.] to conduct; to carry on.

Devise a plan; contrive a machine; invent an instrument; concert a measure; manage an affair.

DEVISE, [divido, to share, L.] to grant by will.

BEQUEATH, [becwæthan, S.] to leave to another.

Devise by testament, or deed; bequeath by word or will.

DEVOTION, [devotio, L.] devoutness; solemn attention in religious worship.

Religion, [religio, the obligation of a sacred vow, L.] a system

of divine faith and worship.

PIETY, [pietas, L.] love and veneration for the Supreme Being, and devotion to his service.

Devotion, fervent prayer; religion comprehends doctrine and practice; piety, "I have set God always before me."

DICTATE, [dicto, L.] to speak with authority; to instruct what to write.

PRESCRIBE, [prascribo, to write before, L.] to set down authoritatively: to order: to direct.

ritatively; to order; to direct.

What God has dictated, it is our duty to believe; the minister dictates to his secretary; a physician prescribes for his patient.

DICTATE, [dictatum, L.] rule or maxim delivered with authority or by impulse on the mind.

Suggestion, [suggero, to hint, L.] secret incitement; intima-

tion or proposal.

Yield not to the dictates of passion, but follow the dictates of conscience and religion; beware of the suggestions of evil minds and evil beings.

DICTION, [dictio, L.] manner of expressing ideas by words.

STYLE, [stylus, L.] manner of writing with respect to language.

PHRASE, [phrasis, Gr.] a peculiar or idiomatic sentence.

Phraseology, [phrasis, and lego, to speak, Gr.] a peculiar mode of speech or form of words.

A clear and pure diction will lead to elegancy of style in composition; guard against the use of strange phrases and a formal phraseology.

DICTIONARY, [dictio, a speaking, L.] a book containing the words of any language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meanings.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, [cyclos, a circle, paideia, learning, Gr.] a gene-

ral system of knowledge, arranged alphabetically.

A dictionary is partial, or only general; an encyclopædia is universal, embracing the whole circuit of science and art.

DICTIONARY.

LEXICON, [Gr.] a book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words of a language, with explanations of their meanings. Vocabulary, [vocabulum, a word, L.] a list or collection of

GLOSSARY, [glossa, interpretation, L.] a dictionary of obscure

and antiquated words. Nomenclature, [nomen, name, calo, to call, L.] a catalogue of

important words or technical terms, with their significations. Dictionary of living languages; Greek lexicon; vocabulary of English words; glossary of obsolete terms; namenclature of botany.

DIE, [deadian, S.] to cease to live; to pass into another state of existence.

EXPIRE, [expiro, to breathe out, L.] to emit the last breath; to come to an end.

A person dies, or expires; the term is expired; "when Alexander the Great died, the Grecian monarchy expired with him."

DIFFER, [differo, to move apart, L.] to be of a contrary opinion; to be dissimilar.

VARY, [vario, L.] to alter; to suffer a partial change. DISAGREE, [dis, and agree,] not to accord; to be in opposition. DISSENT, [dis, and sentio, to think, L.] to think in a contrary

Persons and things differ, vary, and disagree; persons only dissent; writers differ in their views, vary in their narrations, disagree in their conclusions. Those who dissent from our opinions or faith, may be as good, or even better, than ourselves. Two tempers differ from each other; one man's temper varies from time to time; men differ from brutes; colors often vary when held in different lights.

DIFFERENCE, [differentia, L.] dissimilarity.
DISTINCTION, [distinctio, L.] separation; discrimination.

There is a difference in the cases, which requires a distinction to be made between them. Difference between good and evil; distinction between real and apparent good.

DIFFERENCE, debate, contention.

DISPUTE, strife or contest in words or by argument.

ALTERCATION, [altercatio, L.] debate carried on with heat or anger; wrangling.

QUARREL, [querela, L.] an angry or noisy dispute.

A trifling difference led to an angry dispute; the parties had a most violent altercation; it was, indeed, a very serious quarrel.

DIFFERENT, contrary; unlike.

DISTINCT, [distinctus, L.] readily distinguished; showing a marked difference.

SEPARATE, [separatus, L.] divided from; parted from another. Different, not alike; distinct, not the same; separate, not joined.

DIFFERENT, of contrary qualities.

SEVERAL, consisting of more than two, but not very many.

DIVERS, [diversus, turned aside, L.] more than one.

SUNDRY, sunder, separate, S.] an indefinite number.

VARIOUS, [varius, L.] manifold; unlike each other.

Different degrees; several languages; divers modes, manners, ranks; sundry ways, articles; various seeds, names, occupations.

DIFFICULTIES, [dis, not, facilis, easy, L.] labors, perplexities in affairs.

EMBARRASSMENTS, [embarras, F.] entanglements; confusion.

TROUBLES, afflictions, calamities; vexations.

Difficulties attend every situation of life; embarrassments in business, concerns, &c.; troubles of mind. A great mind will overcome difficulties; avoid embarrassments, and sink not under troubles.

DIFFICULTY, [difficulté, F.] that which is hard to be performed. Obstacle, [obsto, to withstand, L.] something opposed, hinderance, obstruction.

IMPEDIMENT, [impedimentum, L.] anything that stands in the

way and hinders progress.

A difficulty must be encountered; an obstacle surmounted; an impediment removed. We often mistake difficulties for impossibilities. Prejudice is an obstacle to improvement. Bad roads offer impediments in walking.

DIFFUSE, [diffusus, L.] scattered; widely spread; copious.

PROLIX, [prolixus, drawn out, L.] long, tedious, minute in narration.

A diffuse writer uses words unnecessarily; Livy is a diffuse writer; a prolix writer introduces both unnecessary words and phrases.

DILATE, [dilato, to enlarge, L.] to extend in all directions; to distend.

EXPAND, [expando, to spread, L.] to enlarge a surface.

Joy dilates the heart; knowledge expands the mind. Air dilates the lungs; a flower expands its leaves to the sun.

DILIGENT, [diligens, L.] constant in application; assiduous.

EXPEDITIOUS, [expedio, to hasten, L.] making dispatch; speedy. PROMPT, [promptus, L.] quick, ready to act.

Be diligent in your calling; expeditious in business; prompt in execution.

DIRECTION, [directio, L.] instruction in what manner to proceed. Order, [ordo, L.] mandate, precept, command. Follow your directions; obey your orders.

DISADVANTAGE, [desavantage, F.] a state not favorable to successful operation.

INJURY, [injuria, L.] anything that impairs the physical or mental faculties.

HURT, [hyrt, wounded, S.] anything that gives pain.

DETRIMENT, [detrimentum, L.] loss, damage, diminution.

HARM, [hearm, grief, S.] wrong, evil.

MISCHIEF, [mes, wrong, chef, head, O. F.] evil, whether intended or not.

His want of education is a great disadvantage; a serious injury; it was to my hurt. By being economical in his general expenses, a man may be-stow something for charitable purposes, without detriment to his own family. Do no harm to any one; "lest some mischief befal him."

DISAFFECTION, want of zeal; alienation of affection.

DISLOYALTY, want of fidelity or duty.

Disaffection to government or religion; disloyalty towards the king.

DISAPPEAR, to withdraw from observation; to recede from the

Vanish, [vanesco, L.] to pass away from the sight; to become invisible.

It disappeared for a season; it vanished entirely out of sight.

DISAPPROVE, to condemn; to censure as wrong. DISLIKE, to regard with aversion or displeasure. My judgement disapproves; my will dislikes.

DISBELIEF, [dis, and geleafa, S.] refusal of credit; denial of belief.

UNBELIEF, incredulity; withholding of belief.

Disbelief of idle tales of ghosts, spectres, and the like; unbelief of revealed truth: unbelief of Thomas.

DISCERNING, [discerno, to distinguish, L.] judicious; discriminating; penetrating.

Knowing, having a clear perception of; intelligent.

Discerning implies a sensible mind; knowing implies a cunning disposition.

DISCERNMENT, power of distinguishing.

PENETRATION, [penetro, to pierce, L.] acuteness; sagacity.

DISCRIMINATION, [discrimen, difference, L.] the act of making or observing a distinction.

JUDGEMENT, [jugement, F.] the power of comparing ideas, and ascertaining the relations between one proposition and another.

Discernment to distinguish; penetration to perceive or understand; discrimination to mark peculiar differences; judgement to investigate. A clear discernment; an acute penetration; a nice discrimination; a sound judgement. DISCLAIM, [disclamo, L.] to disavow; to deny any knowledge of. DISOWN, [dis, and agen, to possess, S.] not to acknowledge as one's own.

He disclaimed the honor that he was conscious did not belong to him: he became so puffed up with pride, that he disowned his near relations on account of their inferiority of rank.

DISCORD, [dis, asunder, cor, heart, L.] disagreement; breach of friendship and union.

STRIFE, [estrif, N.] contest in enmity; angry struggle.

DISSENSION, [dis, and sentio, to think, L.] angry difference in opinion.

CONTENTION, [contentio, L.] debate; quarrel. "Discord among brethren."—"Where strife is, there is confusion, and every evil work."-Dissensions in opinions; religious dissensions; angry contentions.

DISCREDIT, [discredit, O. F.] want of credit or good reputation. DISGRACE, [dis, and gratia, favor, L.] state of ignominy; dishonor. REPROACH, reproche, F. censure mingled with contempt; shame. SCANDAL, [scandalon, a stumbling-block, Gr.] reproachful as-

persion; opprobrious censure. Irregularity of conduct in any respect is a discredit to a reasonable being; cowardice is a disgrace to a soldier; vice is a reproach to human nature; if a man professes himself a Christian, and does not live suitably to his profes-

sion, he brings a scandal on his religion.

DISCUSS, [discutio, L.] to examine by disputation; to agitate by argument.

EXAMINE, [examino, L.] to inspect carefully with a view to discover truth.

SEARCH, [chercher, F.] to look over for the purpose of finding something.

EXPLORE, [exploro, to stretch or reach, L.] to view with care; to inspect for the purpose of making discoveries.

Discuss a point, topic, &c.; examine a question, subject, an object; search for what is hidden; search after curiosities; explore distant lands.

DISEASE, [dis, and eath, rest, S.] the cause of pain; sickness; morbid state.

DISTEMPER, [dis, and tempero, to moderate, L.] derangement of the functions of the body.

DISORDER, [dis, and ordo, L.] breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; slight indisposition.

MALADY, [maladie, F.] a deeply seated indisposition; a moral

Disease in man; distemper in brutes; a slight disorder; an inveterate disease; a painful malady; sin is the great moral malady.

DISENGAGE, to detach; to free from.

DISENTANGLE, to separate things which are interwoven.

EXTRICATE, [extrico, L.] to disembarrass; to set free.

Disengaged from the bustle of the world; disentangled from difficulties and perplexities; extricated from oppression, danger, ruin. Disengage the affections from earthly pleasures; disentangle the thoughts from the cares of this life; extricate one's self from a course of ruinous extravagance.

DISGRACEFUL, shameful, ignominious.

SCANDALOUS, opprobrious; that brings shame or infamy. Disgraceful, as an object of reproach; scandalous, as giving public offence.

DISHONEST, [dis, and honestas, uprightness, L.] void of probity; void of faith: fraudulent.

KNAVISH, wicked; fraudulent; mischievous. Dishonest practices; knavish persons; "knavish tricks."

DISHONOR, [dis, and honor, dignity, L.] whatever constitutes a stain on the reputation.

DISGRACE, [dis, and gratia, favor, L.] state of being out of favor. SHAME, [scama, S.] the cause of reproach; ignominy; a painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt.

If we are not alive to the feelings of dishonor, we are in great danger of falling into disgrace, and of being brought to an open shame.

DISJOINTED, [dis, and junctura, L.] separated at the joints; mutilated; out of joint.

DISMEMBERED, [dis, and membrum, a limb, L.] one member divided from another; cut in pieces.

Disjointed limb; dismembered body.—Disjointed ideas; dismembered king-

DISMAL, [dies, day, malus, evil, L.] dire, horrid, uncomfortable, unhappy.

GLOOMY, [glomung, twilight, S.] obscure; imperfectly illuminated; dismal for want of light; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

MELANCHOLY, [melancolique, F.] habitually unhappy.

SORROWFUL, [sorg, care, S.] mournful grieving for the loss of some good.

DARK, [deorc, S.] concealed; obscure; disheartening.

Dull, [dwl, W.] not lively; cheerless.

SAD, full of grief; mournful; downcast.

Heavy, [heafig, lifted with labor, S.] torpid; depressed in mind; sluggish.

DEJECTED, [dejectus, cast down, L.] afflicted; unhappy.

DEPRESSED, [depressus, pressed down, L.] dispirited; humbled. Dismal scenes; gloomy prospect; melancholy affliction; sorrouful countenance; dark conspiracy; dark hour of adversity.—Dull weather, society, writer; gloomy atmosphere, prison, night; sad countenance, accident; dismal abode; dismal state of mind; heavy look; dull countenance, frame of mind. Dull in sense, understanding; "dejected was his face."—(Dryden.) "Nor think to die dejects my lofty mind."—(Pope.) Depressed in spirits. DISMAY, [desmayar, Sp.] to deprive of that firmness of mind which constitutes courage.

DAUNT, [dompter, F.] to intimidate; to check by fear of danger.

APPAL, [palleo, to become pale, L.] to affright; to impress
with fear.

We are dismayed at what is alarming; daunted at what is terrifying; appalled at what is horrid.

DISMISS, [dimitto, to send away, L.] to give leave of departure; to remove from office.

DISCHARGE, [décharger, F.] to divest of any employment; to perform or execute.

DISCARD, [descartar, Sp.] to eject from service; to cast off; to reject.

Dismiss an officer; discharge a soldier; he is discarded from his rank in society.—Dismiss your fears; discharge your duties faithfully; discard your prejudices.

DISORDER, [dis, asunder, ordino, to set in order, L.] to throw into confusion; to put out of method.

DERANGE, [déranger, F.] to displace, disarrange; to disturb any regular arrangement.

DISCONCERT, [dis, and concerto, L.] to unsettle; to interrupt. DISCOMPOSE, [dis, and compono, to place together, L.] to un-

settle; to ruffle.

Both body and mind may become disordered, affairs deranged, schemes disconcerted, the mind discomposed.

DISPARAGE, [dis, and par, equal, L.] to injure by comparison with something inferior.

DETRACT, [detraho, to draw from, L.] to take away from the merit of another.

TRADUCE, [traduco, to lead over, L.] to represent as blameable; to calumniate.

DEPRECIATE, [de, down, pretium, price, L.] to bring a thing down to a lower worth or price.

DEGRADE, [de, down, gradus, a step, L.] to reduce in value or estimation.

DECRY, [décrier, to cry down, F.] to censure; to rail or clamor against.

Derogate, [derogo, to annul, L.] to lessen; to take away a part. Men disparage the abilities and works of their rivals, detract from their merit, traduce their character, and depreciate their understandings and performances.—Vice degrades human nature; decry measures, principles, &c.

DISPARITY, [dispar, unequal, L.] difference in degree, age, condition, rank, or excellence.

INEQUALITY, [inequalis, unequal, L.] difference in quality, quantity, amount, size, &c.

Disparity of station, circumstances, &c.; inequality of temperature, distance, behavior, happiness.

DISPASSIONATE, [dis, apart from, passio, suffering, L.] free from passion; impartial; moderate.

COOL, [col, S.] not hasty; calm; deliberate.

In all disputes learn to be dispassionate; be cool in danger.

DISPERSE, [dis, asunder, spargo, to scatter, L.] to drive to different parts; to drive asunder.

SCATTER, [scateran, to pour out, S.] to dissipate; to sprinkle;

to spread thinly.

DISPENSE, [dispenso, to divide out in parts, L.] to deal out; to administer.

DISTRIBUTE, [distribuo, to bestow in portions, L.] to divide

among more than two.

SPREAD, [sprædan, S.] to extend; to stretch over a large surface. EXPAND, [expando, to spread, L.] to lay open as a net or sheet. DIFFUSE, [diffundo, to pour, L.] to cause to flow.

CIRCULATE, circulo, to move in a circle, L.] to move round;

to flow in channels.

PROPAGATE, [propago, L.] to spread from person to person; to extend; to carry from place to place.

DISSEMINATE, [dissemino, L. to scatter seed,] to spread every

Disseminate, [dissemino, L. to scatter seed,] to spread every way.

DISPEL, [dis, and pello, to drive, L.] to scatter by force; to banish. The mob, the people, are dispersed; the sheep are scattered; the books or papers were spread; the cloth was spread; the child scattered its play-things on the floor; the disciples were dispersed.—Dispense generally and indiscriminately; distribute particularly, individually; Providence dispenses its blessings to all; a prince distributes favors to his favorite ministers.—Clouds and darkness spread; leaves and flowers expand; trees spread their branches. Fame spreads; prospects expand; knowledge is diffused; joy and cheerfulness are diffused.—The blood circulates; animals are propagated.—News spreads; stories circulate; doctrines are propagated; principles are disseminated.—The wind disperse the clouds, but the sun dispels them; ignorance is dispelled; the foe is dispersed.

DISPLEASE, [dis, and placeo, L.] to make angry in a slight degree.

Offendo, to strike against, L.] to make angry; to affront.

Vex, [vexo, L.] to torment; to harass; to distress.

Displeased at what is improper; offended at what is disrespectful; being of an irritable disposition, he was frequently vexed. Lot's righteous soul was vexed night and day with the filthy conversation of the wicked.

DISPOSE, [dispono, L.] to adjust; to apply to any purpose.

ARRANGE, [arranger, F.] to put in the proper order for any purpose.

DIGEST, [digero, to dissolve, to divide, L.] to distribute into classes under proper heads; to reduce to method.

PLACE, [placer, F.] to put into any place, rank, or office. ORDER, [ordino, L.] to regulate; to manage; to conduct. Put, [pooten, Du.] to deposit in any place.

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LAY, [lecgan, S.] to deposit.

SET, [settan, to seat, S.] to put in any situation or place; to fix. Disposed in rows; disposed in their proper places; arranged in order; digest the materials for a literary work. Dispose of your time and talents for beneficial purposes; arrange ideas; digest thoughts. Placed on a counter, board, table, shelf. "To him that ordereth his conduct aright, will I show the salvation of God." (Psalm i. 23.)—Put the book away; put it in the book-case; place it on the shelf; lay it on the table; set it upright on its end. "I do set my bow in the cloud." (Gen. ix.)

DISPOSITION, [dispositio, L.] natural constitution of the mind.

TEMPER, [tempero, L.] frame of mind.

A man may possess a good disposition, although his temper may be indifferent; and a person may have what is called a good temper, and at the same time but a mean disposition.

DISPOSITION, predominant inclination or propensity.

INCLINATION, [inclinatio, L.] a leaning of the mind or will. Cultivate a friendly disposition; he has an inclination to study.

DISPOSITION, the manner in which things are arranged; order; distribution.

DISPOSAL, the act of disposing or managing any thing; the power of bestowing.

Disposition of an army; disposal of property.

DISREGARD, to omit to take notice of.

NEGLECT, [negligo, L.] to omit by carelessness; to forbear to attend to.

SLIGHT, [slegten, Du.] to treat as unworthy of notice.

He disregarded the counsels of his father, and neglected his advice; he slighted his friend.

DISSOLUTE, [dissolutus, loose, L.] given to vice and dissipation. LOOSE, [los, lax, D.] wanton; not chaste.

UNRESTRAINED, [un, and restringo, to hold back, L.] licentious; uncontrolled.

RIOTOUS, [riottoso, It.] tumultuous; licentiously festive. Dissolute conduct ; loose manners ; unrestrained actions ; riotous behavior.

DISTANT, [distans, standing apart, L.] having an intervening space of an indefinite extent.

FAR, [feor, S.] a great way off.

REMOTE, [remotus, removed, L.] distant in time or place; not at hand.

Distant object, country; not far off; far from home; remote antiquity. "The archchymic sun so far from us remote."—(Milton.)

DISTINGUISH, [distinguo, to mark a difference, L.] to make a distinction.

DISCRIMINATE, [discrimino, L.] to observe the difference between.

SIGNALISE, [signum, a token, L.] to make eminent or remarkable.

Distinguish by sight, color, &c.; discriminate different objects; discriminate characters. A man signalises himself by his valor, heroism, &c.; he distinguishes himself by his learning, his improvements in the arts and sciences.

DISTINGUISHED, transcendant, extraordinary.

CONSPICUOUS, [conspicio, to look, L.] clearly or extensively known.

NOTED, [notus, known, L.] much known by reputation or report. EMINENT, [eminens, high, L.] exalted; dignified.

ILLUSTRIOUS, [illustris, bright, L.] noble; renowned.

Distinguished general; compicuous virtues, situation; noted author, traveller; eminent rank, station, piety; illustrious action, prince, title.

DISTRESS, [distringo, to strain hard, to trouble, L.] to oppress with pain or calamity.

HARASS, [harasser, F.] to weary with care or importunity.

PERPLEX, [perplexor, to entangle, L.] to make anxious; to tease with suspense or ambiguity; to distract.

Distressed in circumstances, feeling, by loss of friends, &c.; harassed by enemies; harassed in mind; harassed with business; perplexed with difficulties, obstacles, &c.

DISTRICT, [districtus, pressed hard, L.] a circuit within which power may be exercised, and to which it is restrained.

REGION, [regio, climate, L.] a territory or space of indefinite extent; country.

TRACT, [tractus, drawn out, L.] a quantity of land.

QUARTER, [quartus, L.] a particular region of a town or country, or of the globe or hemisphere; one of the four cardinal points.

A certain district; the district of a governor; throughout the whole region; regions of heat, etherial region; a tract of land; quarter of the world; from what quarter does the wind blow?

DISTRUSTFUL, [dis, not, trywsian, to trust, and full, S.] apt to doubt the truth or fidelity of another, or our own ability.

Suspicious, [suspiciosus, L.] inclined to imagine ill without

DIFFIDENT, [diffido, not to trust, L.] wanting confidence; timid. I am distrustful of his integrity, suspicious of his honesty; suspicious temper. Being of a diffident dispositiom, he was distrustful of his own powers; diffident youth.

DISTURB, [disturbo, to stir, L.] to discompose; to incommode; to move.

INTERRUPT, [interrumpo, to break in, L.] to hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Disturb in mind, rest, sleep; interrupt in business, pursuits; interrupt an argument, a speaker, a journey.

DITCH, [dic, S.] a long narrow channel dug in the earth.

TRENCH, [tranche, F.] a long deep excavation cut for defence. Ditch, a usual boundary of a field, used also for carrying off water; a trench in fortification is intended to interrupt the approach of an enemy.

DIVERSITY, [diversitas, S.] dissimilitude.

DIFFERENCE, [differentia, L.] the quality which distinguishes one thing from another.

VARIETY, [varietas, L.] succession of things; change.

MEDLEY, [medle, to mix, O. E.] a mingled and confused mass. Diversity of opinions, colors; difference of habits, objects; variety of amusements; medley of sounds.

DIVIDE, [divido, L.] to keep apart by a limit.

SEPARATE, [separo, L.] to disunite.

PART, [partio, L.] to keep, or tear, asunder.

Lands are divided by rivers, drains, and fences; countries are separated by mountains and seas; rooms are parted; the estate was divided; the goods were parted; friends part.

DIVIDE, to separate into parts.

DISTRIBUTE, [distribuo, L.] to bestow in portions.

SHARE, [scearan, to shear, S.] to part among many. He divided the money, and distributed it to the proper objects. They shared the profits, expenses, &c.

DOCTRINE, [doctrina, something taught, L.] principles or truths taught.

PRECEPT, [præceptum, L.] a rule authoritatively given for the regulation of moral conduct.

PRINCIPLE, [principium, beginning, L.] general truth; foundation of morality.

DOGMA, [dogma, a settled opinion, L.] a doctrinal notion.

TENET, [tenet, he holds, L.] any position or opinion which a person believes and maintains.

Believe doctrines; obey precepts; imbibe or hold principles. Doctrines of the Gospel; dogmas of a church, or sect; a questionable tenet; puritanical tenet.

DOUBT, [dubito, L.] to waver in opinion; to be apprehensive.

Question, [quæstio, L.] to be uncertain of.

I doubt the truth of his positions; I question his veracity. I doubt of being successful; I question its utility.

DOUBT, [dubium, L.] indecision; fluctuation of mind.

Suspenses, [suspenses, hanging by, L.] delay of determination; uncertainty.

The evidence is not sufficient to remove my doubts; this uncertainty involves me in suspense. I am in doubt about the present, in suspense respecting the future.

DOUBTFUL, admitting of doubt; undecided.

Dublous, [dubius, L.] not settled; not determined.

UNCERTAIN, [incertus, L.] not known; not decided. PRECARIOUS, [precarius, L.] depending on unforeseen events. The case is doubtful; the issue is dubious; the time is uncertain, not being fixed; the weather is uncertain; precarious income, subsistence, advantages.

DRAW, [dragan, S.] to move by force applied in advance.

DRAG, [dragan, S.] to pull along the ground with labor or difficulty.

Haul, [haler, F.] to drag by violence. Pull, [pullian, S.] to make an effort to draw.

PLUCK, [pluccian, S.] to pull off suddenly.

Tug, [teogan, S.] to pull with long-continued exertion.

Draw a carriage; drag stone or timber; haul a boat on shore; pull at a rope; pluck fruit, flowers; tug at the oar.

DREAM, [droom, Du.] a phantasm of sleep; a series of thoughts or images which occupy the mind of a sleeping person. REVERIE, [rêver, to rave, F.] wandering of the thoughts; wild

fanciful musing.

A dream is in sleep; a reverie passes when a person is awake.

DREGS, [dretten, S.] that which is drained or thrown off.

SEDIMENT, [sedeo, to settle, L.] that which subsides to the bottom. Dross, [dros, S.] waste matter separated from the better part. Scum, [écume, froth, F.] impurities which rise in boiling or fer-

mentation. REFUSE, [refus, refused, F.] that which is rejected as vile or

useless.

Dregs of wine; sediment of water; dross from metals; the scum rises to the top of liquors; the refuse being worthless is thrown away. Dregs and scum of society; refuse of the people; the world's glory is but dross.

DUCTILE, [ductilis, that may be led, L.] easily led; that may be drawn out into wire.

FLEXIBLE, [flexibilis, that may be bent, L.] not brittle: not obstinate.

Soft, [softe, S.] easily worked; susceptible.

YIELDING, [gieldan, S.] inclined to give way.

PLIABLE, [plico, to fold, L.] easy to be bent.

MALLEABLE, [malleus, a hammer, L.] capable of being spread by beating.

Ductile mind; gold is the most ductile metal; flexible rod, will; soft skin, nature; yielding disposition; pliable limbs; pliable youth; malleable metal.

DUCTILE, yielding to persuasion or instruction.

Docile, [docilis, teachable, L.] ready to learn.

TRACTABLE, [tractabilis, easily drawn, L.] manageable; compliant; governable.

Ductile mind, youth; docile disposition, animal; he was tractable, being free from self-conceit; ductile is opposed to stubborn.

DURABLE, [durabilis, lasting, L.] of long continuance. Lasting, [lastan, to draw out, S.] that may continue or endure. PERMANENT, [permanens, remaining through, L.] not decaying; unchanging.

Durable happiness, monuments, writings; lasting good or evil; a perma-

nent situation, residence, friendship.

DUTIFUL, [du, that which a person owes, F. and full,] submissive to natural or legal superiors.

OBEDIENT, [obediens, L.] performing what is commanded, and

abstaining from what is prohibited.

RESPECTFUL, [respectus, L. and full,] ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Dutiful children; obedient servants, subjects, children; respectful deportment : respectful to superiors.

DUTY, that which a person is bound naturally, legally, or morally

to do or pay.

OBLIGATION, [obligatio, L.] the binding power of any oath,

vow, promise, contract, or moral requirement.

Duty of a clergyman; duty to parents; duties of husbands, wives, &c.; filial obligation; we are under an obligation to fulfil our promises and discharge our just debts.

E.

EAGER. [egyr, brisk, W.] impetuous; vehement. EARNEST, [eornest, S.] ardent in affection; zealous; importunate.

SERIOUS, [serius, L.] grave; solemn; important.

Bager desire; earnest solicitation, exhortation, prayer; serious admonition, disposition.

EASE, [aise, F.] freedom from pain or anxiety.

QUIET, [quies, L.] freedom from disturbance or alarms.

REST, [rest, S.] freedom from action or motion.

REPOSE, [repos, F.] sleep; freedom from uneasiness or fatigue. "His soul shall dwell at ease." Our country enjoys quiet; quiet in retirement; rest from labor; repose for the weary.

EASE, freedom from stiffness or constraint.

EASINESS, freedom from difficulty.

FACILITY, [facilitas, L.] readiness proceeding from skill or use. LIGHTNESS, [lihtan, to lighten, S.] want of weight; unsteadiness. Ease of style, of behavior; easiness of a task, undertaking; he accomplished it with the greatest facility; lightness of a burden, of air, of mind.

EASY, presenting no obstacles; contented.

READY, [rad, S.] facile; opportune; near; convenient.

Basy to perform; easy disposition; easy to be understood; ready reckoner; ready consent ; ready wit.

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EBULLITION, [ebullitio, a boiling up, L.] commotion produced by heat.

EFFERVESCENCE, [effervesco, to grow hot, L.] agitation pro-

duced by intestine motion of mineral substances.

FERMENTATION, [fermentatio, L.] a spontaneous motion of the intestine particles which takes place in animal and vegetable substances after life has ceased.

Ebullition of water or any other liquid; effervescence in chemical operations; fermentation of wine, beer, bread. Figuratively,—ebullition of rage; effervescence of the mind, of the passions; "youth ferments the blood."

(Pope.)

ECCLESIASTIC, [ekklesia, a church, Gr.] a person dedicated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion.

DIVINE, [divinus, L.] a minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

THEOLOGIAN, [theos, God, and logos, a discourse, Gr.] a professor of divinity.

An ecclesiastic is connected with episcopacy; every Christian preacher is denominated a divine; writers in divinity are styled theologians.

ECLIPSE, [ek, out of, and leipo, to leave, Gr.] to cloud; to intercept the light.

Obscure, [obscuro, L.] to make less visible, or partially dark. The sun is eclipsed; it is obscured by clouds. Merit is eclipsed; virtue is obscured.

ECONOMICAL, not wasteful or extravagant.

SAVING, frugal, parsimonious, not lavish.

SPARING, not liberal; using frugally.

THRIFTY, [trives, to thrive, to increase, D.] not profuse; not lavish; using good management.

PENURIOUS, [penuria, scarcity, L.] sordidly mean; miserly.

NIGGARDLY, [nig, straight, W.] avaricious.

Persons of narrow incomes should be economical; to be saving in a moderate degree may be right; but we should not be sparing in our money in the promotion of useful charities. If we are thrifty in getting, we should not be penurious in spending; a niggardly wretch is justly despised.

ECONOMY, [oikos, house, nomos, rule, Gr.] a judicious use of money, time, or labor.

FRUGALITY, [frugalité, F.] thrift; prudent use of money or

goods.

PARSIMONY, [parsimonia, L.] excessive frugality; sparingness. The smallness of his means caused him to exercise the strictest economy in his affairs, and the utmost frugality in his personal indulgences, yet he was not chargeable with parsimony. Economy and frugality are virtues; parsimony is a vice.

ECONOMY, [oikonomia, Gr.] the proper regulation of domestic or other affairs.

MANAGEMENT, [ménage, household, F.] conduct, administration. Economy of government, of a battle, of a household; management of affairs, of an estate. The good economy of a family is much indebted to the prudent management of the mistress of the house.

ECSTACY, [ek, out of, stasis, a standing, Gr.] an excess of delight that absorbs the mind.

RAPTURE, [rapio, to seize, L.] violence of any pleasing passion. TRANSPORT, [transporto, to carry over, L.] ravishment; excess of feeling.

Ecstacy of love; raptures of joy; transports of joy, rage, anger. Holy raptures; sudden transport; childish ecstacy.

EDIFICE, [ædes, a house, facio, to make, L.] a building.

STRUCTURE, [structura, L.] manner of building or organization. FABRIC, [fabrica, a frame, L.] workmanship; construction.

He contrived the fabric; he raised the structure; he erected the edifice. Elegant edifice; structure of an animal; fabric of the universe.

EDUCATION, [educo, to lead out, L.] bringing up; including instruction and moral discipline.

Instruction, [instructio, L.] the act of teaching; information. Breeding, [brædan, to unfold, S.] nurture; formation of manners.

Education of children and youth; instructions for persons in general; instruction in business, the arts, &c.; his agreeable and polished manners show that he is a person of good breeding.

EFFECT, [effectus, L.] that which is produced by an agent or cause.

CONSEQUENCE, [consequentia, L.] event; that which follows.

RESULT, [resulto, to rebound, L.] effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.

Cause and effect; consequences of actions; a natural consequence; the result of a consultation, of a debate.

EFFECT, [efficio, to produce, L.] to accomplish.

PRODUCE, [produco, to lead forth, L.] to cause; to exhibit.

PERFORM, [performo, L.] to execute; to do; to discharge.

Effect a purpose; produce a change, a sample, &c.; perform a promise, a duty.

EFFECTIVE, producing effects.

EFFICIENT, [efficiens, L.] active; operative.

EFFECTUAL, of adequate force.

Efficacious, [efficax, L.] powerful to produce the consequence intended.

Effective military force; efficient cause; effectual means, cure, stop; efficacious remedy, motive, medicine.

EFFIGY, [effigies, image, L.] any substance fashioned into the form of a person; representation.

LIKENESS, [lic, similar, S.] similitude in external appearance.

PICTURE, [pictura, painting, L.] a resemblance of persons or things drawn in colors.

IMAGE, [imago, L.] any corporeal representation; a conception

of the mind; an idea.

STATUE, [statua, that which is fixed, L.] solid representation of any living being.

Effigy of a person; actual likeness; a fine picture; image of china; a frightful image; statue of a king. Exact picture; he is the very image of his father.

EFFORT, [fortis, strong, L.] struggle; a straining.

EXERTION, [exerto, to thrust forth, L.] the act of putting into motion.

ENDEAVOR, [endevera, he ought, N.] labor directed to some end. An ordinary endeavor; a desperate effort; a great exertion.

EFFUSION, [effusio, L.] the act of pouring out.

EJACULATION, [ejaculor, to dart out, L.] the act of suddenly throwing out, or uttering.

An extravagant effusion; a pious ejaculation.

ELDERLY, [aldor, older, S.] bordering on old age.

AGED, [age, F.] stricken in years.

OLD, [æld, S.] past the middle part of life, not young.

An elderly person; he is very aged; aged horse; an old fellow, woman, &c.

ELEGANT, [elegans, L.] pleasing to good taste; polished; refined. GRACEFUL, [gratia, grace, L.] beautiful, with dignity.

COMELY, [cuman, to meet, to suit, S.] well-proportioned; symmetrical.

Elegant taste, style, air; elegant female; graceful steps, motion, manners; comely person, countenance, dress.

ELIGIBLE, [eligo, to choose, L.] desirable; suitable.

PREFERABLE, [pre, before, fero, to carry, L.] eligible before something else; more desirable.

Eligible condition, situation, person; preferable situation, office; labor is preferable to indolence.

ELOCUTION, [elocutio, from eloquor, to speak out, L.] manner of delivery; the power of speaking well.

ELOQUENCE, [eloquentia, L.] natural fluency of expression and elegance of language.

ORATORY, [orator, a public speaker, L.] the art of public speaking. RHETORIC, [rhetor, a declaimer, Gr.] the art of speaking with propriety, force, and elegance; the power of persuasion.

Able elocution; gift of eloquence; art of oratory; the rules of rhetoric; the rhetoric of the heart, of the eyes.

EMISSARY, [emissarius, L.] one sent on a private message; a secret agent.

SPY, [espion, F.] one sent into an enemy's camp to watch their conduct and ascertain their strength.

An emissary is to influence the councils of an opponent; a spy to gain information. A spy must be concealed, an emissary may go openly.

EMIT, [emitto, to send out, L.] to discharge.

EXHALE, [exhalo, to breathe out, L.] to send forth in vapor. EVAPORATE, [evaporo, L.] to convert into vapor; to be wasted. Emit flames ; exhale moisture ; evaporate liquids ; zeal evaporates.

EMOLUMENT, [emolo, to grind, L.] compensation for services. GAIN, [guin, F.] interest; anything acquired.

PROFIT, [proficio, to advance, L.] pecuniary advantage.

LUCRE, [lucrum, L.] base, unworthy, gain.

Emolument of office; emolument consists of salary, fees, and perquisites; gain of trade; profit of labor; lucre is dishonorable.

EMPIRE, [imperium, L.] the region over which imperial dominion is extended; a vast state.

KINGDOM, [cyng, chief, dom, jurisdiction, S.] the territory subiect to a monarch.

Vast empire; separate kingdom; Russian empire; kingdom of England

EMPIRE, imperial power; supreme control.

REIGN, [regnum, L.] royal authority; sovereignty.

DOMINION, [dominium, L.] supreme authority; unlimited sway. Empire of the Greeks, Romans, Assyrians; reign of emperors, kings; absolute dominion. Empire of mind; reign of fashion; dominion over the passions; man has a dominion over the brute creation.

EMPLOY, [employer, F.] to keep busy; to engage.

Use, [usus, used, L.] to apply to any purpose.

Employ time, talents; employ persons to labor; materials, instrument,
&c. are used. I have been employed in writing, and have used all my pens, ink, and paper.

EMPTY, [amtig, idle, S.] containing nothing; unfurnished.

VACANT, [vacans, L.] unfilled; unoccupied.

Void, [viduus, waste, L.] not possessing; unsupplied.

DEVOID, destitute; free from.

 $Bmpty\ \mbox{house}\ ;\ vacant\ \mbox{seat}\ ;\ void\ \mbox{of\ wisdom,\ of\ understanding}\ ;\ devoid\ \mbox{of\ sense}\ ;\ devoid\ \mbox{of\ shame.}$

ENCOMIUM, [en, in, komazo, I celebrate in song, Gr.] praise; commendation.

EULOGY, [eu, well, logos, discourse, Gr.] a speech or writing in praise of another.

PANEGYRIC, [pan, all, ageiro, to assemble, Gr.] an oration in praise of some distinguished person or action.

Encomium upon a work; eulogy on the brave, heroic, and worthy; he pronounced a panegyric on his friend in the midst of the assembly; a written panegyric.

ENCROACH, [accrocher, to catch with a hook, F.] to advance gradually and by stealth upon the possessions of another.

INTRENCH, [in, and trancher, to cut, F.] to enter upon the rights of another.

INTRUDE, [intrudo, to thrust in, L.] to enter without invitation or permission.

Invade, [invado, to go in, L.] to attack; to enter with hostile intentions.

INFRINGE, [infringo, to break in, L.] to violate laws or contracts. Artful persons encroach on others; we must not intrench beyond the lawful boundaries; intrude not into company without invitation; invade no person's rights, nor infringe upon his liberties. The enemy invaded the country.

END, to finish; to cease.

CLOSE, [clausus, shut, L.] to conclude; to bring to a period.

TERMINATE, [termino, L.] to put an end to.

Many end their days with sorrow; he closed his career; the dispute was terminated.

END, [end, S.] conclusion of any action; ultimate point. Extremity, [extremitas, L.] remotest part; extreme verge. End of a journey; end of life; extremity of a kingdom.

ENEMY, [in, not, amicus, friend, L.] a public or private foe.

Foe, [feon, to hate, S.] one who entertains hatred towards or is at war with another.

ADVERSARY, [adversus, against or opposite, L.] one who belongs to the hostile party or nation.

OPPONENT, [opponens, set against, L.] one who opposes another. Antagonist, [anti, against, agonistes, combatant, Gr.] one who contends with another.

An injurious enemy; a deadly foe; an open adversary; opponent in debate; opponent is of the opposite party in disputation; antagonist in battle.

ENJOYMENT, possession with satisfaction.

GRATIFICATION, [gratificatio, L.] that which affords pleasure. Enjoyment of society, friendship, study; domestic enjoyment; gratification of the senses and feelings; sensual gratification. Gratification is transient, momentary, compared with enjoyment, which is more solid, steady, and permanent.

ENLARGE, [enlargir, F.] to make greater in quantity or appearance. INCREASE, [cresco, to grow, L.] to make more or greater. EXTEND, [extendo, to stretch out, L.] to enlarge; to widen.

Enlarge boundaries, premises; increase an army, expences; extend lines, &c.; ideas, views, &c. are enlarged; pains, pleasures, hopes, fears, are increased; connexions, prospects, inquiries, are extended.

ENMITY, unfriendly disposition; malevolence.

Animosity, [animosus, enraged, L.] vehemence of hatred; open and passionate malignity.

HOSTILITY, [hostis, an enemy, F.] open war.

HATRED, [hatian, to hate, S.] great dislike; extreme aversion.

ILL-WILL, malevolence; malice.

RANCOR, [rancour, O. F.] inveterate malignity; the deepest spite or malice.

Personal enmity; fierce animosity; act of hostility; wanton hostility. Deadly hatred; bitter enmity; he bears him ill-will; a spirit of rancor and

virulence.

ENORMOUS, [enormis, out of rule, L.] exceeding the common measure.

HUGE, [hoogh, Du.] very large in bulk or size.

IMMENSE, [immensus, immeasurable, L.] unbounded, unlimited.

VAST, [vastus, spread, L.] of great extent; very spacious. PRODIGIOUS, [prodigiosus, L.] amazing, astonishing, such as

may seem a prodigy.

MONSTROUS, [monstrosus, L.] strange; unnatural in form; of unusual size.

Enormous size, crime; huge beast, giant; immense expanse; vast tract of land; prodigious strength, labor; monstrous serpent, image, height, production.

ENOUGH, [genogas, to content, S.] in a sufficient measure; such as may satisfy.

SUFFICIENT, [sufficiens, L.] equal to any end or purpose; com-

petent; adequate to the wants.
"Bread enough and to spare." Money enough; sufficient time. "My grace is sufficient for thee."

ENROL, [enrôler, F.] to insert names in a catalogue.

ENLIST, [list, a roll, S.] to put down in a list.

REGISTER, [regero, to set down in writing, L.] to enter proceedings in a book.

RECORD, [recordor, to call to mind, L.] to register for the pur-

pose of preserving authentic evidence of any thing.

Men are enrolled for public service; enrolled among the worthies; enlisted into the army; register the birth, marriage, death, &c.; record the deed; events recorded in history.

ENSLAVE, [esclave, slave, F.] to reduce to servitude or subjection. CAPTIVATE, [captivo, to take prisoner, L.] to overpower with excellence; to engage the affections.

Enslaved by bad passions, intemperance, avarice; captivated by beauty, virtues, amiable qualities.

virtues, aimanic quantices.

ENTERPRISING, [entreprendre, to undertake, F.] resolute to attempt great or untried schemes.

ADVENTUROUS, [aventureux, F.] inclined to incur hazard; bold to encounter danger.

Enterprising character, genius, spirit; adventurous disposition, journey, woyage.

ENTHUSIAST, [entheos, divine, Gr.] one of warm imagination or exalted ideas.

FANATIC, [fanaticus, seeing visions, L.] a man affected with wild notions.

VISIONARY, [visio, a vision, a seeing, L.] one whose imagination is disturbed; one who forms impracticable schemes.

An enthusiast in music, poetry, patriotic views; a fanatic from perverted religious feelings; a visionary in idle fanciful projects. A person of ardent religious zeal is an enthusiast; a fanatic pretends to inspiration.

ENVY, [invideo, to see against, L.] ill-will excited by the success of another.

'EMULATION, [comulatio, L.] a desire to imitate; equal, or excel others.

RIVALRY, [rivalitas, L.] a strife to obtain an object which another is pursuing.

We should be cautious of encouraging rivalry among young persons, lest the emulation we excite should degenerate into envy.

EPISTLE, [epi, unto, stello, I send, Gr.] a written communication sent to a person or persons at a distance.

LETTER, [litera, L.] a written message.

Rpistles of St. Paul, of Cicero, of Pliny; the style of letters ought to be easy and natural. The former is used for speaking of solemn or formal transactions, the latter in familiar correspondence.

EPITHET, [epi, and tithemi, I place, Gr.] a word denoting any quality, good or bad, in the person to which it is applied.

ADJECTIVE, [adjicio, to add to, L.] a word used with a noun to express its quality.

Epithet in rhetoric; as, Alexander the Great. Adjective in grammar; as, a verdant lawn.

EQUAL, [æqualis, L.] having the same bulk, or any quality that admits comparison.

EVEN, [efen, laid down, S.] level with; parallel to.

EQUABLE, [aquabilis, L.] equal in motion, velocity, or temperature.

LIKE or ALIKE, [lic, or gelic, similar, S.] resembling.

UNIFORM, [unus, one, forma, form, L.] not variable; consistent with itself.

Equal in number, height, age, size, &c.; even with the ground; equable movement, mind, tenor, temper; alike in shape, color, appearance; uniform in conduct, behavior.

ERADICATE, [eradico, to root out, L.] to tear up anything that grows.

EXTIRPATE, [extirpo, to root out, L.] to destroy wholly.

EXTERMINATE, [extermino, to drive from the borders, L.] to expel.

Eradicate weeds, corruptions; extirpate rebels, error, heresy; exterminate nations, inhabitants, a colony.

ERROR, [error, a wandering, L.] a deviation from the truth.

MISTAKE, [miss, and take,] misconception.

BLUNDER, a mistake through haste or carelessness.

FAULT, [faulte, O. F.] slight offence; failing; imperfection. We are liable to error every moment of our lives; errors of judgement; errors in calculation; a gross mistake; a shameful blunder. Rectify an error: correct a fault.

ERUDITION, [e, out, rudis, ignorant, L.] knowledge gained by

KNOWLEDGE, [cnawan, to know, S.] illumination of the mind; information.

Science, [scientia, L.] the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject.

LEARNING, [leornian, to learn, S.] skill in languages or sciences;

scholastic knowledge.

LITERATURE, [literatura, L.] acquaintance with books or letters. He was possessed of great depth of *crudition*; he had accumulated a vast stock of knowledge; he was well versed in science, and eminent in learning; he had traversed every path of literature.

ERUPTION, [eruptio, a breaking out, L.] bursting forth; violent emission.

Explosion, [explodo, to burst forth with noise, L.] a sudden burst of sound.

Eruption of a volcano, of the enemy's troops; explosion of gunpowder; explosion of anger.

ESCAPE, [échapper, F.] to flee from; to get out of danger.

ELUDE, [e, out of, and ludo, to play, L.] to avoid by stratagem or artifice.

EVADE, [evado, to go out, L.] to slip away; to avoid by subterfuge or sophistry.

He narrowly escaped being drowned; "escape for thy life;" "they escaped all safe to land." Rlude search, punishment; evade perils; evade laws.

ESPECIALLY, [specialis, proper, L.] in an uncommon degree.

PARTICULARLY, in reference to one person or thing; not uni-

PRINCIPALLY, [princeps, sovereign ruler, L.] above all; above the rest.

CHIEFLY, [chief, the head, N.] eminently; in the first place. We should principally and especially endeavor to gain a knowledge of those things which particularly concern our well-being. The Irish peasants feed chiefly on potatoes; the followers of that fanatical leader were chiefly of the lower class.

ESSAY, [essayer, to try, F.] a short immethodical composition on a particular subject.

TREATISE, [tractatus, L.] a composition of indefinite length and more method than an essay.

TRACT, [tractatus, L.] a small book; a written discourse.

DISSERTATION, [dis, and sero, to sow, L.] a formal discourse

intended to illustrate a subject.

A short essay; detached essays. "Essays on the Art of being Happy." Treatise on education, on the passions. Plutarch's dissertation upon the Poets; Bayle's dissertation "on the Souls of Brutes;" a learned dissertation. Political and religious tracts.

ESTEEM, [astimo, L.] to deem worthy of friendship or good opinion. RESPECT, [respicio, L.] to view with some degree of reverence. REGARD, [regarder, F.] to notice favorably or with acceptance. VENERATE, [veneror, to worship, L.] to treat with veneration.

VALUE, [valeo, to be worth, L.] to deem of great worth.

PRIZE, [pretium, price, L.] to rate highly.

Bsteem the virtuous, the good; respect every man according to his rank, dignity, and talents; regard your friend; regard good counsel; a person is venerated for his piety and eminent qualities. Men value gold, goods, reputation, &c.; prize jewels, useful members of society.

ESTIMATE, to adjust the value of.

COMPUTE, [computo, to throw together, L.] to calculate. RATE, [reor, to set in the mind, L.] to set a price upon. APPRECIATE, [ad, and pretium, L.] to estimate duly.

ESTEEM, to value; to form an opinion of.

Estimate the expense, the value; compute the gain or loss; rate the property; appreciate character; esteem merit, talent.

ETERNAL, [eternus, L.] without beginning or end of existence.

ENDLESS, without end; without termination.

EVERLASTING, enduring for ever; perpetual; immortal. "The eternal God;" "eternal life;" "endless night;" "everlasting glory;" endless controversies, disputes, &c.

EVADE, [evado, to go out, L.] to elude by sophistry or art.

EQUIVOCATE, [aquus, equal, vox, a word, L.] to use words of double or of doubtful meaning.

PREVARICATE, [prævaricor, L.] to quibble; to shuffle.

Bvade a question; dishonest persons evade just demands and fair questions; they equivocate in order to deceive others, and to promote their own interests; they prevaricate in order to escape detection.

EVASION, artifice to elude; sophistry.

SHIFT, [skiftaom, to change about, Sw.] one thing tried when another fails.

SUBTERFUGE, [subter, under, fugio, to flee, L.] that to which a person resorts for escape.

Subtle evasion; pitiful shift; a sly subterfuge; he had recourse to subter-

EVIDENCE, [e, out, and video, to see, L.] the force of an argument; that which enables the mind to see truth.

TESTIMONY, [testimonium, L.] declaration of a witness.

PROOF, convincing token; means of conviction.

The evidence for the prosecution was so strong and convincing, that it could not be shaken by the partial testimony of the witnesses for the defence. I had positive proof of the fact.

EVIL, [efel, S.] or ILL, [illa, Sw.] anything that produces pain. MISFORTUNE, [miss, and fortune,] an evil accident.

HARM, [hearm, S.] injury; wrong; hurt.

MISCHIEF, [mes, wrong, and chef, head, O. F.] injury; hurt.

Sickness, disease, loss, calamity, are evils; misfortune in the loss of property, &c. "Do thyself no harm;" he received harm; he took harm; do no mischief.

EXACT, [exigo, to require, L.] to require authoritatively.

EXTORT, [extorqueo, to wrest from, L.] to draw from by force or menace.

Let your demands be just, do not exact of any one; a tyrant extorts whatever he can get from those under his influence. He exacted obedience; he extorted a confession.

EXAMINATION, [examen, the needle of a balance, L.] the act of inquiring into the acquisition of students; accurate inspection.

SEARCH, act of seeking after something which is lost or not yet attained.

INQUIRY, [inquiro, to seek, L.] seeking for information by question.

RESEARCH, [recherche, F.] diligent and continued inquiry.

INVESTIGATION, [investigo, to follow in a tract, L.] minute and deliberate search.

SCRUTINY, [scrutor, to pry into, L.] critical examination.

Prepare for the day of examination; search after happiness; pursue honest inquiries; the researches of the learned; a patient investigation; a strict scrutiny.

EXAMPLE, [exemplum, L.] that which is proposed as a copy, or for a caution.

PATTERN, [patroon, Du.] that which ought to be imitated either in things or actions.

Ensample, [exemplum, L.] subject of imitation.

Set a good example; he is so bad that he ought to be made an example of; the pattern will be your guide; a pattern of Christian virtue; ensample is sometimes used, in the solemn style, for example, as, "ensamples to the flock."

EXAMPLE, something gone before which disposes to imitation.

PRECEDENT, [pracedens, moving before, L.] something said or done before.

We have not only a precedent for our conduct, but an example also before our eyes.—Led by example; guided by precedent.

EXAMPLE, a particular case illustrating a general rule.

INSTANCE, [insto, to be at hand, to press, L.] a case offered.

I adduce this instance from unquestionable authority, in order that it may serve for an example.

EXCEED, [excedo, to pass out, L.] to go beyond a limit.

SURPASS, [surpasser, F.] to pass beyond.

EXCEL, [excello, L.] to outdo in good qualities.

TRANSCEND, [transcendo, to climb beyond, L.] to surmount.

Outdo, [out, and do,] to perform beyond another.

His expenditure exceeds his income; he was surpassed in the art by his brother, it surpasses all expectations; strive to excel in all honorable pursuits. "Whose actions far transcend his fame." He strove to outdo his former deeds.

EXCELLENCE, [excellentia, L.] the state of abounding in good qualities.

Superiority, [super, above,] the quality of being greater or

higher than another.

He possesses a superiority in rank, dignity, and attainments over his con temporaries. Purity of heart, sincerity, piety are excellencies of character.

EXCESS, [excessus, L.] that which exceeds any measure or limit. Superfluity, [super; and fluo, to flow, L.] more than enough. REDUNDANCY, [redundo, to roll back, L.] that which is more than natural or necessary.

Excess of heat, cold, &c.; excess of joy, grief, &c.; superfluity of provi-

sions, wealth; redundancy of words, or images.

EXCESSIVE, far beyond the common measure or limit.

IMMODERATE, [immoderatus, L.] exceeding just bounds.

INTEMPERATE, [intemperatus, not restrained, L.] indulging to excess.

Excessive damages, passion, wages; immoderate grief; intemperate language, life, expression.—Excessive indulgence; immoderate eater or drinker; intemperate mirth; intemperate in enjoyment, in the use of spirituous liquors.

EXCURSION, [excursio, L.] an expedition to a distant part.

RAMBLE, [rammelen, Du.] a going about without any determi-

nate object.

Tour, [tour, a turn, F.] a journey in a circuit.

TRIP, [tariba, to move lightly, Arm.] a short voyage or journey.

JAUNT, flight, short journey.

An excursion into the country; a ramble in the woods; a tour through Scotland; a trip to Scarborough; a mere jaunt.

EXERCISE, [exerceo, to use, L.] to train to use; to perform.

PRACTICE, [Gr.] to perform customarily.

Exercise an art; practice a profession.—Exercise patience; practise benevolence.

EXERT, [exero, to thrust forth, L.] to use with an effort. EXERCISE, to put in use; to use for improvement.

Exert strength, voice, influence; exercise the limbs, body, understanding.

EXHORT, [exhortor, to encourage, L.] to incite by advice or argument to any good action or course.

PERSUADE, [persuadeo, to urge, L.] to influence by entreaty; to incline the will.

Ministers, parents, masters exhort; friends and equals persuade.

EXIGENCY, [exigo, to exact, L.] pressing necessity.

EMERGENCY, [emergo, to plunge, L.] any sudden occasion.

The common exigencies of life; an extraordinary emergency.

EXIST, [existo, to present itself, to fix, L.] to have a being. Live, [liftan, S.] to have the vital principle.

Whatever is, exists; but only those things that have organic functions in operation can be said to live.

EXONERATE, [exonero, to unload, L.] to disburden of blame, responsibility, or debt.

EXCULPATE, [ex, and culpo, to blame, L.] to clear from the imputation of a fault or guilt.

He completely exculpated himself, and was exonerated from the charge of avarice.

EXPEDIENT, [expediens, hastening, L.] untried means devised to accomplish an end.

RESOURCE, [ressource, F.] any source of aid or support. Being deficient in resources, he had recourse to expedients.

EXPEDIENT, tending to promote the object proposed.

FIT, [vitten, Fl.] proper; suitable; meet.

It is expedient that, as years increase upon us, we prepare for death; it is not fit for an old man to aim at the pleasures of youth.

EXPERIMENT, [experimentum, trial, L.] something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

TRIAL, [trekker, to draw, D.] act of examining by experience.

Proof, evidence sufficient to induce belief.

Experiment to prove; trial to choose; proof is the effect of experiment.

EXPLAIN, [explano, to make smooth, L.] to make plain or intelligible.

EXFOUND, [expono, to lay open, L.] to lay open the meaning. INTERPRET, [interpretor, L.] to translate unintelligible words into intelligible ones.

ILLUSTRATE, [illustro, to make bright, L.] to make obvious.

ELUCIDATE, [elucido, to make clear, L.] to remove obscurity.

Explain a word or sentence; expound a work; expound the Scriptures; interpret the inscription; illustrate by examples; elucidate a subject.

EXPLANATORY, serving to explain.

EXPLICIT, [explicitus, unfolded, L.] open to the understanding. EXPRESS, [expressus, pressed out, L.] direct; not merely implied. An explanatory epistle; an explicit proof; a clear and explicit notion; express terms, commands; express desire.

EXPOSTULATE, [expostulo, to require earnestly, L.] to urge arguments against improper conduct.

REMONSTRATE, [remonstro, to show against, L.] to oppose with

pressing suggestions.

Expostulate with authority; remonstrate with request and complaint. Governors, teachers, expostulate; conscience, justice, remonstrates.

EXTENUATE, [extenuo, to make thin, L.] to lessen; to diminish. PALLIATE, [pallio, to cover with a cloak, L.] to soften by favorable representations.

His ignorance may in some respects extenuate the guilt of his offence; but

it is in vain to attempt to palliate the offence by art.

EXTRANEOUS, [extraneus, foreign, L.] not belonging to. EXTRINSIC, [extrinsecus, outward, L.] external; not contained in. FOREIGN, [foris, from abroad, L.] adventitious; alien. Extraneous matter; extrinsic merit; foreign to the purpose.

EXTRAORDINARY, [extraordinarius, beyond what is usual, L.] exceeding the common order, method, or measure.

Remarkable, [remarquable, F.] worthy of special notice.

Extraordinary genius, powers, instance; remarkable sagacity in a dog; remarkable phenomenon.

EXTRAVAGANT, [extravagans, wandering beyond, L.] vainly expensive; exceeding due bounds.

PRODIGAL, [prodigo, to drive forth, L.] spending without necessity; wasteful.

LAVISH, indiscreetly liberal.

PROFUSE, [profusus, poured out, L.] liberal to excess. Extravagant in spending money in an unreasonable manner; prodigal in spending it in excess; a man may be prodigal of his strength, health, estate, &c.; lavish in bestowing favors; profuse in entertainments.

EXTREMITY, [extremitas, L.] the end; the furthest degree.

EXTREME, [extremus, last, L.] utmost point; highest degree, Extremity of a line; extremity of cold; avoid extremes; extremes meet; extremity of poverty, distress; extreme of joy, sorrow, fashion.

EXUBERANT, [exuberans, swelling out, L.] over-abundant. LUXURIANT, [luxurians, growing rank, L.] superfluously plen-

Exuberant spring, intellect, fertility, goodness; luxuriant herbage, flowers, season, imagination.

F.

FABLE, [fabula, L.] a fictitious story intended to enforce some useful truth or moral precept. TALE, [tale, S.] a narrative; a series of adventures.

NOVEL, [novellus, new, L.] an extended tale intended to exhibit the operation of the passions.

ROMANCE, [roman, F.] a military fable of the middle ages: a tale of wild and improbable adventures.

An instructive fable; an amusing tale; an interesting novel; a wonderful romance.

FACE, [facies, L.] the surface of the fore part of an animal's head.

COUNTENANCE, [contenance, F.] the form or expression of the face ;. the features.

VISAGE, [visage, F.] look of a person or animal.

Natural face; the countenance and visage depend on the state of the mind. and consequently are variable and changeable; countenance is general, visage particular; cheerful or melancholy countenance; pale, grim, visage.-Face and visage are also applied to brutes; the other term is confined to men and superior beings.

FACE, the side which presents itself first to view. FRONT, [frons, L.] the fore part of any thing. Face of a clock; front of a house, stage; face of things.

FACETIOUS, [facetieux, F.] sportive; sprightly with wit and good-humor.

CONVERSABLE, [conversor, to be turned to, L.] qualified for conversation; disposed to converse.

PLEASANT, [plaisant, F.] delightful; agreeable; cheerful.

JOCULAR, [jocularis, from jocus, a joke, L.] gay, airy, lively. JOCOSE, [jocosus, joking, L.] merry, waggish, given to jest. He is full of humor, and very facetious; he abounds in information, and is very conversable; his manner is pleasant; he is very jocose; his language is jocular.

FACTION, [facio, to make, L.] a political combination acting against the government.

PARTY, [partis, L.] persons united in opinion or design.

An odious faction; a party is a less dishonorable association than a faction; the Whig party; Tory party; parties exist in all governments.

FACTIOUS, [factiosus, L.] given to raise dissentions. SEDITIOUS, [seditiosus, L.] tumultuous; turbulent.

Factious temper; seditious conduct, pamphlet.—Factious person, demagogue ; seditious multitude.

FACTOR, [factor, L.] a person employed by merchants to transact

AGENT, [agens, acting, L.] a substitute, a deputy.

The term factor is more limited than agent; a factor is employed to buy and sell goods; an agent to transact any, and all kinds of business.

FADED, [fade, insipid, F.] deprived of freshness, vigor, or color. WITHERED, [gwiz, W.] grown sapless; dried up. A faded flower may recover, a withered one cannot.

FAIL, [fallo, to slide, L.] to cease; to become exhausted.

FALL SHORT, not to attain the end proposed.

DEFICIENT, [deficio, to want, L.] to be defective or imperfect. Fail in duty, performance, endeavors; falls short of our expectations, hopes, wishes; deficient in good manners; deficient in his accounts.

FAILURE, omission; decay; defect.

FAILING, imperfection, lapse, slight fault.

Failure of success, of a promise, memory, sight. We are subject to many failings both moral and intellectual.

FAILURE, slip; want of the desired result.

MISCARRIAGE, unhappy event of an undertaking.

ABORTION, [abortio, L.] the act of failing during progress towards perfection.

Failure of his design, expedition, plan; we are subject to many miscarriages in the course of our lives; abortion of a scheme, design, &c.

FAILURE, deficiency, non-performance.

INSOLVENCY, [in, not, solvo, to loosen, L.] inability to pay debts. BANKRUPTCY, [bank, and ruptus, broken, L.] the state of a man whose business is broken up through not having sufficient to pay his debt.

A state of insolvency; act of insolvency; failure in business; act of bank-

ruptcy.

FAINT, [fane, O. F.] weak, feeble, drooping.

LANGUID, [languidus, L.] exhausted; indisposed to exertion. Faint heart; languid frame; faint resistance; languid effort.

FAIR, [fager, S.] free from stain; pure; just.

CLEAR, [clarus, bright, L.] unclouded; open; plain; unmingled. Fair weather; clear sky; fair skin; clear from spots. A fair statement, containing every thing that has been advanced on each side; also clear and easy to be understood.

FAIR, open; ingenuous; just; not injurious. HONEST, [honestus, L.] upright, true, sincere; fair in dealing. EQUITABLE, [aguus, L.] distributing equal justice.

REASONABLE, [raisonnable, F.] moderate; agreeable to reason. A fair tradesman acts towards his customers as he would wish them to act towards himself, were their situation changed; an honest tradesman gives lawful weight and measure, but only consults his own advantage.—In another sense, fair is less than honest; fair in dealing; honest in all things.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

A fair estimate, question ; equitable judgement, decision ; reasonable price.

charge, demand, proposition.

FAITH, [fides, trust, L.] a cordial belief in the system of revealed truth held by the Christian church.

CREED, [credo, I believe, L.] a form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The Christian faith; creed of a church, or sect. He had no faith in that creed.

FAITH, word or honor pledged.

FIDELITY, [fidelitas, L.] faithful adherence; careful observance

of duty.

To keep our faith, is to be faithful in maintaining the confidence reposed in us; we ought to keep our faith even with an enemy; a national breach of faith leads to war. We should show our fidelity in all our actions, relations, and connexions; husbands and wives should maintain a mutual fidelity.

FAITHFUL, firmly adhering to duty or truth.

TRUSTY, [trywsian, to trust, S.] honest; fit to be trusted.

He is faithful to his promises and engagements; trusty servant; trusty bow, sword. "Faithful saying."

FAITHLESS, disloyal, not true to duty.

UNFAITHFUL, violating confidence; neglecting duty.

PERFIDIOUS, [per, through, fides, faith, L.] breaking through

faith; false to trust.

TREACHEROUS, [tricherie, a cheating, O. F.] guilty of deserting

or betraying; violating allegiance.

Faithless in positively acting contrary to faith, or fidelity; unfaithful in not performing the duties expected from us. A faithless friend deserts us in time of need; a perfidious friend obtains our secrets from us with a design to effect our ruin; he is treacherous by betraying the confidence placed in him. Perfidious servant; treacherous ally.

FALL, the act of descending by the force of gravity; degradation. DOWNFAL, [down, and fall,] overthrow; fall from rank or state. RUIN, [ruina, fall, L.] destruction; loss of happiness or fortune. I had a fall on the ice; the child had a fall; fall of kings; downfal of states and empires; final, complete, inevitable, entire ruin.

FALL, [feallen, S.] to descend by the force of gravity.

DROP, [dropian, S.] to let fall; to come from a higher place.

DROOP, [drepan, S.] to hang down.

SINK, [sencan, S.] to fall gradually; to enter deeply.

TUMBLE, [tumbian, S.] to come down suddenly and violently. The snow falls; the rain drops, and sinks in the earth; leaves droop; the head droops; tumble by accident; sink into poverty. As the words dropped from his lips, they sank into my heart.

FALLACIOUS, [fallax, L.] false; producing disappointment. DECEITFUL, [deceut, N.] tending to mislead or ensnare.

FRAUDULENT, [fraudulentus, L.] obtained by artifice; deceitful

in making contracts. Fallacious hopes, idea, opinion; deceitful charms, appearance; fraudulent practice, attempt to gain money.

FALLACY, [fallacia, deception, L.] sophism; logical artifice. Delusion, [delusio, L.] misleading; false representation.

ILLUSION, [illusio, L.] mockery; deceptive appearance. The fallacy of an argument, proposition; the ignorant are liable to delusion; illusions of the senses, fancy.

FALSEHOOD, an untrue assertion.

FALSITY, [falsitas, L.] inconformity to truth.

LIE, [lyge, S.] a criminal and intentional violation of truth.

UNTRUTH, [un, and treowth, S.] contrariety to truth.

Falsehood is a civil term of reprobation applied to an untruth; lie is an uncivil and vulgar one; the falsity of his assertion.

FAME, [fama, L.] celebrity; public and favorable report.
REPUTATION, [reputatio, L.] credit; character by report.

RENOWN, [renommée, F.] praise widely extended.

The fame of Solomon, of Howard, of Washington; his reputation is established; he has gained great renown by his brave and noble deeds.

FAME, public opinion; common repute.

REPORT, [reporto, to carry back, L.] statement or story circulated.

RUMOR, [rumor, L.] flying report; story passing from one to another without authority.

HEARSAY, [hear, and say,] common talk.

His fame is spread abroad; such is the report; a vague rumor; mere hearsay.

FANCIFUL, [phantasia, a vision, L. and Gr. and full,] imaginative; ideal.

FANTASTIC, indulging the vagaries of imagination.

WHIMSICAL, [cwim, a turn, W.] freakish; having odd fancies. CAPRICIOUS, [capricieux, F.] apt to change; humorsome.

Fanciful opinion; fantastic mind, dress; whimsical invention; capricious temper.

FARE, [farma, food, S.] food prepared for the table.

Provision, [provideo, to see before, L.] victuals, provender.

Having neglected to supply himself with provisions, he was obliged to submit to the humble fare he found in his way.

FAREWELL, [faran, to go, S. and wel,] a wish of happiness at parting; an expression of separation.

ADIEU, [adieu, q. d. I commend you to God, F.] an expression of kind wishes at parting.

Farewell to men, or things; adieu to human creatures alone.

FARMER, [fermier, F.] one who cultivates a farm.

HUSBANDMAN, [hus, a house, and buend, a farmer, S.] one who works in tillage.

AGRICULTURIST, Juger, a field, cultura, tillage, L.] one skilled in agriculture.

A skilful farmer will manage his farm with propriety, and direct the husbandmen in their labors. A practical farmer; a scientific or theoretical agriculturist.

FASHION, [façon, F.] pattern; state of any thing with regard to external appearance.

FIGURE, [figura, L.] shape; outline; image. FORM, [forma, L.] visible appearance; representation. Fashion of the ark; carved or painted figure; circular form.

FASTIDIOUS, [fastidiosus, disdainful, L.] delicate to a fault; difficult to please; over nice.

SQUEAMISH, [for qualmish, sick,] easily disgusted; nice to excess. Fastidious in criticizing, in taste; squeamisk in our choice, humor, appetite.

FATIGUE, [fatigue, F.] the state of being tired through bodily or mental exertion,

Weariness, [wearig, tired, S.] exhaustion of strength.

LASSITUDE, [lassitudo, L.] weakness; languor.

Toil and study produce fatigue; weariness from travelling, standing, marching, want of sleep; hot weather produces lassitude of body; indolence produces lassitude both of body and mind.

FAVORABLE, [favorabilis, L.] convenient; advantageous. PROPITIOUS, [propitius, L.] favorable; kind; friendly. Favorable circumstance, weather; propitious gale, season.

FEARFUL, [fear and full,] apprehensive of evil.

TIMOROUS, [timorosus, L.] shrinking from supposed danger.

TIMID, [timidus, L.] wanting courage to meet danger.

AFRAID, [the past participle of affray,] struck with fear.

Fearful of danger; the timorous are often afraid where there is no cause of fear. The timid hare.

FEARFUL; impressing fear.

DREADFUL, [dread and full,] impressing great fear or awe.

FRIGHTPUL, full of terror; exciting alarm.

TREMENDOUS, [tremendus, L.] such as may astonish or excite fear.

TERRIBLE, [terribilis, L.] formidable, awful.

TERRIFIC, [terrificus, L.] causing terror.
HORRIBLE, [horribilis, L.] enormous; tending to excite horror.

HORRID, [horridus, L.] hideous, shocking.

Fearful contest; dreadful accident; frightful dream; tremendous lightning, storm ; terrible tempest, hurricane ; terrific appearance ; horrible crime, dungeon; horrid spectacle.

FEAST, [festum, L.] a sumptuous repast of which a number of guests partake.

BANQUET, [banquet, F.] a rich entertainment of eating and drinking.

CAROUSAL, [craosal, drunkenness, Ir.] a bacchanalian festival. ENTERTAINMENT, [from entertain,] treatment of friends; convivial provision.

TREAT, [from to treat,] an entertainment given.

Public feast; splendid banquet; drinking carousal; pleasing entertainment: a treat for servants, children.

FEAST, an anniversary ceremony of feasting, rejoicing, or thanksgiving.

FESTIVAL, day of civil or religious joy.

HOLIDAY, [holy and day,] a day devoted to ecclesiastical solemnities; a day of amusement and exemption from labor.

If there be any distinction in these words, in the sense intended in this connexion, we should say, a sacred feast; a musical festival; the Christmas holidays; a holiday from business, school, &c.

FEEL, [felan, to touch, S.] to experience.

Conscious, [conscio, to know, L.] to be aware by conscience or internal perception.

SENSIBLE, [sentio, to perceive, L.] to have the power of perceiving by the senses.

We feel pain, pleasure; are conscious of our merits, or demerits; sensible of the kindness of our friends.

FEEL, to have perception of things by the touch.

HANDLE, [handelen, Du.] to use or hold with the hand. Feel this piece of silk; handle a staff.

FEELING, mental perception.

SENSATION, [sensation, F.] perception by means of the senses. SENSE, [sensus, L.] moral perception; consciousness. Pleasant or unpleasant feeling; an agreeable sensation; a sense of religion.

FEELING, mental perception; tenderness.

SENSIBILITY, [sensibilité, F.] acuteness of feeling.

Susceptibility, [suscipio, to take, L.] quality of admitting; tendency to receive some change.

Internal feeling; quick sensibility; susceptibility to impressions of body or mind.

FEIGN, [fingo, L.] to make a show of, to exhibit a false appearance. PRETEND, [prætendo, to stretch forward, L.] to put in a claim, truly or falsely. Feign sickness, poverty, distress; pretend to learning, zeal, patriotism.

FELICITATE, [felicito, to make happy, L.] to express joy or pleasure.

Congratulate, [con, together, gratulor, to please, L.] to compliment with expressions of joy.

We felicitate ourselves, congratulate others.

FELLOWSHIP, companionship; familiar intercourse.

Society, [societas, L.] union of a number of rational beings in one general interest.

Hold no fellowship with a vicious character; nor join the society of the profane and unprincipled.

FEMALE, [femella, a woman, L.] pertaining to a woman. FEMININE, [femininus, L.] tender; delicate.

EFFEMINATE, [effeminatus, womanish, L.] having the qualities of a woman; weak; unmanly.

In the female sex we admire a feminine character and disposition; but an effeminate man is justly despised.

FENCE, [fendo, to strike, keep off, L.] anything to restrain entrance or encroachment.

GUARD, [garde, F.] that which preserves from injury, or danger.

SECURITY, [securitas, L.] protection, safety.

Let virtue be your fence, religion your guard, and you will then dwell in security.

FEROCIOUS, [ferox, wild, L.] untamed; ravenous; rapacious. FIERCE, [ferus, savage, L.] easily enraged; violent.

SAVAGE, [sauvage, F.] cruel; barbarous.

Ferocious animal, dog, beast; fierce countenance, wind, tyrant; savage temper, disposition.

FERTILE, [fertilis, L.] rich; productive; plenteous.

FRUITFUL, [fruor, to enjoy, and full, L.] producing fruit in abundance.

PROLIFIC, [proles, offspring, facio, to make, L.] generative;

producing young or fruit.

Fertile country, ground; fruitful garden, tree, field, seed; prolific animal, female; fertile in invention; fertile mind; fruitful imagination; prolific genius, brain.

FERVENCY, [ferveo, to boil, L.] heat of mind; animated zeal.

WARMTH, [from warm,] gentle heat; glow; excitement. Fervency of mind; warmth of devotion.

FERVOR, [fervor, heat, L.] earnestness; glowing warmth.

ARDOR, [ardor, a burning, L.] heat; eagerness. Fervor of the affections; ardor of the passions. Fervor of devotion; ardor of zeal.

FESTIVITY, [festivitas, L.] social joy; time of rejoicing. MIRTH, [myrhthe, S.] merriment, noisy gaiety. It was a grand festivity, and we had much mirth.

FICTION, [fictio, L.] the thing feigned or imagined. FABRICATION, [fabrico, to frame, L.] forging, or falsely devising. FALSEHOOD, an untrue assertion.

An amusing fiction; a deceitful fabrication; an arrant falsehood.

FIERY, hot like fire; vehement; impetuous. FERVID, [fervidus, L.] boiling or burning; eager. FERVENT, [fervens, L.] earnest; animated; glowing. ARDENT, [ardens, L.] passionate; affectionate.

Fiery zeal; fervid warmth; fervent piety; ardent spirit, passion, love.

FIGURE, [figura, L.] semblance; representation.

EMBLEM, [emblema, Gr.] a picture representing one thing to the eve, and another to the understanding.

SYMBOL, [sun, together, ballo, to throw, Gr.] a sign or repre-

sentation of something else.

Type, [tupos, a mark, Gr.] a figure of something to come. "Who was the figure of Him that was to come," (Rom. v. 14.) The lamb is an emblem of innocence. The bread and wine in the eucharist are symbols of the body and blood of Christ. The paschal lamb was a type of Christ.

FIGURE, rhetorical expression.

SIMILITUDE, [similitudo, L.] likeness in quality; illustrative resemblance.

METAPHOR, [meta, beyond, phero, to carry, Gr.] the application of a word to a use to which in its original import it cannot be put.

COMPARISON, [comparatio, L.] likeness in quantity.

ALLEGORY, [allos, another, agora, oration, Gr.] a discourse in which something more is intended than what the words literally signify; a figurative description of real facts.

PARABLE, [parabola, comparison, Gr.] a supposed history from

which an instructive moral is drawn.

"The soul mounts on the wings of faith," is a figure. "A hero is like a lion in courage," is a similitude. "Beauty awakens love," is a metaphor. The difference between a similitude and a metaphor is that the latter has not the sign of comparison: when we say, "that man is like a fox," we use a similifude; when we say, "that man is a fox," it is a metaphor, in either case meaning that the man is as crafty as a fox. A comparison is much the same as a similifude, but the former is between more and less, the latter between good and bad. "The sublimity of the prophets exceeds that of Homer as much as thunder is louder than a whisper," is a comparison. We have a fine example of allegory in the 80th Psaim, in which God's chosen people are represented by a vineyard. The New Testament Scriptures contain a great number of parables.

FINAL, [finalis, L.] pertaining to the end; ultimate.

CONCLUSIVE, [conclusus, concluded, L.] decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

Final judgement, issue ; conclusive reasoning, argument, answer.

FINAL, concluding; terminating.

LAST, [contracted from latest,] beyond which there is no more. LATEST, [latian, to delay, S.] anything that is left or remaining. ULTIMATE, [ultimus, furthest, L.] most remote; extreme.

Last words; last dying speech; latest breath, intelligence, posterity; final

cause, leave; ultimate object, consequence, aim.

FIND, [findan, S.] to obtain something lost; to perceive by ac-

FIND OUT, to discover something hidden.

DISCOVER, [découvrir, F.] to have the first sight of; to obtain the first knowledge of.

ESPY, [espier, O. F.] to perceive a thing intended to be hid. DESCRY, [descrier, N.] to see any thing distant or obscure.

Seek and ye shall find; find out a mistake, a secret, a thief; discover an island, country, a new planet; capy a thief in a wood; descry land at a distance.

FIND OUT, to hit upon; to obtain knowledge of.

DISCOVER, to find things or places not known before.

INVENT, [inventer, F.] to make and introduce something not made before.

Find out methods, plans, arts; discover properties, principles; J. Vander Mey found out a new method of printing, which is called stereotype; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood; Columbus discovered the variation of the magnetic needle; Kircher invented the micrometer. We discover what before existed, though to us unknown; we invent what did not before exist.

FIND FAULT WITH, to complain of.

BLAME, [blamer, F.] to censure; to express disapprobation of.

OBJECT TO, [objicio, to throw against, L.] to oppose.

We find fault with persons or things; we blame persons; we object to proposals, measures, &c.; I find great fault with his conduct; I blame him for being extravagant; I object to his proposed marriage.

FINE, [fin, C.] a pecuniary compensation.

MULCT, [mulcta, L.] a pecuniary penalty.
PENALTY, [penalitas, L.] punishment; judicial infliction.

FORFEITURE, [forfait, crime, F.] loss incurred through crime; breach of condition or any other act.

A fine is a sum exacted either in the transfer of lands, or on account of some offence; a mulct is always pecuniary, and is imposed for the violation of a rule or law; a penalty is incurred and inflicted for a criminal offence; men incur a forfeiture of property for neglect of duty.

FINICAL, pretending to great nicety or superfluous elegance.

SPRUCE, trim; neat without elegance; smart.

FOPPISH, [guapo, affected, Sp.] vain of dress; trifling. He is very conceited and finical both in speech and manners, spruce and fine in his dress, and exceedingly vain and foppish in his whole deportment.

FINITE, [finitus, limited, L.] bounded; opposed to infinite.

LIMITED, [limes, a bound, L.] confined within certain bounds. Man is a finite being, his powers and capacities are limited; finite existence, duration; limited monarchy, views, understanding, prerogative.

FIRE, [fyr, the sun, S.] the effect of combustion and the cause of

HEAT, [heat, S.] the sensation caused by the approach of fire.

WARMTH, [from warm,] gentle heat.

GLOW, [glowan, to be red with heat, S.] shining heat; intensity. Fire communicates heat; a violent heat; a grateful gentle warmth; a partial glow; excessive heat. Figuratively, we say, the poet's fire; heat of passion; warmth of affection; glow of friendship.

FIRM, [firmus, L.] firmly compressed; compact; not easily moved.

FIXED, [fixus, L.] unshaken; settled; established. SOLID, [solidus, L.] dense; impenetrable; resisting impressions. STABLE, [stabilis, L.] steady; constant; resolute; durable.

A firm building, pillar, purpose, decree, friendship; fixed choice, attention, seat, residence, laws; solid oak, mass, basis, reason; stable character, principles, monument.

FIT, [vitten, Fl. or factus, L.] qualified; proper.

APT, [aptus, L.] inclined; ready; quick.

MEET, gemet, come together, S.] suitable; convenient.

Fit for use; fit strains; apt to learn; apt phrase; apt wit; "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." (Matt. iii. 8.) It is meet to praise God.

FIT, to adopt means to an end.

FIT UP, to make proper for reception.

FIT OUT, to supply with necessaries or means. EQUIP, [équiper, F.] to furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

PREPARE, [præparo, L.] to adapt to any purpose.

QUALIFY, [qualis, such, facio, to make, L.] to furnish with knowledge, skill, or capacity.

Fit yourselves for study, business, for an office; fit up the house, shop; fit out a fleet; equip for a journey, voyage, storm; equip a ship or vessel for an expedition; prepare for war; prepare for an examination; qualify for a profession.

FIT, to make proper for a purpose.

Suit, [suivre, to follow, F.] to agree with; to become.

ADAPT, [adapto, to make fit, L.] to proportion; to make correspondent.

ACCOMMODATE, [ad, and commodo, to help, L.] to reconcile; to make to agree.

Adjust, [ad, and justus, just, L.] to make conformable; to make

exact; to settle. The joiner fits one board to another; the shoe fits the foot; the tailor fits his customer; a proper education fits a person for the station for which he is designed; it suits my taste; adapt an instrument to its uses; accommodate each other; if you cannot accommodate your differences between yourselves, get some one to adjust the matters in dispute, and abide by his decision.

FIX, [figo, L.] to make firm or stable; to determine on.

SETTLE, [settan, to seat, S.] to place in a permanent condition.

ESTABLISH, [stabilio, L.] to found permanently.

Having been once fixed in the situation, he soon became settled, and may now be considered as firmly established in the business. Fix a time; settle the affair : establish laws.

FIX, to direct steadily, without wandering.

DETERMINE, [determino, L.] to conclude; to fix ultimately.

SETTLE, to make permanent; to free from doubt.

LIMIT, [limiter, F.] to restrain from a lax or general signification.

Fix your eyes on the object; fix your thoughts on the subject; fix a boundary; determine the distance, height, &c.; determine the question; determine

on the means, and settle the matter; settle the dispute; limit a decree; limit the price; limit time. "He limiteth a certain day."

FLAG, [flacceo, to wither, L.] to hang loose without stiffness or tension; to grow weak.

DROOP, [drepan, S.] to hang down; to decline. LANGUISH, [langueo, L.] to grow feeble; to sink.

PINE, [pinan, to pain, S.] to wear away with desire or distress. Leaves, wings, sails, spirits, desires, flag; the head, the body, and flowers, droop; we languish under disease and distress; we pine with hunger, pain, anguish; pine for home when abroad; pine for friends when absent.

FLAME, [flamma, burning vapor, L.] light emitted from fire.

BLAZE, [blaze, a torch, S.] a bright light.

FLASH, [fliessen, to flow, G.] sudden, transitory light.

GLARE, [glar, glass, D.] overpowering lustre; dazzling light. Flame of a candle; blaze of paper; flash of gunpowder; glare of a lamp, flambeau, conflagration.

FLAT, [flat, Sw.] tasteless; dead; depressed.

INSIPID, [insipidus, tasteless, L.] vapid; without life or pathos.

Dull, [dwl, W.] sluggish, not lively or animated.

Flat in spirit; insipid in taste; dull in appearance; an insipid writer.

FLAT, having an even surface.

LEVEL, [læfel, even, S.] horizontal; smooth. A flat country, ground; a level path, floor.

FLATTERER, [from flatter,] one who praises another with a view

to gain his favor. Sycophant, [sukon, a fig, and phaino, to discover, Gr.*] a mean,

obsequious flatterer.

PARASITE, [para, by, and sitos, corn, Gr.†] one that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery. Princes have many flatterers; a fawning sycophant; a mean parasite.

FLEXIBLE, [flexibilis, that may be bent, L.] not brittle or stiff. PLIABLE, [plico, to fold, L.] yielding to pressure without rupture. PLIANT, [plicans, folding, L.] easily persuaded; yielding.

SUPPLE, [souple, F.] easily bent; not obstinate.

Flexible as cane; pliable as wax; supple joints; supple knee; pliant temper. Flexible, not firm; pliant, not steady; supple, not rigid.

FLOCK, [floce, S.] a collection or company of birds or small four-footed animals.

HERD, [heard, S.] an assemblage of beasts feeding together.

* Originally, an informer against those who exported figs, or fig-trees, contrary to law.

† Among the Greeks, a priest whose office was to collect from the husbandman the corn for the public sacrifices.

DROVE, [draf, S.] a number of cattle being driven.

Flock of sheep, of wild pigeons; kerd of swine, deer, or goats; drove of oxen.

FLOURISH, [force, L.] to increase in wealth or honor. Theore, [trives, to increase, D.] to grow rich by industry and

economy.

PROSPER, [prospero, L.] to advance in the pursuit of any thing desired; to succeed.

The young grow and thrive; the old flourish. Trade flourishes; the nation flourishes; the industrious thrive; prosper in trade, riches, estate

FLOW, [flowan, S.] to run or spread as water.

STREAM, [stream, a current, S.] to move continuously. Gush, [giessen, G.] to issue with violence and rapidity.

Rivers flow from springs; water streams from a spout, gushes from a rock; blood flows from a trifling wound, streams from a vein, gushes from a large wound.

FLUCTUATE, [fuctuo, to move as a wave, L.] to be unsteady; to be uncertain.

WAVER, [wastan, S.] to be undetermined; to vacillate. Men suctuate in their opinions; waver in their resolutions.

FLUENCY, [fuens, flowing, L.] facility; readiness.

SMOOTHNESS, [from smooth,] freedom from asperity; softness; mildness.

VOLUBILITY, [volubilitas, rolling, L.] ready motion of the tongue. Fluency of words; smoothness of discourse; volubility of expression.

FLUID, [fluidus, L.] a substance that easily flows; not solid.

LIQUID, [liquo, to melt, L.] a substance not fixed, that may be poured out.

A fluid passes in a current; a liquid is opposed to a solid. Water, air, &c. are fluids; melted metals become liquids.

FOLLOW, [folgian, S.] to go after or behind.
Succeed, [succedo, L.] to follow in order of time.
Ensue, [ensuer, N.] to come after as a consequence.

Follow in procession; immediately succeed; the son succeeds his father; night succeeds the day; quarrels ensue from drunkenness.

FOLLOW, to go after a person or object.

PURSUE, [persequor, L.] to chase; to strive to attain.

Follow a friend; pursue an enemy; follow an inclination; pursue an object.

I shall not follow the schemes of others, but pursue my own plans.

FOLLOW, to be led or guided by.

IMITATE, [imitor, to copy, L.] to endeavor to resemble.

Follow the steps of the virtuous, and imitate their conduct.

FOLLOWER, an attendant; a disciple.

ADHERENT, [from adhere,] one attached to a party.

PARTISAN, [partisan, F.] a member of a faction.

Follower of a person; adherent to a cause; a partisan belongs to a political association.

FOLLY, [folie, F.] an act inconsistent with reason.

FOOLERY, habitual folly; attention to trifles.

The wisest may commit an act of folly; fools only are guilty of foolery.

FOOD, [fad, S.] victuals; whatever is eaten for nourishment.

DIET, [diæta, food, manner of living, L.] nutriment prescribed by a physician.

REGIMEN, [regimen, government, L.] such restriction in eating and drinking as is suitable to any course of medicine or state of body.

Food in general, for men and animals; diet for sick or delicate persons; a strict and regular regimen with a view to the preservation of health.

FOOL, [fol, F.] one devoid of reason.

IDIOT, [Gr.] a natural fool; a person destitute of natural understanding.

Buffoon, [bouffon, F.] a man who makes sport by low tricks, antic gestures, and other vulgar pleasantries.

A natural fool is an idiot; he that makes himself a fool is a buffoon.

FOOLHARDY, [fool and hardy,] daring without judgement.
ADVENTUROUS, [aventureux, F.] willing to incur hazard; bold. RASH, [hrad, hasty, S.] precipitate; acting without caution.

He is foolhardy that undertakes a cause when there is not the least hope of success; he is rash that proceeds without due thought, calculation, and preparation; an adventurous knight, hero, &c.

FORBID, [farbeodan, S.] to command not to do. PROHIBIT, [prohibeo, L.] to hinder; to prevent. INTERDICT, [interdico, L.] to restrain from.

Forbid what is improper; prohibit what is illegal; interdict what is immoral.

FORCE, [force, F.] active power; strength.

VIOLENCE, [violentia. L.] unjust force; vehemence.

Force may be proper on many occasions, violence never. Force of an argument; violence of passion. A just governor uses reasonable force to subdue the unruly; tyrants and robbers use violence.

FORCE, [force, F.] physical or moral power.

VIGOR, [vigor, strength, L.] active or intellectual strength.

ENERGY, [en, in, and ergon, work, Gr.] inherent power.

Force of an argument, of the muscles; vigor of body or mind; energy of character, of nature.

FOREFATHER, one who, in any degree of ascending genealogy, precedes others.

PROGENITOR, [pro, and gigno, to beget, L.] ancestor in a direct line.

ANCESTOR, [antecessor, one who goes before, L.] one from whom a person descends at any distance of time.

Our immediate forefathers; our distant progenitors; our remote ancestors.

FORERUNNER, a predecessor; a prognostic; a sign foreshowing something to follow.

PRECURSOR, [præcursor, L.] he that precedes any coming event.

MESSENGER, [messayer, F.] one who bears a message or despatch.

HARBINGER, [herberger, Du.] one who precedes and gives no-

tice of the expected arrival of another.

Gluttony, drunkenness, and all kinds of sensual excess, are the forerunners of disease, ruin, and destruction. Wicliffe was one of the precursors of the Reformation; John the Baptist was the harbinger of our Saviour, who was himself the messenger of peace and salvation to all the human race.

FORESIGHT, prescience; foreknowledge accompanied with prudence.

FORETHOUGHT, thinking beforehand; anticipation.

FORECAST, previous contrivance; antecedent policy.

PREMEDITATION, [premeditatio, L.] previous deliberation. Without the aid of foresight and forethought, no man would be able to foreast his work, but would be always in uncertainty and confusion; use premeditation before you speak or act.

FOREST, [forêt, F.] a wooded tract privileged for beasts and fowls to dwell in under the king's protection, and to be hunted for his pleasure.

Chase, [chasse, F.] open ground stored with wild beasts or game. Park, [pearroc, S.] a piece of ground inclosed, and stored with

wild beasts of chase.

The king's forest; an open chase for hunting the stag, &cc.; a nobleman's park.

FOREST, a large tract of land covered with trees.

WOOD, [wuda, S.] a large and thick collection of trees. GROVE, [græf, a cave, S.] a small wood or shady avenue.

He who has traversed the forests of America, would probably call those immense woods which clothe the plains of Bavaria mere groves.

FORETEL, to tell of an event before it happens.

PREDICT, [predico, L.] to declare beforehand; to foreshow.

PROPHESY, [pro, before, phemi, I speak, Gr.] to announce future events.

PROGNOSTICATE, [proginosko, to know before, Gr.] to indicate something to come by present signs.

something to come by present signs.

Men may foretel the changes of the heavenly bodies by calculation; Christ predicted the destruction of Jerusalem; none can prophesy without divine inspiration; a clear sky at sun-set propnosticates a fine day.

FORGETFULNESS, [forgetan, to lose the remembrance of, S.] loss of recollection; careless omission.

OBLIVION, [oblivio, L.] cessation of remembrance. Guard against forgetfulness; let all animosities be buried in oblivion.

FORLORN, [forloren, deserted, S.] forsaken, wretched, helpless. DESTITUTE, [destitutus, L.] abandoned; needy; friendless. "Forlorn and lost I tread." (Goldsmith.) Destitute of food and clothing.

FORM, [forma, L.] external appearance; representation.

FIGURE, [figura, L.] shape; image.

CONFORMATION, [conformatio, L.] disposition of parts. Man's erect form; the human figure; conformation of bodies, the skull, the organs.

FORM, prescribed mode; stated method.

CEREMONY, [ceremonia, L.] outward form in religion.

RITE, [ritus, service, L.] solemn act of religion.

OBSERVANCE, [observo, to keep in view, L.] performance of external service.

Form of government; ceremony of kneeling; rite of baptism; religious observance.

FORM, [formo, L.] to make out of materials.

FASHION, [faconner, F.] to form according to a prescribed

Mould, [moldar, to cast, Sp.] to model.

SHAPE, [scyppan, S.] to give a figure to.

Man was formed of the dust, and fashioned after the divine image; his frame is moulded and shaped by skill divine.

FORM, to cause to exist in a different form.

MAKE, [macian, to contrive, S.] to form by art. CREATE, [creo, L.] to cause to exist; to make out of nothing.

PRODUCE, [produco, L.] bring forth or forward.

The potter forms his clay into a vessel; the carpenter makes a table; the flint and steel produce fire; God alone can create.

FORM, to frame; to arrange.

COMPOSE, [compono, to put together, L.] to invent; to write as an author.

CONSTITUTE, [constituo, L.] to give formal existence; to esta-

Form an instrument, plan, society; compose a piece of music, a book; constitute governments, laws, offices.

FORMAL, [formalis, L.] according to established mode; regular; precise; exact to affectation.

CEREMONIOUS, consisting of outward rites or solemn forms. A formal answer, manner, carriage; a ceremonious visit, leave, worship.

FORMERLY, [forma, before, S.] preceding in time.

IN TIMES PAST, any portion of duration that is gone by.

DAYS OF YORE, [geara, year, S.] long ago.

ANCIENTLY, or IN ANCIENT TIMES, [ancien, old, F.] in ages long since past.

A person may properly use the two first terms with regard to events which have happened during his own life; the other terms carry us back, far beyond the age of any man, into remote ages that have passed away.

FORMIDABLE, [formido, fear, L.] exciting apprehension.

DREADFUL, [dread and full,] impressing awe.

TERRIBLE, [terribilis, L.] causing terror.

SHOCKING, choc, a striking against, F.] striking with horror or disgust.

A formidable army, undertaking; dreadful slaughter, form, storm; terrible beast, wilderness, day; shocking news, death, sight.

FORSWEAR, [forswærian, S.] to swear falsely.

Perjure, [perjure, L.] to take falsely an oath lawfully administered.

Suborno, suborno, to bribe, L.] to procure a person to make a false oath.

A man forswears himself who violates any kind of oath that he has taken: he perjures himself by swearing falsely before a magistrate, or in a court of law; a man is suborned by another to swear falsely.

FORTUNATE, [fortunatus, L.] bringing some unexpected good. LUCKY, [luk, that which happens, Du.] unforeseen, favorable issue.

PROSPEROUS, [prosperus, L.] propitious; favorable; thriving. SUCCESSFUL, success and full, having the desired effect. HAPPY, [hapus, fortunate, W.] producing enjoyment.

A fortunate affair, event ; a lucky circumstance, escape ; prosperous gale. journey; successful undertaking, scheme; happy marriage, condition.

FOSTER, [fostrian, to nurse, S.] to promote; to support. CHERISH, [chérir, F.] to hold as dear; to encourage.

HARBOR, [here-berga, a station, S.] to shelter; to entertain.

INDULGE, [indulgeo, L.] to favor; to gratify; to humor. Foster no pride nor prejudice, but cherish a spirit of benevolence; harbor

no malice nor resentment; indulge no bad passions nor evil inclinations.

FOUND, [fundo, L.] to lay the basis of; to raise. Ground, [grund, bottom, S.] to fix firmly; to settle.

Rest, [restan, S.] to place on a support. Build, [byldan, S.] to raise by art; to frame.

Found no charge or accusation against any man, unless you can ground it on substantial evidence; do not rest on bare assertion, nor build on fancy and mere hypotheses.

FOUND, to lay the foundation and raise the superstructure.

INSTITUTE, [instituo, L.] to appoint; to enact.

ESTABLISH, [stabilio, to make stable, L.] to settle firmly.

ERECT, [erigo, to set upright, L.] to raise; to form.

Laws are instituted; schools, societies, &c. are established; cities, schools,

colleges, are founded; scaffolds, houses, monuments are erected; a tribunal is erected.

FOUNDATION, [fundatio, L.] that which supports any thing. GROUND, [grund, S.] fundamental substance or cause.

BASIS, [basis, that which is set, L. & Gr.] support; first principle. There is no foundation for the report; no ground for the suspicion; busis of the argument. Sure foundation; good grounds; firm basis.

FRAGILE, [fragilis, L.] easily broken or destroyed.
FRAIL, [fréle, F.] weak; perishable; liable to decay.
BRITTLE, [brytan, to break, S.] apt to break; not tenacious.
Fragile form; frail man; brittle glass, stone.

FRAME, [fremman, to effect, S.] shape, form, proportion.

TEMPERAMENT, [temperamentum, L.] disposition of body; state

with respect to the predominance of any quality. **TEMPER**, [tempero, to moderate, L.] frame of mind.

CONSTITUTION, [from constitute,] state of being; peculiar structure.

Human, bodily, mental, frame. Men are of various tempers, which arise from their different temperaments, and their variety of constitution; it is their business, however, to correct what is bad, and improve what is good.

FRANKNESS, [franc, free, F.] freedom in communication.
PLAINNESS, [planus, simple, L.] rough sincerity.

INGENUOUSNESS, [ingenuus, open, L.] openness of heart; fairness, candor.

SINCERITY, [sinceritas, L.] honesty of intention; purity of mind. Frankness, without disguise; plainness, without dissimulation; ingenuousness, without art; sincerity, without hypocrisy.

FREAK, [frac, S.] a sudden fancy or change of mind.

Whim, [cwim, a turn, W.] an odd fancy; a capricious desire.

A wanton freak; a childish freak; a silly laughable whim.

FREE, [freoh, S.] not parsimonious; unrestrained.

LIBERAL, | liberalis, L.] generous; bountiful; giving largely.

Free in spending; liberal in rewarding merit.

Free in thought and sentiment; liberal in mind.

FREE, unconstrained; improperly familiar.

FAMILIAR, [familiaris, L.] well acquainted with; accustomed. I must totally discard that person; he is an obtruder, he makes himself as free as if he was my most familiar friend.

FREE, clear; not suffering.

EXEMPT, [exemptus, L.] free by privilege; not liable.

Free from troubles, from attacks; exempt from military duty, taxes, service.

FREEDOM, exemption from servitude or control.

LIBERTY, | libertas, L.] freedom from constraint.

INDEPENDENCE, [in, not, dependeo, to hang down, L.] the state of not being subject or indebted to others.

Freedom from sorrow, guilt, or punishment; civil or religious liberty; liberty as opposed to bondage or slavery; independence as free from the power of others, and able to support one's self.

FREIGHT, [fero, to carry, L.] any thing with which a ship is loaded

CARGO, [carg, W.] goods, merchandize, &c. conveyed by a ship. LADING, [ladan, to load, S.] that which constitutes a load.

BURDEN, [byrthen, S.] the quantity that a ship will carry. Regulate the freight; the cargo of the vessel consists of cotton, flour, &c. :

estimate the amount of the cargo; stow the lading in convenient places; the burden of the vessel is 600 tons.

FREQUENT, [frequento, L.] to visit habitually.

RESORT TO, Tressortir, F. To repair to.

HAUNT, [hanter, F.] to be much about any place or person.

He frequents the courts of law; men resort to a public market, fair, or to a private place, for business and other purposes. Thieves, and bad persons, haunt places for the purpose of committing depredations and wicked deeds.

FREQUENTLY, at short intervals; not rarely.

Often, [oft, S.] many times. Frequently, many times; often, still more frequently. In a walk which I often take, I frequently hear the cuckoo sing.

FRIGHTEN, [frihtan, S.] to alarm suddenly.

INTIMIDATE, [timeo, to fear, L.] to inspire with fear.

Frightened at a noise; intimidated by a threat. The animal was frightened; the person was intimidated.

FROLIC, [froh, glad, lich, like, Gr.] a flight of levity and mirth.

GAMBOL, [gamba, leg, It.] a dancing or skipping in sport.

PRANK, [pranc, a sudden start, W.] a ludicrous trick.

A merry froic; a youthful gambol; a mischievous prank. Human beings

divert themselves with frolics, gambols, or pranks; young animals play gambols; the monkey plays pranks.

FULNESS, [from full,] abundance; repletion. PLENITUDE, [plenitudo, L.] completeness. Fulness of joy, perfection; plenitude of happiness, power, glory.

FUNERAL, [funerailles, F.] ceremony of interment. OBSEQUIES, [obsequor, to follow, L.] funeral rites and solemnities.

Funeral is used on common occasions; obsequies when it is the burial of some great personage, and attended by an extraordinary solemnity.

G.

GAIETY, [gaieté, F.] cheerfulness; sportiveness.
JOY, [joie, F.] gladness; exultation.
MIRTH, [myrhthe, S.] merriment; jollity; laughter.
Gaiety of spirit; joy of the heart; mirth is excited by humor.

GALLANT, [galant, F.] a man who courts the society of the ladies.

BEAU, [beau, F.] one whose great care is to deck his person.

SPARE, [spearc, S.] a lively, showy, gay man.

A true gallant; an insignificant beau; a conceited, impertinent spark.

GALLANTRY, [galanterie, F.] refined address to women. LOVE, [lufian, to love, S.] the passion between the sexes. Gallantry is complimentary attention to the ladies; love is affection founded on esteem.

GAY, [gas, F.] fine; smart; lively; airy.

SHOWY, [sceawian, to view, S.] splendid; magnificent.

GAUDY, [gaudium, cause of rejoicing, L.] ostentatiously fine.

Gay young maid; showy colors; showy and superficial; gaudy dress, ribbons, flowers; gaudy pride; the gay season of spring; gay flowers.

GAPE, [geapan, to open, S.] to open the mouth with wonder.

STARE, [starian, to extend, S.] to look with fixed eyes; to look
with surprise, impudence, stupidity, or horror.

GAZE, [gesean, to fix the eye, S.] to look intently and ear-

nestly.

The ignorant gape; the impertinent stare; the intelligent gaze with admi-

GATHER, [gaderian, S.] to bring into one place.
Collect, [colligo, L.] to assemble; to draw together.
Gather stones, fruit, corn; collect curiosities, rarities, ideas, powers of mind.

GENDER, [genus, family, L.] the distinction of male or female. Sex, [sexus, L.] the property or character by which any animal is male or female.

Gender, in grammar, relates to the distinction of sex. The maie sex is characterized by muscular strength, boldness, and firmness; the female sex by softness, modesty, and sensibility.

GENERAL, [generalis, L.] extensive, though not universal.
UNIVERSAL, [universalis, L.] whole; total; comprising all
particulars.

General means most things of a kind; universal all things of the sort; as general may mean most men, but universal all mankind.

GENERATION, [génération, F.] a single succession in natural descent.

AGE, [age, F.] a particular period of time; a century. Generation respects persons; age, period. There were several generations of men during that age.

GENTEEL, [gentil, F.] free from vulgarity; elegant; graceful. POLITE, [politus, polished, L.] refined in manners; well-bred. He is genteel in rank and appearance, but in behavior and address not polite. He is very polite, though his appearance is not genteel.

GENIUS, [gennao, to beget, Gr.] extraordinary mental power. TALENT, [talentum, L.] gift of nature; superior endowment. INTELLECT, [intellectus, L.] that faculty of the human soul which receives and comprehends ideas.

Genius for poetry; talent for speaking; maturity of intellect; expanded

intellect.

GENTILE, [gentilis, belonging to a nation, L.] one of an uncovenanted nation.

HEATHEN, [hæthen, an inhabitant of the heath, S.] a stranger

to God and to the true religion.

PAGAN, [paganus, a villager, L.] one who worships false gods. The Jews, under the term Gentile, comprehended all nations except their own; those cultivated nations who practised idolatry were called Heathers; the more rude and uncivilized nations who worship false gods, are denominated Pagans.

GENTLE, [gentilis, L.] bland; peaceable; not refractory. TAME, [tame, S.] that has lost its native wildness and shyness; subdued; servile.

SOFT, [softe, S.] courteous; kind; not severe.

MILD, [milde, S.] not sharp; tender; indulgent, clement. MEEK, [meca, S.] submissive; humble; yielding.

Animals are gentle from nature; tame when made so by discipline. the moral application of the terms, gentle is always taken in a good sense, and tame in a bad one; a gentle spirit is highly prized; while a tame spirit is universally despised. Soft voice, answer; mild reproof, punishment; gentle correction; meek temper and disposition; meek Christian, lamb.

GET, [getan, S.] to gain possession of.
Gain, [gagner, F.] to win as a reward, or by industry. OBTAIN, [obtineo, L.] to succeed in the pursuit of a thing.

PROCURE, [procuro, L.] to get by request, favor, purchase or effort.

Get is applicable to almost all the things we either gain, obtain, or procure; gain applause, a cause, victory, triumph; obtain a recompense, inheritance; procure a situation, honors, reputation:

GIFT, [from give,] any thing given or bestowed.

PRESENT, [præsens, L.] something ceremoniously offered. DONATION, [donatio, L.] that which is conferred gratuitously. A gift to the poor, to a servant, child; a present from a friend, lover; the gifts of God; charitable donation; gift to a person; donation to an institution; private gift; public donation.

GIFT, [from give,] power or faculty conferred by the Almighty. ENDOWMENT, [from endow,] personal or mental quality.

TALENT, [talentum, L.] natural skill; particular endowment. Gift of speech, eloquence; strength of body, mind, and imagination, beauty of person, natural courage, fortitude, &c. are endowments; natural talents may be improved by study; talent for music, drawing.

GIVE, [gifan, S.] to impart without any price or reward.

GRANT, [granter, N.] to concede to request something which cannot be claimed of right.

Bestow, [be, and stow, place, S.] to confer; to apply.

Give is used in a general sense, with respect to things communicated from one person to another, under all circumstances; give money, medicine, food; grant a request, favor, permission; bestow alms; bestow pains on a work, or subject.

GIVE, to impart; to bestow.

PRESENT, [præsento, L.] to bring before another for acceptance.

OFFER, [offero, L.] to present in words; to propose.

EXHIBIT, [exhibeo, to hold forth, L.] to show; to display.

Give to a servant, to a beggar; present to a superior; offer praises to our Creator; present an address; offer an apology; give a description; offer a remark; literary works exhibit proofs of the learning and genius of the writers.

GLAD, [glad, S.] gay; in a state of hilarity.

PLEASED, affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.

JOYFUL, very glad, exulting; exciting joy. CHERRFUL, [cheer and full,] having good spirits; lively.

Glad to see a friend; pleased with an author, or book; glad tidings; joyful sound; cheerful disposition, countenance, person, society.

GLARING, open; bold; notorious.

BAREFACED, impudent; shameless; without concealment. Glaring falsehood, crime, absurdity; barefaced scoundrel, villain, action, wickedness.

GLEAM, [glæm, S.] a small stream of light.

GLIMMER, [glimmer, D.] faint splendor; feeble scattered light. RAY, [radius, L.] a particle of light emitted from some luminous body.

BEAM, [beam, S.] a collection of parallel rays.

A gleam of dawning light; glimmer of a lamp; a sudden ray; "Heaven's blest beam.", The splendid sun sent forth its glorious beams. Figuratively, a gleam of light breaks in on the benighted understanding; a ray of hope darts in and cheers the saddened heart.

GLIMPSE, [glimp, Du.] a short transitory view.

GLANCE, [glans, Du.] a snatch of sight; a momentary look. We catch a glimpse of an object by casting a glance at it.

GLOBE, [globus, L.] a spherical solid body.

BALL, [bal, Du.] any thing made in a round form.

Terrestrial globe; "the great globe itself;" earthly globe; artificial globe;

terraqueous ball; "terrestrial ball." These words, globe and ball, are used promiscuously; but, though a globe is a ball, it must be observed that every ball is not a globe.

GLOOMY, [glomung, twilight, S.] melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

Sullen, heavy; dull; gloomily angry and silent. Morose, [morosus, L.] sour of temper; gustere.

SPLENETIC, [spleneticus, L.] affected with latent spite or anger:

fretful, peevish.

Gloomy frame of mind; naturally of a gloomy disposition; a sullen and discontented temper; harsh and morose; splenetic, bitter, ill-natured toward mankind in general.

GLORY, [gloria, L.] the ascription of adoration, praise, or renown.

HONOR, [honor, L.] high estimation or respect.

Glory to God; honor to good men. Glory of victory; honor in acting with integrity; a general goes in pursuit of glory; a citizen seeks the road to honor; men obtain glory at the expence of others, honor by promoting the advantage of others.

GLORY, [glorior, to exult with joy, L.] to be proud of.

BOAST, [bostiaw, W.] to brag; to display one's own worth. Men may be allowed to glory in great exploits, mighty deeds, and noble and generous actions; vain men boast of trifling insignificant actions.

GLOSS, [glesan, to flatter, S.] to give a spacious and plausible appearance to.

VARNISH, [vernisser, F.] to hide with color of rhetoric.

PALLIATE, [pallio, to cover with a cloak, L.] to soften with

excuse or apology.

Some men study the art of glossing over the foulest actions, by calling them other names than the real ones, as when vice is denominated indiscretion, &c.; tales are frequently varnished with falsehood. The crime of the man who stole a loaf of bread was palliated from the consideration that it was to supply his starving wife and children.

GODLIKE, resembling the character of God.

DIVINE, [divus, a god, L.] partaking of the nature of God. HEAVENLY, [heafen, heaven, S.] supremely excellent.

Godlike virtue, reason; divine image, influence; heavenly temper, joys, things.

GODLY, pious; conformed to God's law.

RIGHTEOUS, [rihtwise, S.] just, virtuous, uncorrupt.

A truly pious or godly man will prove the sincerity of his Christian profession by being righteous in all his ways before men.

GOLD, [gold, S.] made of gold; consisting of gold. . Golden, like gold; most valuable or pure.

Gold ring, cup, coin; golden armor, lion, ball; golden age, rule.

GOOD, [God, the Supreme Being, S.] that which contributes to diminish pain or increase happiness. Digitized by GOOGLE

GOODNESS, kindness; benevolence; moral virtue.

An action may be of real good to society, when there was but little goodness in the motive that prompted it; so an action may spring from real goodness, and do little or no good, possibly harm, to the community.

GOOD NATURE, natural mildness and kindness of disposition.

GOOD TEMPER, calmness of mind; moderation.

GOOD HUMOR, a cheerful state of mind.

A man may possess good nature, so as to abstain from evil, and do good, and yet be deficient in good temper, which does not easily give or take offence, as also in that good humor which promotes mirth and laughter.

GOODNESS, desirable qualities; either moral or physical excellence. RIGHTEOUSNESS, conformity of heart and life to the divine law. RECTITUDE, [rectus, straight, L.] rightness of principle or practice; uprightness.

VIRTUE, [virtus, L.] moral excellence.

Goodness of heart; righteousness of life; rectitude of conduct; virtue of an individual.

GOODS, wares; commodities of any description.

FURNITURE, [fourniture, F.] whatever is placed in a house or apartment for use or ornament.

CHATTELS, [chastel, goods, N.] any movable possessions.

MOVABLES, [meubles, F.] any species of property not fixed.

EFFECTS, [efficio, to produce, L.] personal estate.

Goods comprehend books, money, &c. as well as household furniture; chattels are what a person may keep in his out-houses, yard, and fields, as cattle, implements of husbandry, tools, and the like; movables opposed to fixtures; effects includes lands, tenements, book-debts, &c., every thing that can be converted into money.

GOODS, worldly estates.

Possessions, [possideo,* to occupy, L.] anything possessed or enioved.

PROPERTY, [proprius, belonging to, L.] that which is owned. Worldly goods; earthly possessions; a man of large property.

GOVERN, [gouverner, F.] to exercise authority; to control.

RULE, [rego, L.] to sway; to manage with power.

REGULATE, [regulo, L.] to direct; to reduce to order.

The king governs; the tyrant rules; those who cannot govern themselves must be ruled; regulate all things with sound judgement; govern your passions; regulate your affections, your life; be not ruled by fashion.

GOVERNMENT, manner of conducting public affairs.

Constitution, [from constitute,] system of law and principles. There have been many governments without constitutions; but it is best,

^{*} This Latin verb appears to have been formed from, either possum to be able, or potestas power, and sedeo to sit or rest, sessus, rested. Consequently, the full import of possess is, to be able or have the right to rest upon any property,—to sit in power over anything. Digitized by Google

both for the governors and governed, to have government administered according to an established form, which is what is meant by a constitution.

GRACE, [gratia, L.] kindness; goodwill; mercy.

FAVOR, [favor, L.] kind act or office. Act of grace: free favor. Sue for grace.

GRACE, elegance joined to dignity and beauty.

CHARM, [carmen, a song, L.] that which has power to gain the affections.

"Grace was in all her steps."—(Milton.) Personal charms.

GRACIOUS, disposed to impart unmerited blessings.

MERCIFUL, compassionate, tender; unwilling to punish. KIND, [cun, W.] having tenderness or goodness of nature.

God is gracious in permitting us to approach him, merciful in pardoning our sins; he is "kind to the unthankful." "Gracious king;" merciful judge; kind friend.

GRATIFY, [gratificor, to make agreeable, L.] to please by compliance.

INDULGE, [indulgeo, L.] to grant, not of right, but favor.

Humor, to yield to fancy, caprice, or desire.

We gratify an appetite, a desire, our curiosity; we should not indulge in bad habits, but we may indulge in harmless and salutary recreations; children are often too much indulged; the sick and aged require to be humored.

GRATUITOUS, [gratuitus, free, L.] granted without claim or merit.

VOLUNTARY, [voluntarius, willing, L.] without compulsion, by choice.

Gratuitous gift, blessing, service; voluntary offer, surrender, exile.

GRATUITY, [gratuité, F.] a present; a free gift in acknowledgement of a favor received.

RECOMPENSE, [compenso, L.] a return for something given,

done, or suffered.

A gratuity is given unexpectedly, and without any particular claim; a recompense is given as a reward for something done, and in conformity to an admitted claim.

GRAVE, [gravis, heavy, L.] not light in behavior.

SERIOUS, [serius, L.] in earnest; not gay or volatile.

SOLEMN, [solemnis, L.] piously grave; religiously serious. SOBER, [sobrius, temperate, L.] calm; cool.

Grave in character; serious from reflection; solemn sentence, prayer, duties. Sober at a feast; grave at a funeral; sober in thought, word, and deed; grave in look and deportment.

GRAVE, [græf, S.] any place where the dead are deposited.

TOMB, [tombeau, F.] a monument in which the dead are enclosed.

VAULT, [voute, F.] an arched repository for the dead.

SEPULCHRE, [sepulchrum, L.] a place destined for interment.

The body rests in the grave; it is enclosed in a tomb; the Jewish sepulchres were often excavations in the rocks; "the silent vaults of death."

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GREAT, [great, S.] large; vast; important; eminent.

GRAND, [grandis, L.] noble, lofty; elevated.

Sublime, [sublimis, L.] exalted in style, sentiment, or excellence. Great in extent; grand in quality; sublime in conception. "Great are thy works, Jehovah!" (Milton.) The ocean, the sky, the snow-crowned mountains are grand objects. The sublime character of Christ.

GRIEVANCE, [grever, to oppress, N.] that which causes grief, burdens, or injures.

HARDSHIP, [from hard,] severe labor, want, or injustice.

Excessive taxation is a grievance; being forced to labor beyond one's strength, or to be confined to business to the injury of one's health, is a hardship.

GRIEVE, to feel pain of mind; to suffer sorrow.

Mourn, [murnan, S.] to express grief or sorrow.

LAMENT, [lamentor, L.] to bewail; to regret.

We grieve inwardly, mourn outwardly; we grieve for our follies and crimes, mourn for our losses and misfortunes; we may bitterly and loudly lament in the moment of trouble, but it is transitory compared to grief and mourning.

GROAN, [gronan, S.] to breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain, sorrow, or anguish.

MOAN, [mænan, S.] to deplore with an audible voice.

A deep and hollow groun; a slow and plaintive moan.

GROSS, [gros, F.] impure; shameful; indelicate. COARSE, [crassus, thick, L.] rough; unrefined; rude.

A gross habit, sentiment, enormity; coarse skin, expression, manners.

GUARANTEE, [garantir, F.] to engage that another person shall perform what he has stipulated.

RESPONSIBLE, [respondeo, to answer, L.] to be accountable for. SECURITY, [securitas, safety, L.] to be bound for the payment of a debt, for keeping the peace, &c.

WARRANT, [garantir, F.] to secure inviolable; to assure that a

thing is of good quality.

Guarantee the fulfilment of a contract, the execution of a treaty; masters are responsible for what their servants do; one may be security for a friend; a tradesman warrants his goods.

GUARD, [garde, F.] a man, or body of men, whose business it is to preserve a person or place from attack.

SENTINEL, [sentio, to perceive, L.] one who watches to observe and give notice of the approach of danger.

A guard to keep off intruders; a sentinel to watch the motions of an enemy.

GUARD, a defender; a protector.

GUARDIAN, [gardien, F.] one to whom the care and preservation of any person or thing is committed.

He appointed a guard to watch over his property; a guardian for his children; a guardian supplies the place of a parent.

GUARD AGAINST, to beware of; to use caution.

TAKE HEED, [hedan, S.] to regard with care.

Guard against those who would lead you astray; take heed to your ways.

GUEST, [gest, S.] a stranger or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another.

VISITOR, OF VISITANT, [visitor, L.] one who comes to see another.

Guest at a feast; "the wedding was furnished with guests;" an occasional visitor or visitant.

GUIDE, [guide, F.] director; regulator of the conduct or course of life.

RULB, [regula, L.] canon; standard; principle by which the thoughts or actions are directed.

A sure guide; a guide through the wilderness; a rule to go by. Religion is our best guide; the Bible is the rule of our faith.

GUILTLESS, [gylt, debt, S.] free from crime or offence. INNOCENT, [innocens, not hurtful, L.] pure; not tainted. HARMLESS, [hearm, grief, S.] innoxious; not injurious. No man is guiltless before God; innocent pleasures; harmless recreations.

GUISE, [guise, manner. F.] mien; external appearance. HABIT, [habitus, L.] dress, clothes, garment. In an unusual guise; in his regular habit. The guise of religion; the habit of a shepherd.

GULF, [golfo, It.] a deep recess.

ABYSS, [a, not, or without, bussos, bottom, Gr.] bottomless; an immeasurable depth; any thing insatiable.

Gulf of Avernus; the abyss of time. Overwhelmed in a gulf; lost in an abyss.

H.

HAPPEN, [hapiaw, W.] to fall out; to come to pass.

CHANCE, [cheoir, to fall, F.] to take place unexpectedly.

Events happen; accidents happen. He chanced to find a crystal stream.

HAPPINESS, [hapus, fortunate, W.] the enjoyment of pleasure unalloyed with pain.

FELICITY, [felicitas, L.] the enjoyment of good. BLISS, [blisse, joy, S.] the highest degree of happiness.

BLESSEDNESS, [bletsung, S.] heavenly joy; the favor of God.
BEATITUDE, [beatitudo, blessedness, L.] consummate bliss as
that of the saints of heaven.

Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere,
'Tis nowhere to be found, or ev'rywhere.—(Pope.)

Domestic felicity; conjugal felicity. Heavenly bliss. "David describeth

the blessedness of the man, unto whom God imputeth righteousness without works." (Romans iv. 6.) Divine, heavenly beatitude.

HARBOR, [here-berga, a station, S.] a station for ships to ride at anchor.

HAVEN, [hæfan, S.] a place in which ships are sheltered by the land from the force of the sea or the violence of storms. PORT, [portus, L.] a spacious harbor for the resort of ships. A commodious harbor; a secure haven; the port of London.

HARBOR, to entertain; to secrete.

SHELTER, [skiuler, D.] to protect; to afford refuge from injury or violence.

LODGE, [logian, S.] to furnish with a temporary habitation. Harbor no traitors, no resentment; shelter the unfortunate; the hen shelters her chickens under her wings; lodge the poor weary traveller.

HARD, [heard, pressed, S.] resisting penetration or separation. FIRM, [firmus, L.] strong; not easily moved; compact. Solin, solidus, L.] dense; impenetrable; resisting impression. Hard stone, seat, bed, saddle; firm building; firm persuasion, belief; solid rock, ice, ground, silver, reason.

HARD, severe; rigorous; cruel.

CALLOUS, [calleo, to be hard, L.] indurated; unyielding. HARDENED, confirmed in error or vice.

OBDURATE, [obduratus, L.] impenitent; stubborn; inflexible. INSENSIBLE, [insensibilis, L.] void of mental sensibility. UNFERLING, not susceptible of emotion or affection.

Hard master, creditor; callous mind; hardened sinner; obdurate breast, temper; insensible heart; unfeeling father.

HARD, not easily accomplished; not easy to the intellect. DIFFICULT, [difficilis, L.] attended with labor and pains. The task was hard and difficult; a difficult subject; hard to be understood.

HARDLY, with difficulty; barely. SCARCELY, [scarso, It.] hardly; scantly. Hardly understand, judge; scarcely see, perceive, believe, think.

HARSH, [harsch, G.] austere in behavior. ROUGH, [hreoh, S.] rugged of temper; inelegant of manners. SEVERE, [severus, L.] rigid; unreasonably strict or exact. RIGOROUS, [rigorosus, L.] allowing no abatement or mitigation. Harsh master; rough stranger; severe judge; rigorous punishment.

HASTEN, [hdter, F.] to make haste; to move quickly. ACCELERATE, [accelero, to quicken, L.] to hasten progression; to cause to move faster. SPEED, [spedian, to send, S.] to go away quickly.

EXPEDITE, [expedio, to hasten, L.] to hasten by rendering easy.

DESPATCH, [dépécher, F.] to send away hastily; to execute speedily.

He hastened on his journey; he accelerated the business; he quickly sped his way; expedite your march; despatch your affairs, the messenger.

HASTEN, to make haste; to move quickly.

HURRY, [curro, L.] to drive or press forward.

Hasten your pace, shun delay; yet do not hurry; proceed with caution.

HATE, [hatian, S.] to abhor as sinful.

DETEST, [detestor, to witness against, i. e. to condemn with indignation, L.] to hate as mean.

Hate vice; detest fraud and hypocrisy.

HATEFUL, exciting great aversion or disgust.

Opious, [odiosus, L.] offensive, detestable, abominable.

A hateful vice, practice; an odious tax, measure.

HAVE, [habban, to seize, S.] to hold; to retain.

Possess, [possideo, to occupy, L.] to enjoy or occupy actually. To have an estate; to possess riches. To have money; to possess a right.

HAUGHTY, [hautain, F.] proud, contemptuous; disdainful.

High, [heah, S.] arrogant, lofty, boastful.

HIGH-MINDED, proud, presumptuous.

Haughty spirit, temper; high tone; be not high-minded, but fear.

HAZARD, [hasarder, F.] to expose to chance; to put in danger of loss.

RISK, [risquer, F.] to incur loss or defeat.

VENTURE, [venio, to come, L.] to attempt without certainty of success.

Men hazard their lives; risk a battle; venture on a speculation.

HEADSTRONG, not easily restrained; ungovernable.

OBSTINATE, [obstinatus, L.] pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or resolution.

CONTUMACIOUS, [con, and tumeo, to swell, L.] perverse, disobedient.

STUBBORN, [stub, stiff,] inflexible; not to be persuaded.

HEADY, [heafd, head, S.] hurried on by will or passion.

OPINIONATED, [opinor, to think, L.] stiff in opinion.

PREPOSSESSED, [pre, before, possideo, to hold, L.] preoccupied. INFATUATED, [infatuo, to make foolish, L.] deprived of sound

judgement, prudence, and reason.

His temper is so headstrong, that he will not be advised; so obstinate, that he will not be convinced; he is so contumacious, that he sets himself against all his superiors; so stubborn, that he follows only his own will; heady in rushing into wild schemes; opinionated in his notions; and so prepossessed in his affections, that upon the whole he seems completely infatuated.

HEALTHY, [healan, to heal, S.] conducive to health one lead the conducive to health one lead to health one l

WHOLESOME, [heilsam, G.] contributing to health.

SALUBRIOUS, [salubris, L.] favorable to health.

SALUTARY, [salutaris, L.] promoting health.

Sound, [sund, S.] not morbid; not diseased; having all the organs complete and in perfect action.

SANE, [sanus, L.] not disordered or shattered.

Healthy situation, employment, exercise, recreation; wholesome food; salubrious air, stream : salutary remedy, restriction ; sound root, lungs, liver, constitution, health, digestion, sleep, mind, understanding; sane in body and mind.

HEAP, [heapian, S.] to throw together.

PILE, [pila, a heap, L.] to raise up loose materials.

ACCUMULATE, [accumulo, L.] to collect or bring together.

AMASS, [massa, a lump, L.] to gather a great quantity. Heap stones; pile wood; accumulate property; amass wealth, treasure.

HEAR, [hyran, S.] to perceive by the ear.

HEARKEN, [heorenian, S.] to give heed to what is uttered.

OVERHEAR, [over, and hear,] to hear by accident.

We hear a sound; we hearken to a whisper; we overhear that which is not addressed to the hearer, or is intended to be kept secret.

HEARTY, [heort, the heart, S.] proceeding from the heart.

WARM, [wearm, S.] zealous; ardent; affectionate.

SINCERE, [sincerus, L.] pure; true; unfeigned.

CORDIAL, [cor, heart, L.] undissembled; without hypocrisy. A hearty welcome; warm reception; sincere attachment; cordial friendship.

HEAVE, [heafan, S.] to rise; to lift up; to dilate. Swell, [swellan, S.] to grow larger; to increase in size. The bosom heaves and swells. A ship heaves; the ocean swells.

HEAVY, [heafig, S.] tending strongly to the centre of attraction. BURDENSOME, [from burden,] grievous; troublesome to be borne. WEIGHTY, [wæg, a balance, S.] adapted to turn the balance. Ponderous, [ponderosus, L.] extremely heavy. Heavy to lift; burdensome to carry; a weighty load; a ponderous shield.

HEIGHTEN, [heah, high, S.] to increase; to enhance.

RAISE, [raisyan, Goth.] to exalt; to enlarge.

AGGRAVATE, [aygravo, to make heavy, L.] to make worse.

Men heighten the value and raise the price of an article; his injudicious defence serves to heighten the enormity of his offence, and to aggravate his guilt.

HEINOUS, [haine, hatred, F.] odious; wicked in a high degree. FLAGRANT, [flagrans, burning, L.] notorious; glaring. FLAGITIOUS, [flagitium, a scandalous crime, L.] grossly wicked. ATROCIOUS, [atrox, cruel, L.] villainous; outrageous. Heinous offence; flagrant vice; flagitious conduct; atrocious deed.

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HELP, [helpan, S.] to lend strength or means.

Assist, [assisto, L.] to further in some undertaking.

AID, [adjuto, L.] to furnish support or means.

Succor, [succurro, to run to, L.] to deliver from difficulty, distress, or suffering.

RELIEVE, [relevo, L.] to free from any evil.

Help a person to work; assist him in his profession; aid him in a pursuit, scheme; succor the oppressed; relieve the poor, the sick, the needy.

HEROISM, [heros, a demi-god, Gr.] the qualities of a hero.

MAGNANIMITY, [magnanimitas, L.] greatness of mind.

FIRMNESS, [firmo, to fix, L.] steadiness, constancy, resolution. GALLANTRY, [galanterie, F.] bravery, nobleness, courageous-

The heroism of Alexander was never questioned; but he showed little firmness when the death of a favorite drove him nearly to distraction, and less magnanimity when he crucified the physician who could not keep him in health; nevertheless, on many occasions he manifested considerable gallantry.

HESITATE, [hæsito, L.] to pause, or stop to consider.

FALTER, [fallo, to stumble, L.] to speak with a broken utterance.

STAMMER, [stamer, a stammerer, S.] to speak with unnatural hesitation: to utter words imperfectly.

STUTTER, [stutten, to hinder, Du.] to speak with stops and dif-

ficulty.

He hesitated to give an answer; he hesitated in his words; faltered in his voice; do not stammer in reading; those who are inclined to stutter through an impediment in speech should always speak deliberately, and never in a hurry.

HETERODOX, [heteros, different, doxa, opinion, Gr.] deviating from the tenets of the established church.

HERETICAL, [airesis, an opposite opinion, Gr.] contrary to sound doctrine.

Heterodox divine, opinion; heretical doctrine, meaning, interpretation.

HIDEOUS, [hideux, F.] frightful; shocking to the eye.

GHASTLY, [gastlic, spiritlike, S.] like a ghost in appearance: pale; deathlike.

GRIM, [grim, fierce, S.] ferocious; impressing terror.

GRISLY, [grislic, startling, S.] dreadful, horrible, frightful. Hideous sight; ghastly smile; grim countenance; grisly spectre, locks.

HIGH, [heah, S.] long upwards; rising above, TALL, [tellu, to stretch, W.] erect and slender. LOFTY, [lofter, to lift, D.] elevated in place.

High house, building; tall person, tree; lofty steeple, room, mountain.

HILL, [hyl, S.] an eminence or elevation of ground. MOUNTAIN, [mons, L.] a large hill; a vast eminence. Rock, [roc, roche, F.] a vast mass of stony matter. The Surrey hills; the mountains of Wales; the rocks of Dovedale.

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HINDER, [hindrian, S.] to interrupt; to impede.

PREVENT, [prævenio, to come before, L.] to intercept; to anticipate.

OBSTRUCT, [obstruo, to stop the way, L.] to interpose an impediment.

IMPEDE, [impedio, to entangle the feet, L.] to present obstacles.

STOP, [stoppen, Du.] to hinder from progressive motion.

RETARD, [retardo, L.] to diminish in swiftness of course.

DELAY, [dilatus, extending, L.] to prolong the time of acting.

DEFER, [defero, or differo, L.] to put off to a future time.

POSTPONE, [postpono, to place after, L.] to put off.

PROCRASTINATE, [pro, and cras, to-morrow, L.] to put off from day to day.

PROLONG, [pro, and longus, L.] to extend the duration of.

PROTRACT, [protraho, to draw out, L.] to lengthen.

Hindered by the weather; prevented by sickness; impeded and obstructed in a course or progress by obstacles and difficulties; stopped in his career .-The work was retarded.—Delay not an action which you are convinced it is your duty to perform; but you may defer it till all things are ready for the performance, and postpone it till the proper time; however, do not procrastinate a cause from a dilatory disposition.—Do not prolong a useless contest, nor protract a litigious suit.

HINT, distant allusion; slight mention.

SUGGESTION, [suggero, to hint, L.] first intimation or proposal; secret notification.

Intimation, [intimus, innermost, L.] obscure, secret, or indirect declaration, information, or sign.

Instruction, [insinuatio, a winding in, L.] the act of infusing

gently or conveying imperceptibly.

Take a hint; follow a suggestion; receive an intimation; disregard an insinuation. Throw out a hint; offer a suggestion; give an intimation; convey an insinuation.

HIRELING, [hyre, price, S.] one who serves for wages.

MERCENARY, [merces, reward, L.] one moved by the love of money.

A mean hireling; a sordid mercenary.

HOLD, [healdan, S.] to have; to maintain.

Occupy, [occupo, to enter upon what is vacant, L.] to keep; to take up.

Possess, [possideo, L.] to be master of; to enjoy actually. A person may hold an estate for another, or occupy it for himself; when the owner of an estate lives upon it, he holds, occupies, and possesses it .-Hold a person in esteem, occupy his attention, possess his friendship.

HOLD, to keep.

Support, [supporto, L.] to sustain; to uphold; to carry on. MAINTAIN, [manus, hand, teneo, to hold, L.] to defend; to hold out.

Hold an opinion; maintain it by reason and argument; support a contest.

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HOLINESS, [from holy,] freedom from sin; piety; purity.

SANCTITY, [sanctitas, L.] the state of being sacred.

Holiness of heart; sanctity of manners.—A principle of holiness; a garb of sanctity.

HOLLOW, [hol, S.] excavated; not sound; not faithful.

EMPTY, [amtig, idle, S.] unfurnished; ignorant; unsubstantial. Hollow tree, eye; empty pit, vessel.—Hollow hearted; hollow friend; empty headed; empty excuse; empty pleasures.

HOLY, [halig, S.] pure in heart; pure from sin.

Pious, [pius, L.] careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; such as is due to sacred things.

DEVOUT, [devotus, L.] yielding a solemn attention to God in religious exercises.

Religious, [religiosus, L.] disposed to the practice of religion;

consistent with the duties of religion.

Holy angels, prophets, apostles, men, and women; a pious man sets the Lord always before him; pious awe, care; devout in prayer and praise; religious education.

HOLY, hallowed; perfectly just and good.

SACRED, [sacer, set apart, L.] proceeding from God.

DIVINE, divus, a god, L. appropriated to God.

Holy Sabbath, Scripture; sucred writings, laws; divine service, worship.

HOMAGE, [homagium, L.] service and submission promised to a sovereign or a superior lord.

FEALTY, [fidelis, trusty, L.] faithful adherence to a superior lord.

Court, [curt, S.] address to gain favor.

Pay homage to superiors; fealty to the king; flatterers make court to the

HONESTY, [honestas, L.] justice; fairness; truth.

UPRIGHTNESS, moral rectitude.

INTEGRITY, [integritas, entireness, L.] purity of mind.

PROBITY, [probitas, proved virtue, L.] sincerity, veracity.

Honesty in dealing; uprightness of principle; strict integrity; probity of mind.

HONOR, [honoro, L.] to regard with deference.

REVERENCE, [revereor, to fear, L.] to regard with mingled awe, respect, and affection.

RESPECT, [respicio, L.] to consider with some degree of veneration; to esteem.

Honor your parents; reverence your Creator; respect a true friend.

HONOR, [honor, L.] exalted rank; high estimation.

DIGNITY, [dignitas, worthiness, L.] elevation of mind. A man may have what the world calls honor, and yet be destitute of real dignity. .

HOPE, [hopian, S.] to desire some good with a belief that it may be obtained.

EXPECT, [expecto, to look forward, L.] to have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

TRUST, [trywsian, S.] to rely on; to depend on. CONFIDE, [confido, L.] to believe in with assurance.

We hope for the best, when we have too much reason to expect the worst; trust in a promise; confide in a friend. "Hope thou in God."

HOT, [hat, S.] having sensible heat; easily excited.

FIERY, like fire; vehement; impetuous.

BURNING, [byrnan, to rage, S.] consuming; flaming; glowing.

ARDENT, [ardens, L.] eager; animated; affectionate.

Hot weather; fiery sword, gulf; burning coal.—Hot temper; fiery spirit; burning zeal; ardent pursuit, love.

HOWEVER, [hu, afre, S.] at least; at all events.

YET, [get, S.] even; after all; still.

NEVERTHELESS, [næfre, the læs, S.] in opposition to anything.

NOTWITHSTANDING, not opposing or preventing.

However he was an excellent author; nevertheless he was a bad liver; yet he acquired fame; notwithstanding all I have said, he still persists.

HUMAN, [humanus, L.] belonging or pertaining to mankind. HUMANE, having the feelings and dispositions proper to a man. Human nature; a human being; humane individual, disposition, action.

HUMBLE, [humus, the earth, L.] not high; not great. LowLy, [loh, a pit, S.] mean; wanting dignity; not lofty. Low, not elevated in situation; common; vulgar; depressed. Humble nest, cottage; lowly strain, claim; low in condition, rank.

HUMBLE, [humilis, L.] not proud; meek; lowly in heart.

Modest, [modestus, restrained, L.] not forward or bold.

SUBMISSIVE, [submissus, L.] testifying dependance or inferiority. We are humble from a sense of our imperfections; modest in not setting too much value on our virtues or talents; submissive to those in power, to a master.

HUMBLE, to make submissive or lowly in mind.

DEGRADE, [de, down, gradus, a step, L.] to reduce in the estimation of others.

Misfortunes humble a man; vice degrades him.

HUMOR, [humor, L.] temporary turn of mind.

TEMPER, [tempero, to moderate, L.] frame of mind.

MOOD, [mod, the mind, S.] state of mind as affected by any passion or feeling.

Humor is fluctuating and momentary; temper is more habitual; a melancholy mood; an angry mood.

HUMOR, present disposition, or predominant inclination.

CAPRICE, [caprice, F.] freak; whim; sudden change of opinion. Good humor; bad humor; caprice is always bad.

HURTFUL, [hyrt, wounded, S.] mischievous, injurious.

PERNICIOUS, [perneco, to kill, L.] mischievous in the highest degree.

Noxious, [noceo, to hurt, L.] harmful, baneful, unwholesome.

NOISOME, noisife, N.] offensive to the senses; destructive.
Too much study is hurtful to the health; pernicious company, notions, example; norious air, climate, weeds, animals; noisome dungeon, winds, pestilence.

HYPOCRITE, [hupokrites, from hupokrinomai, to feign, Gr.] one who counterfeits a moral or religious character.

DISSEMBLER, [dissimulo, to hide, L.] a man who conceals his true disposition or opinions.

A hypocrite pretends to be what he is not; the dissembler conceals what he is.

T.

IDEAL, [eido, to see, Gr.] mental; existing in the mind. IMAGINARY, [imago, image, L.] existing only in the imagination.

VISIONARY, video, to see, L. not real; having no solid foundation.

Ideal happiness; imaginary good; visionary prospect, scheme.

IDENTITY, [identitas, sameness, L.] the state of being not ano-

Sameness, [same, S.] near resemblance; correspondence. There is a sameness in their characters, but no substantial proof of identity.

IDLE, [ydel, empty, S.] trifling; averse to employment. LAZY, [lyser, D.] disinclined to action or exertion.

INDOLENT, [in, not, doleo, to feel pain or grief, L.] indulging in ease; sluggish; listless.

Idle at learning; lazy at work; naturally indolent.

IDLE, not busy; unused; unemployed. LEISURE, [ledig, void, D.] free from business.

VACANT, [vacans, empty, L.] unoccupied; disengaged.

Idle life; vacant time, moments; leisure hour.

IDLE, useless; ineffectual; trifling; unprofitable. VAIN, [vanus, L.] worthless; unimportant; fruitless.

An idle fancy, story, words; a vain imagination, opinion, pursuit, efforts.

IGNORANT, [ignorans, L.] destitute of knowledge.

ILLITERATE, [illiteratus, not lettered, L.] uninstructed in science or books.

UNLETTERED, not versed in literature.

UNLEARNED, uninformed; not instructed.

To be ignorant is not always a fault, but sometimes a misfortune; illiterate, unlearned, and unlettered, imply different forms of ignorance. These different terms are used by way of reproach, or not, according to circumstances.

ILLUMINATE, [illumino, to enlighten, L.] to throw light on; to cause to understand.

ILLUMINE, to spread light on; to brighten.

ENLIGHTEN, [enlihtan, S.] to illuminate; to supply with light. Illuminated with knowledge or grace; the sun illuminates the aky; illumine is a poetical term; the mind is enlightened by instruction.

IMAGINATION, [imaginatio, L.] the will working on the materials of memory.

IDEA, [idea, L. & Gr.] the conception of something visible. THOUGHT, [theaht, S.] reflection; consideration.

NOTION, [notio, L.] the conception of things invisible or intel-

Brilliant imagination: a clear and distinct idea: a fine thought: a singular notion.

IMITATE, [imitor, to copy, L.] to endeavor to resemble.

Mimic, [mima, an actress, L.] to imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Mock, [moquer, F.] to sneer; to deride by imitation.

APE, to imitate servilely as an ape imitates human actions.

Imitate good actions and examples; men mimic others for sport; to mock is very ill-natured; weak men ape the dress and manners of their superiors.

IMITATE, to endeavor to resemble; to be guided by.

COPY, [copy, likeness, Arm.] to follow a model.

COUNTERFEIT, [contrefaire, F.] to put on a resemblance.

Imitate a good style, but do not slavishly copy the style of another; he counterfeits the person, voice, and hand-writing of another.

IMMEDIATELY, [im, for in, medius, middle, L.] at the time present; without a medium or delay.

INSTANTLY, [instanter, immediately, L.] without any perceptible intervention of time.

Instantaneously, in an indivisible point of duration.

DIRECTLY, [directus, straight, L.] in a straight line or course.

You are wanted immediately; instantly, this very moment; go directly, as a direct line is the shortest course; instantaneously is the strongest term of all.

IMMINENT, [imminens, shooting over, L.] about to fall; pressing closely.

IMPENDING, [impendens, hanging over, L.] approaching; suspended above.

THREATENING, [threatian, to chide, S.] menacing.

Imminent danger is near at hand; impending danger is further off; and by care and caution we may escape the threatening evil.

-IMMODEST, [immodestus, unrestrained, L.] wanting proper reserve, delicacy, or chastity.

IMPUDENT, [impudens, shameless, L.] wanting decency. Shameless, destitute of shame; insensible to disgrace. An immodest female; an impudent fellow; a shameless coward.

IMPAIR, [empirer, F.] to enfeeble; to make worse.

INJURE, [in, not, jus, right, L.] to hurt or wound.

The health is impaired by intemperance; we are injured by a blow, or a fall.

IMPERFECTION, [imperfectio, L.] the absence of any thing necessary to perfection.

WEAKNESS, [from weak,] want of strength or vigor. Frailty, liableness to be deceived; sin of infirmity. Failing, [fallens, sliding, L.] lapse; slight fault. Foible, [faible, F.] a predominant weakness in the character.

Imperfection of character; weakness of judgement; frailties of the passions; God knows our frailty; failings in temper; joibles of habit.

IMPERIOUS, [imperiosus, L.] assuming command.

LORDLY, [hlaford, lord, S.] haughty; despotic.

DOMINEERING, [dominor, to rule, L.] ruling over with insc

DOMINEERING, [dominor, to rule, L.] ruling over with insolence. Overbearing, [from overbear,] tending to subdue by insolence or effrontery.

Imperious temper; lordly air; domineering tone; overbearing behavior.

IMPERTINENT, [in, not, pertinens, belonging, L.] intrusive; not pertaining to the matter in hand.

RUDE, [rudis, L.] rough; of coarse manners; uncivil. SAUCY, [salsus, salted, L.] pert; contemptuous of superiors. IMPUDENT, [impudens, shameless, L.] bold and contemptuous. INSOLENT, [insolens, not accustomed, L.] haughty, overbearing.

INSOLENT, [insolens, not accustomed, L.] naugnty, overbearing. Impertinent question; rude behavior; saucy child; impudent look; insolent tone.

IMPERVIOUS, [in, not, per, through, via, way, L.] not to be penetrated.

IMPASSABLE, that can not be passed; not admitting passage. INACCESSIBLE, not to be reached; not to be approached. Impervious wood, thicket; impassable road, river; inaccessible height or depth.

IMPLACABLE, [implacabilis, not to be appeased, L.] not to be pacified; stubborn or constant in enmity.

UNRELENTING, [un, not, re, back, lentus, gentle, slow, yielding, L.] cruel; feeling no pity.

RELENTLESS, unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

INEXORABLE, [in, not, exoro, to entreat, L.] not to be moved by entreaty or prayer.

Implacable animosity; unrelenting temper; relentless anger; inexorable judge.

IMPLANT, [in, and planto, to set, L.] to infix for the purpose of growth.

INGRAFT, [greffer, to insert, F.] to fix deep.

INCULCATE, [inculco, to force on, L.] to impress by frequent repetitions and admonitions.

INSTIL, [instillo, to drop in, L.] to insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind.

INFUSE, [infundo, to pour in, L.] to inspire.

Implant the seeds of virtue; ingraft principles; inculcate truth; instil good sentiments; persons infuse ardor, courage, jealousy, and other qualities into the minds of others.

IMPLICATE, [implico, to fold in, L.] to bring into connexion with; to entangle.

INVOLVE, [involvo, L.] to envelop; to overwhelm. Implicated in a transaction, crime; involved in a law-suit, in debt.

IMPORTANCE, [importo, to bear on, L.] a bearing on some interest.

Consequence, [consequentia, L.] tendency as to effects.

WEIGHT, [wiht, S.] power to convince; that which is adapted to turn the balance in the mind.

MOMENT, [momentum, force, L.] influence; effect.

It is an affair of importance, therefore the least delay would be of consequence; an argument of great weight; a concern of great moment.

IMPRINT, [imprimo, to press in, L.] to mark by pressure.

IMPRESS, [impressio, a stamp, L.] to fix deeply.

ENGRAVE, [graver, F.] to cut in; to mark by incisions.

Let religious truth be so imprinted on the mind in early life, that it may not be forgotten in after life; let it be impressed on the mind so as to produce conviction; let it be engraven on the mind so that it may not be eradicated.

INABILITY, [in, and habilitas, power, fitness, L.] want of physical or moral power.

DISABILITY, deprivation of means or of power.

Inability to perform; a legal disability. Inability to purchase a farm; disability to inherit an estate.

INACTIVE, [in, not, and activus, L.] not having the power or disposition to act.

INERT, [iners, L.] indisposed to move or to resist impression.

LAZY, [lyser, D.] disinclined to action or exertion.

SLOTHFUL, [slæwth, slowness, S.] indulging habitual laziness.

SLUGGISH, [slug, a snail, S.] naturally indolent and slow.

Inactive in business; inert in movement; lazy at work; slothful in rising from bed; sluggish idleness, beast, stream.

INADVERTENCY, [inadvertens, not turning to, L.] carelessness; negligence; not turning the mind to.

INATTENTION, [inattention, F.] disregard; neglect. OVERSIGHT, [over, and sight,] overlooking; omission; error. You may forgive an inadvertency, when you clearly perceive that it did not proceed from wilful inattention, but was a mere oversight.

INCAPABLE, [in, not, capax, apt, L.] unable; wanting power. INSUFFICIENT, [insufficiens, L.] wanting power, skill, or fitness. INCOMPETENT, [incompetens, not fitting, L.] destitute of means. INADEQUATE, [in, and adaquatus, equal, L.] not equal to the purpose or to the real state of a thing.

Totally incapable of acting; insufficient for the task; incompetent to judge;

inadequate reward, idea, representation.

INCESSANTLY, [incessans, unceasing, L.] continually. UNINTERRUPTEDLY, [interruptio, a breaking in, L.] without disturbance.

WITHOUT INTERMISSION, without pause or cessation. He talks incessantly; his thoughts are uninterruptedly employed; he labors without intermission.

INCLINATION, [inclinatio, L.] a leaning of the mind or will. TENDENCY, [tendo, to stretch, L.] drift; direction or course. PROPENSITY, [propensio, L.] bent of mind, natural or acquired. PRONENESS, [pronus, bending forwards, L.] inclination; disposition.

Check every irregular inclination; avoid every thing that has a tendency to evil; a propensity to sin; a proneness to idolatry, to self-gratification.

INCONSISTENT, [in, not, consistens, standing together, L.] incompatible; not suitable.

Incongruous, [in, and congruus, agreeing, L.] absurd; not fitting. INCOHERENT, [in, and cohereo, to stick together, L.] having no

dependence of parts.

Inconsistent action, sentiment; the introduction of images into places of worship, and bowing to them, seems quite incongruous to a rational and spiritual worship of the Deity; the thoughts of a dreaming man are incoherent. INCONVENIENCE, [inconveniens, not coming together, L.] to

give trouble, difficulty, or uneasiness. Annoy, [annoyer, to hurt, N.] to incommode; to vex; to

tease; to disturb by repeated acts.

Molest, [molestus, troublesome, L.] to vex; to render uneasy. We are inconvenienced by the loss of a servant; annoyed by troublesome visitors; annoyed by insects; molested by rude, insolent persons.

INCORPOREAL, [incorporalis, L.] without a body. DISEMBODIED, [bodig, body, S.] divested of the body. IMMATERIAL, [materia, substance, L.] distinct from matter. SPIRITUAL, [spiritus, breath L.] consisting of spirit or essence. Angels are incorporeal; the soul of man is immaterial; disembodied spirit; spiritual life, religion.

INCREASE, [incresco, to grow, L.] the state of growing more.
ADDITION, [additio, L.] the act of adding one thing to another;

opposed to diminution or substraction.

Accession, [accessio, a moving to, L.] increase by something acquired.

AUGMENTATION, [augeo, to enlarge, L.] the state of being made

A man increases his property by the addition of one gain to another, by accessions of property from the deaths of his friends, or by augmentation of salary.

INDEBTED, [in, and debitum, contracted, L.] having incurred a debt.

OBLIGED, [obligatus, bound, L.] bound in gratitude; favored. Indebted to our parents for their care of us in infancy and youth; obliged to our friends and benefactors for the favors they bestow.

INDECENT, [indecens, unbecoming, L.] unfit to be seen or heard.

IMMODEST, [immodestus, unrestrained, L.] wanting in chastity; wanton: impure.

INDELICATE, [in, and delicatus, L.] offensive to purity of mind. Indecent dress, words; immodest thoughts, actions; indelicate expression.

INDIFFERENCE, [indifferentia, L.] neutrality of mind.

INSENSIBILITY, sentio, to feel, L.] want of sense or affection. APATHY, [a, not, pathos, passion, Gr.] exemption from feeling.

A man may have an indifference to some particular subjects, and yet not have an insensibility to all things; much less a total apathy, which is a state past all feeling.

INDIFFERENT, [indifferens, L.] feeling no interest or care.

Unconcerned, [un, and concerno, to see clearly, L.] not anxious; nor disturbed not affected.

REGARDLESS, [from regard,] heedless, negligent, inattentive. It is a thing of so little consequence that I am indifferent about it; be ye not unconcerned about religion, nor regardless of its divine admonitions.

INDIGENCE, [indigentia, lack, want, L.] absence of estate or the means of comfortable subsistence.

WANT, [wan, failing, S.] penury; deficiency.

NEED, [nead, S.] exigency; pressing difficulty; pinching poverty. NECESSITY, [necessitas, L.] a state that requires supply or relief.

POVERTY, [pauvreté, F.] want of property or riches.

A large portion of the human race live in indigence, and many are even in want of the necessaries of life. "I know how to abound and to suffer need. We should endeavor to relieve those who are reduced to necessity. drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty."-(Prov. xxiii.)

INDIGNITY, [indignitas, L.] unmerited contemptuous injury.

INSULT, [insilio, to leap on, L.] to treat with gross abuse. Persons of high rank and office are subject to indignities; persons of all ranks and stations are exposed to insults. Christ on the cross was treated with the foulest indignity. To call a man a coward or a liar, is an insult.

INDISTINCT, [indistinctus, I..] not plainly marked.

CONFUSED, [confusus, mixed, L.] blended; without order.

Some of the words are indistinct; the whole writing is confused.

INDOLENT, [in, not, doleo, to feel pain, L.] inactive; habitually idle.
SUPINE, [supinus, bending backward, L.] negligent; drowsy;
heedless.

LISTLESS, [lystan, to lean, S.] indifferent to what is passing. CARELESS, [car, and leas, S.] free from care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; unmindful; unthinking.

Indolent life; supine credulity; listless loiterer; a mother careless about her children is an unnatural parent.

INDUBITABLE, [indubitabilis, L.] not doubtful; too plain to admit of doubt; undoubted.

UNQUESTIONABLE, [quæstio, an enquiry, L.] not to be called in question.

INDISPUTABLE, [in, and dispute, to throw from, L.] too evident to admit of dispute; incontestible.

UNDENIABLE, [denego, to thrust from, L.] such as cannot be gainsaid.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, [controverto, to turn against, L.] too certain to admit of controversy.

IRREFRAGABLE, [irrefragabilis, that cannot be broken, L.] not to be refuted or overthrown.

Indubitable sense of a passage in an author; unquestionable authority; indisputable claim; undeniable truth; incontrovertible argument; irrefragable grounds, proof.

INDULGENT, [indulgens, kind, L.] yielding to the wishes of those under one's care; compliant; gentle.

FOND, [fundian, to caress, S.] foolishly, injudiciously tender. An indulgent mother; a fond nurse.

INEFFECTUAL, [efficio, to produce, L.] not producing its proper effect; weak; without power.

FRUITLESS, [fruor, to use, L. and less,] productive of no advantage. VAIN, [vanus, L.] to no purpose; worthless; unsatisfying. Ineffectual endeavor; fruitless labor; vain attempt, pleasures.

INFAMOUS, [infamis, of ill report, L.] notoriously vile. SCANDALOUS, opprobrious; disgraceful; shameful. Infamous character; scandalous proceeding, transaction.

INFAMY, [infamia, L.] total loss of reputation.

IGNOMINY, [ignominia, L.] public disgrace; shame.

OPPROBRIOUSNESS, [opprobrium, L.] the state of being hateful and despised.

Avoid the crimes and vices which expose men to infamy; ignominy of punishment; opprobriousness of character.

INFORM, [informo, to shape, L.] to give intelligence.

MAKE KNOWN, to bring to light; to discover.

ACQUAINT, [accointer, O. F.] to make familiar with.

APPRISE, [appris, informed, F.] to give written or verbal notice.

Inform by letter, advertisement; make known what has been concealed;

acquaint a friend with the circumstances of the case; apprise him of danger.

INFORM, to supply with new knowledge.

INSTRUCT, [instruo, to furnish, L.] to impart knowledge.

TEACH, [tæcan, S.] to impress on the mind.

A man informs another with respect to general transactions; a preceptor instructs his pupils; a parent teaches his children.—Books inform; experience teaches.

INFORMANT, one who gives intelligence or instruction. INFORMER, one who discovers offenders to the magistrate. A friendly informant; an odious informer,

INFRINGE, [infringo, to break, L.] to disturb; to trespass upon.

VIOLATE, [violo, to injure, L.] to treat with irreverence.

TRANSGRESS, [transgredior, to pass beyond, L.] to offend against a prescribed rule or duty.

Men infringe on the rights and privileges of others, violate treaties and engagements, transgress against the laws. To transgress the divine law is sin.

INFRINGEMENT, transgression; violation.

INFRACTION, [infractio, breach, L.] the act of breaking; nonfulfilment; non-observance.

Infringement on a person's private concerns; infraction of a treaty.

INGENUITY, [ingeniosus, skilful, L.] ready invention.

Wit, [wit, the intellect, S.] stratagem; power of expedients; sentiment produced by quickness of fancy.

Ingenuity of invention and contrivance in arts, science; wit in sentiment; a flash of wit. "He wants not wit the danger to decline."—(Dryden.)

INHERENT, [inhareo, to hang in, L.] existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

INBRED, [brædan, to spread, S.] bred or generated within. INBORN, [bæran, to produce, S.] implanted by nature.

INNATE, [innatus, inborn, L.] coeval with existence.

What is inherent, is not adventitious; what is inbred, is not acquired by effort or habit; what is inborn is natural, not artificial. Innate is of the same meaning as inborn; but innate is used in philosophical discussions in preference to inborn. Inherent worth; inbred affection; inborn passions; innate disposition.

INJURY, anything that impairs the physical or mental faculties.

DAMAGE, [domage, N.] detriment; loss.

HURT, [hyrt, wounded, S.] any thing that gives pain.

HARM, [hearm, S.] wrong evil.

MISCHIEF, [mes, wrong, chef, head, O. F.] ill consequence. He received an injury by a fall; the goods have suffered damage; a hurt in his body; "do thyself no harm;" "lest some mischief befal him."

INJUSTICE, [injustitia, L.] violation of another's rights.

INJURY, [injuria, L.] hurt added to injustice.
WRONG, [wrange, S.] a designed or known trespass.

If you have been guilty of an injustice, repent of it, and make what restitution you can; repair an injury; redress a wrong.

INSIDIOUS, [insidiosus, lying in wait, L.] watching an opportunity to entrap or insnare.

TREACHEROUS, [tricherie, a cheating, O. F.] faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

An insidious enemy; a treacherous friend. Insidious arts; treacherous disclosure.

INSIGHT, [gesiht, view, S.] knowledge of the interior of any thing.

INSPECTION, [inspectio, a looking into, L.] careful examination; narrow and close survey.

An insight into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence: an inspection of the quality of goods.

INSINUATE, [insinuo, convey imperceptibly, L.] to infuse gently. INGRATIATE, [in, and gratia, favor, L.] to commend one's self to another's confidence or kindness.

A person who insinuates himself into the favor of another, uses art; but one that ingratiates himself with another may use natural and honorable means.

INSIST, [insisto, to rest in, L.] not to recede from. PERSIST, [persisto, to be fixed, L.] to continue obstinate. Insist on that which is right, but do not persist in a course of folly.

INSNARE, [snare, a string, D.] to seduce by artifice.

ENTRAP, [attraper, F.] to catch in a trap; to involve.

ENTANGLE, [tagu, to choke, W.] to involve in something from which it is not easy to extricate one's self.

INVEIGLE, [enveogler, to blind, N.] to persuade to something had or hurtful.

Instarred by passion and allurements into vice; entrapped in a trap in difficulties; entangled in a net by errors; inveigled by deception.

INSOLENT, [insolens, unaccustomed, L.] overbearing.

ARROGANT, [arrogans, claiming more than due, L.] assuming. Supercilious, [super, above, cilium, eyebrow, L.] proud; contemptuous; haughty.

PURSE-PROUD, puffed up with the possession of riches. Insolent treatment; arrogant manner; supercilious sneer; purse-proud gentlemen.

INSPECTION, [inspectio, a looking into, L.] presiding care.

SUPERINTENDENCE, [super, above, intendo, to stretch, L.] superior care; authority to direct.

OVERSIGHT, [over and sight,] watchful care.

Inspection of the conduct; superintendence of a school.—"Feed the flock of God, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly."

INSTANT, [instans, pressing, L.] a point in duration.

MOMENT, [momentum, force, L.] an indivisible portion of time. Instant expresses a much shorter space than moment.

INSTRUMENT, [instrumentum, L.] that which conduces as a means to an end.

Tool, [tol, S.] any instrument of manual operation; a hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

Persons of rank and talents have the power of being instruments in the promotion of the public good; jealous governments use spies as their tools.

INSURRECTION, [insurgo, to rise up, L.] a rising against the civil or political government.

SEDITION, [seditio, L.] a tumult; a factious commotion.

REBELLION, [rebellio, a renewed war, from re, again, bello, to make war, L.] warrare against lawful authority.

REVOLT, [révolte, F.] desertion; renunciation of allegiance.

Insurrection against either a usurper or a legitimate government; sedition

is more local than, but may lead to, rebellion; revolt against a foreign conqueror.

INTENT, [intentus, stretched or strained, L.] anxiously diligent; fixed with close attention.

INTENSE, [intensus, strained, L.] kept on the stretch; severe; deep; close.

Intent on business, pleasure, or the acquisition of science; intense thought, application, suffering.

INTERCEDE, [intercedo, to move between, L.] to plead in favor of: to conciliate.

INTERPOSE, [interpono, to place between, L.] to step in between parties at variance.

MEDIATE, [medius, middle, L.] to attempt to reconcile.

INTERPERE, [interfero, to bear between, L.] to enter into the affairs of others.

INTERMEDDLE, [inter, and medle, to mix, O. E.] to interpose officiously or improperly.

Intercede for a criminal for a mitigation of his punishment; the prince interposed and made peace; mediate between friends to settle disputes; but never interfere with others except for some good purpose, nor intermeddle with things that do not concern us.

^{*} This was the original meaning among the Romans, who applied the word to an open resistance by nations that had already been subdued.

INTERCOURSE, [intercurro, to run between, L.] exchange of sentiment and opinion.

COMMUNICATION, the act of imparting knowledge. Connexion, [connexio, L.] union; junction; relation.

A friendly intercourse; a free communication; a close connexion.

INTEREST, [inter, among, est, it is, L.] share; participation; advantage; good.

CONCERN, [concerno, to regard, L.] that which relates to, or

occupies the time and attention.

It is the interest of every man to be virtuous; religion should be the concern of the old and the young.

INTERMEDIATE, [inter and medius, L.] lying between two extremes.

INTERVENING, [venio, to come, L.] coming or being between.

Intermediate time, space, color, nature; intervening circumstance, events, misfortune.

INTERVAL, [inter, between, vallum, wall, i.e. a trench or ditch, L.] space of time between two points or events.

RESPITE, [répit, F.] pause; intermission of any operation. Interval of ease, repose; respite from labor, toil, or punisment.

INTERVENTION, [interventio, L.] the state of coming between. INTERPOSITION, [interpositio, a placing between, L.] agency between parties.

Intervention of objects; interposition of persons.—Intervention of clouds, obstacles; interposition of a friend; timely interposition: interposition of Providence.

INTOXICATED, [toxicum, poison, L.] elated to excess.

INFATUATED, [infatuo, to make foolish, L.] deprived of under-

standing, judgement, and reason.

In the figurative sense, a person is said to be intoxicated with success; infatuated by an excess of vanity, extravagance of passion, or a love of vicious pleasures.

INTRINSIC, [intrinsecus, L.] inward; internal; essential.

Real, [realis, L.] not fictitious; not imaginary; true.
Genuine, [genuinus, L.] not spurious; pure; unadulterated.

NATIVE, [nativus, L.] produced by nature; original.

NATIVE, [nativus, L.] produced by nature; original.

Intrinsic quality, merit; real value, estate; genuine fruits of holiness, text

Intrinsic quality, merit; real value, estate; genuine fruits of holiness, text of an author; native excellence, worth, purity, simplicity.

INTRODUCE, [introduco, to lead within, L.] to conduct or usher into a place; to make known to a person.

PRESENT, [præsento, L.] to place in the presence of a superior. One person is introduced to another, his equal, in a general way; a person is presented at the king's levee, or at court, by a man of rank.

INTRUDE, [intrudo, to thrust in, L.] to enter without invitation or permission.

OBTRUDE, [obtrudo, to thrust in front of, L.] to offer with un-

reasonable importunity.

He intruded himself into the company without having had an invitation, and he obtruded his opinions upon the party without their having been called for.

INTRUDER, one who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

INTERLOPER, [loopen, to run, Du.] one who runs into business

to which he has no right.

An offensive intruder; interloper in trade, business.

INVALID, [invalidus, weak, L.] one disabled by sickness.

PATIENT, [patiens, suffering, L.] a person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition.

An invalid is a person who is out of health; a patient is a person who is under the care of a medical man.

INVASION, [invasio, a going in, L.] an attack on the rights or possessions of another; hostile entrance for the purpose of conquest.

INCURSION, [incursio, a running in, L.] hostile attack.

IRRUPTION, irruptio, a breaking in, L.] a violent rushing in; a burst of invaders into any place.

INROAD, [rad, a ride, S.] sudden or desultory invasion.

An invasion of a country is made by a regular army; an incursion is an irregular, sudden, and hasty invasion; an irruption is made by undisciplined troops; the Scots often made inroads across the English border.

INVENT, [inventer, F.] to contrive falsely.

FEIGN [fingo, L.] to exhibit a false appearance.

FRAME, [fremman, S.] to plan; to devise.
FABRICATE, [fabrico, to frame, L.] to devise falsely.

FORGE, [forger, F.] to counterfeit; to falsify.

Persons invent falsehoods; feign passions, laughter, sorrow; frame excuses; fabricate false stories; forge libels, coin, bank notes, hand-writing.

INVEST, [investo, to clothe, L.] to array; to adorn.

INDUE, or ENDOW, [induo, to put on, L.] to supply with mental

Invest with power, dignity, authority; indued or endowed with gifts or qualifications.

INVIDIOUS, [invidiosus, L.] likely to provoke envy.

Envious, [invideo, to look at with an evil eye, L.] repining at the happiness or prosperity of another.

Invidious task, affair, reserve; envious disposition, tongue, look.

INVINCIBLE, [in, not, vinco, to conquer, L.] not to be subdued. UNCONQUERABLE, [in, not, conquiro, to conquer, L.] not to be overcome.

INSUPERABLE, [insuperabilis, L.] that cannot be passed over. INSURMOUNTABLE, [surmonter, to rise above, F.] that cannot be surmounted.

"Invincible Armada." Invincible spirit, error; unconquerable disposition, obstinacy; insuperable difficulty, objection, averaion; insurmountable bar, obstacle.

INWARD, [inweard, S.] internal; placed within; seated in the mind or soul.

INTERNAL, [internus, L.] within the body; pertaining to the

INNER, farther inward than something else.

INTERIOR, [interior, L.] within any limits; not superficial.

"Inward parts;" inward thoughts; internal medicine, peace, excellence; inner man;" inner court, prison; interior parts of the earth, government.

IRREGULAR, [irregularis, L.] deviating from rule, custom, natural laws, or established principles.

DISORDERLY, [dis, and ordo, L.] contrary to law; vicious. INORDINATE, deviating from right; immoderate; excessive.

INTEMPERATE, [intemperatus, not restrained, L.] contrary to a right temper.

Irregular habits, propensities, proceedings; disorderly practices; inordinate desire of fame, passions; intemperate appetite, language.

IRRELIGIOUS, [ir, not, religo, to bind anew, L.] destitute of religious principles.

PROFANE, [pro, and fanum, a temple, L.] irreverent to sacred names or things; not holy.

IMPIOUS, [impius, ungodly, L.] irreverent towards God.
To be irreligious is to be without religion, not influenced by the motives of religion; to be profane and impious, is to contemn religion, and to violate its sacred laws. The term profane, is used to distinguish general history from the sacred history contained in the Bible; in this sense it is not a term of reproach, but of mere distinction.

J.

JANGLE, [zanken, to quarrel, G.] to bicker in words.

JAR, to clash in words; to dispute.

WRANGLE, [vranga, to twist, Sw.] to dispute peevishly.

Good wits will jangle; men of opposite tempers and opinions jar with each other; children wrangle.

JEALOUS, [jaloux, F.] suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship. Envious, [invideo, to see with an evil eye, L.] mortified at the

sight of another's superiority. Men are jealous of what they themselves possess, envious of what others possess. Kings are jealous of their power; subjects are jealous of their rights; men are envious of those in high stations; females are envious of those who possess superior beauty.

JEST, [gesticulor, to make sport, L.] to say what is not true merely for diversion; make merry by words or actions.

JOKE, [jocor, to speak merrily, L.] to say something witty or calculated to excite a laugh.

MAKE GAME OF, [gamian, S.] to mock at; to deride.

SPORT, to play; to make mirth with any subject.

To jest is to make use of ridicule which is not always innocent, but to joke shows good humor; to make game of any person is contrary to good manners; the man who laughs at religion sports with his own salvation.

JOINING, [jugum, a yoke, L.] bringing together.

Union, [unio, to make one, L.] the act of joining two or more, so as to make them one; coalition; connection; concord.

Joining of streams, of ideas; union of families or states; union of soul and body.

JOURNEY, [journée, a day, F.] travel by land.

TRAVEL, [travaelu, to toil, W.] act of passing on foot or riding from place to place.

VOYAGE, weg, a way, S.] passing by sea from one country to

Journies for business; travels for amusement; voyages for purposes of commerce and discovery.

JOY, [joie, F.] the emotion excited by the enjoyment or anticipation of any good.

GLADNESS, [from glad,] cheerfulness; exultation; exhilaration. MIRTH, [myrhthe, S.] social merriment, gaiety, laughter. Heartfelt joy; inward joy; gladness of countenance; noisy mirth.

JUDGE, [judex, from jus, right, dico, to pronounce, L.] one who is invested with authority to determine causes civil or criminal. UMPIRE, [impero, to order, to command, L.] one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.

ARBITER, [arbiter, a judge chosen between two, L.] a person who has the power of determining without control.

ARBITRATOR, an extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent.

A judge decides all matters, disputes, and questions, and passes sentence according to law; umpires, arbitors, and arbitrators, decide in particular cases referred to them according to their own judgement, on the full hearing of the cases referred to them.

JUDGEMENT, [jugement, F.] the power of weighing and comparing facts or ideas, with a view to ascertain the truth.

DISCRETION, [discretio, L.] knowledge to govern or direct. PRUDENCE, [prudentia, L.] wisdom applied to practice.

Judgement is directed by rule and law; discretion is guided by present appearances and circumstances; prudence looks to the future probable consequences.

JUSTICE, [justitia, L.] the virtue by which we give to every man what is his due.

EQUITY, [æquitas, L.] the impartial distribution of justice.

RIGHT, [riht, S.] just claim; legal title.

Justice is right according to a written and established law; eguity is right above and beyond all human laws; it is according to the law of God written on our hearts, and the golden rule of our Saviour, to do unto others in all cases as we would they should do unto us.

JUSTNESS, [justus, just, L.] conformity to truth or propriety.

Correctness, [corrigo, to set right, L.] conformity to settled rules of taste, &c.

PRECISION, [præcisus, cut away, L.] exact limitation; accuracy.

Justness of thought, remark, description; correctness of style, date; precision of conduct, discourse, manners.

K.

KEEP, [capen, S.] to hold in a state of security.

PRESERVE, [præservo, L.] to defend from any evil.

SAVE, [salvo, L.] to keep safe.

Keep sheep, servants; preserve life, property, liberty; save from fire, destruction.

KEEP, not to violate.

OBSERVE, [observo, to hold in view, L.] to regard religiously; to adhere to in practice.

FULFIL, [full and fill,] to answer by performance.

Keep your word; keep the commandments.—"Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." (Matt. xxviii. 20.)—Fulfil your promises.

KEEPING, guardianship; state of being kept.

Custody, [custodia, watch, 1..] care; charge; imprisonment. One person has the keeping of another person's property, &c.; persons have the custody or charge of persons or things; prisoners are in custody.

KILL, [cwellan, S.] to deprive of life; to put to death.

MURDER, [myrthian, S.] to kill a human being unlawfully.

Assassinate, [hassa, to kill, Ar.] to kill by secret assault.

SLAY, or SLAUGHTER, [slagan, S.] to put to death by a weapon. To kill is simply to take away life; to murder is to kill with malice aforethought; to assassinate is to murder by sudden surprise, treachery, and violence, after lying in wait for the devoted object; to slay is to kill in battle; a butcher slaughters animals.

KIND, [cyn, S.] anything of the same nature.

SORT, [sors, lot, L.] a number of individuals selected or separated. SPECIES, [species, sort, L.] a collection of organized beings possessing peculiar properties.

Genus, [genus, race or family, L.] an assemblage of species.

ORDER, [ordo, series, L.] a group of genera.

CLASS, [classis, troop, L.] a scientific division or arrangement, containing the subordinate divisions of order, genus, and species.

Kind and sort are general, loose, and indefinite terms; species, genus,

order, and class, are particular, definite, and scientific.

KINDRED, [cynren, S.] relation by birth or marriage.

RELATIONSHIP, [relatus, brought back, L.] the state of being related by kindred or other alliance.

AFFINITY, [affinitas, L.] relation to; connection with.

Consanguinity, [con, and sanguis, blood, L.] relation by de-

scent from a common ancestor.

Kindred is the most general term, and relationship is very nearly as extensive in idea; affinity implies a very near relationship. In a legal sense, consanguinity is relationship by blood, and affinity relationship by marriage.

KNOW, [cnawan, S.] not to be ignorant of; to perceive with ceratainty.

ACQUAINTED WITH, [accointer, to make known, O. F.] to be fully or intimately known.

I know him by name, but I am not personally acquainted with him.

L.

LABOR, [laboro, L.] to exert powers of body or mind.

TAKE PAINS, [pæna, L.] or TROUBLE, [turbo, to stir, L.] to use toilsome efforts; to do with exactness.

USE ENDEAVOR, [devoyer, N.] to strive; to attempt.

When a preceptor labors to instruct his pupils, they ought in their turn to take pains to profit by his instructions, and to use every endeavor to improve; for, without taking some trouble themselves, the best instructions will not avail.

LABYRINTH, [labyrinthus, L.] a place formed with inextricable windings and intricacies.

MAZE, [mase, a whirlpool, S.] a place of perplexity; an ornamental wilderness in a garden.

The dark and winding labyrinth; the wild maze.

LAND, [land, S.] the solid portion of the earth's surface.

COUNTRY, [con, with, terra, earth, i. e. land adjacent to a city, L.] a region; an inhabited territory.

Land refers to the soil of the earth; country to the earth as inhabited; but it is allowable to use the words promiscuously.

LANGUAGE, [lingua, L.] the expression of ideas by words, sounds, signs, &c.

TONGUE, [tung, S.] the words used by a particular nation.

SPEECH, [spec, S.] the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds.

IDIOM, [idioma, peculiarity of speech, Gr.] mode of expression peculiar to a language.

DIALECT, [dialektos, form of speaking, Gr.] branch of a language

peculiar to a kingdom or district.

Language is a very general term, and is not strictly confined to expression by words, as it is expressed by the countenance, by the eyes in particular, and by signs; no doubt both beasts and birds have their peculiar language, by which they express all that is necessary for them in their condition; the other terms in this class are more particular, and are confined to the human species.

Tongue refers to an original language, as the Hebrew tongue; but we say English language, because the modern languages are derived from the origi-

nal tongues. A tongue is original, a language derived.

Gift of speech; speech was given to man by his Creator for the noblest purposes. Every language has its peculiar idioms accordant with the peculiar manners, customs, and sentiments of the people. A dialect is an incidental part of a language used by the inhabitants of particular districts, in which the forms of the standard words are variously diversified. The northern dialect.

LARGELY, [from large,] in great quantities.

COPIOUSLY, [copiosus, abundant, L.] diffusely; amply. Fully, [full, S.] completely; without lack; entirely. Deals, distributes largely; flows copiously; fully convinced, understood.

LASTLY, [lastan, to draw out, S.] in conclusion; finally.

AT LAST, at the end.

AT LENGTH, [lengthe, S.] after a considerable time.

Lastly, I observe; at last fortune seemed to favor them; and at length he obtained the summit of his wishes.

LAUDABLE, [laudabilis, L.] worthy of approbation.

PRAISEWORTHY, [prys, and waardig, Du.] deserving of praise. COMMENDABLE, [from commend,] worthy of honorable mention. A laudable undertaking; a praiseworthy action; commendable quality, conduct.

LAUGH AT, [hlihan, S.] to be merry at another's expense. RIDICULE, [rideo, to laugh at, L.] to treat with contemptuous

mirth.

We laugh at a person, and ridicule his follies.

LAUGHABLE, such as may properly excite laughter.

LUDICROUS, [ludicer, sportive, L.] adapted to raise laughter.

RIDICULOUS, [ridiculus, L.] exciting contemptuous merriment. COMICAL, [comicus, L.] raising mirth; diverting.

DROLL, [drole, F.] merry, odd; facetious.

A laughable joke, incident; a ludicrous scene; his conduct is so ridiculous, that it excites general contempt; a comical adventure, incident; a drell story.

LAWFUL, [laga, rule, S.] agreeable to law; allowed by law.

LEGAL, [lex, legis, law, L.] created by law.

LEGITIMATE, [legitimus, L.] proceeding from a pure source. Lawful authority; legal claim, standard, test; legitimate offspring, heirs.

LAY HOLD OF, [lecgan, and healdan, S.] to take with the hand. CATCH, [ketsen, Du.] to seize suddenly, or in pursuit.

SEIZE, [saisir, F.] to fall or rush on; to take possession by force.

SNATCH, [snakken, D.] to seize hastily or abruptly.

GRASP, [graspare, It.] to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms.

GRIPE, [gripan, S.] to catch eagerly; to hold fast. "Will he not lay hold on it, and lift it out?" (Matt. xii. 11.)—"Lay hold on eternal life." (Tim. vi. 12.)—Catch a bird, ball, hare; seize prey, goods; seize a favorable opportunity; hungry animals snatch at their food; covetous persons grasp after all they can get; the miser gripes his money for fear of losing it.

LAY, [legh, S.] a poetic song.

SONG, [song, S.] a poem to be sung; a strain.

BALLAD, [ballade, F.] a sentimental song.

The nightingale's lay; a patriotic song; a war song; a popular ballad.

LEAN, [hlæne, S.] destitute of fat; bare-boned.

MEAGRE, [maigre, F.] wanting flesh; starved.

Lean, signifying not fat; meagre, signifying deficiency of flesh; lean person, animal; meagre visage; meagre and ghastly.

LEAN, [hleonian, S.] to deviate from a perpendicular line; to tend toward; to rest against.

INCLINE, [incline, to bend, L.] to tend toward any part; to be disposed; to deviate.

BEND, | bendan, S.] to curve; to stretch; strain.

Lean on one side, on a staff, on a person's arm; the path inclines to the right; the river bends in its course; the man bends under his burden; the tree bends with the weight of its fruit; men lean to one side of a question; incline to a mode of conduct.

LEARN, [leornian, S.] to gain knowledge or skill.

STUDY, [studio, to set the mind, L.] to apply the mind to. Learn to read; learn a trade, an art; study a science, the works of nature.

TAKE LEAVE, [læfan, S.] to separate from an object.

BID FAREWELL, [biddan, faran, to go, and wel, S.] a wish for happiness at parting.

BID ADIEU, [used elliptically for à Dieu je vous recommande,] to express kind wishes at separation.

We take leave of our friends for a time; an author takes leave of his readers at the conclusion of a work; we bid farewell and adieu when we take a final leave of our friends, or of the world.

LEAVE, [leafan, to grant, S.] grant of liberty; allowance. LIBERTY, [libertas, L.] freedom of the will.

PERMISSION, [permissio, L.] consent.

LICENSE, [licentia, L.] authority or liberty given.

A person takes leave to address others, or begs leave; leave of absence; liberty is either taken or given; we request permission; obtain a license; a license is granted.

LEAVINGS, things left; remnant, relics, refuse.

REMAINS, [remaneo, to continue, L.] that which is left after a part is taken away or destroyed.

The mere leavings; worthless leavings; leavings of the feast; remains of life, beauty. "Here lie the remains." The remains of a demolished city.

LENITY, [lenitas, mildness, L.] tenderness; softness of temper. MILDNESS, [from mild,] temperateness; tenderness; clemency. MERCY, [misericordia, L.] tenderness, pity; willingness to spare,

and save.

GENTLENESS, softness of manners; sweetness of disposition. Lenity in the remission of punishment; mildness as opposed to roughness of conduct or manners; mercy to the afflicted or guilty; gentleness in correction.

LET, [lætan, S.] to allow; to permit.

LEAVE, [leafan, to grant, S.] to permit without interposition.

SUFFER, [suffero, to bear under, L.] not to hinder.

Let him pass; let it take its course; leave him to act according to his own judgement and discretion; he suffered them to approach him.

LET DOWN, to permit to sink or fall.

LOWER, [loh, a pit, S.] to cause to descend.

Let down the bucket into the well, the lid of a trunk; lower a mast, a sail.

LETTERS, [litera, L.] erudition.

LITERATURE, [literatura, L.] knowledge derived from books. LEARNING, [leornian, to learn, S.] skill in science or languages. A man of letters; the pleasures, the pursuits of literature; useful learning.

LEVEL, [læfel, S.] not having one part higher than another.

EVEN, [efen, laid down, S.] equal; not rough or waving.

SMOOTH, [smæth, S.] not rough; not harsh.

PLAIN, [planus, L.] flat; simple; free from protuberance.

Level country; even ground; smooth surface, speech; plain path, surface; even temper, conduct; plain man, truth.

LIFELESS, [from life,] destitute of life, vigor, force, or energy.

DEAD, [dead, S.] deprived of life; without life.

INANIMATE, [inanimatus, L.] void of life or animation.

A lifeless corpse; a dead body; inanimate part of the creation. Lifeless and inanimate in spirit; dead in feeling; "dead in sin."

LIFT, [hlifian, to be high, S.] to hold on high.

HEAVE, [heafan, S.] to move upwards.

Hoist. [hausser, F.] to raise up on high; to bear upwards.

RAISE, [raisyan, Goth.] to advance; to promote.

ERECT, [erigo, L.] to set up; to form.

ELEVATE, [elevo, L.] to raise to a higher station.

EXALT, [exalto, L.] to raise in power or dignity.

Lift a child; he lifted up his hands; "he heaved his mighty shield;" they hoisted sail; raise a ladder; erect a scaffold, monument. Lifted up with pride; raised by industry, merit; elevated by circumstances; persons of superior wisdom and genius are exalted.

LIGHTNESS, [liht, of little weight, S.] inconstancy; disposition to be influenced by trifling considerations.

LEVITY, [levitas, lightness, L.] unsteadiness; gaiety of mind.

VOLATILITY, [volatilis, flying, L.] sprightliness; airiness.
GIDDINESS, [gidig, reeling, S.] inconstancy; heedlessness;

GIDDINESS, [gidig, reeling, S.] inconstancy; heedlessness; mutability.

Lightness of character, spirits, behavior; levity of conduct; volatility of temper, spirits; giddiness of youth.

LIKENESS, [lic, similar, S.] resemblance in form.

RESEMBLANCE, [ressemblance, F.] similitude, either of external form or of qualities.

SIMILARITY, [similis, like, L.] uniformity; general likeness.

Likeness in person; resemblance in features, manners, disposition; similarity of case, circumstances.

LIMIT, [limes, a bound, L.] the part that terminates a thing; the border, utmost reach.

EXTENT, [extentus, stretched out, L.] space or degree to which any thing is extended.

Limit of the mountain; limits of a literary work; the extent of the globe.

LINGER, [leng, long, S.] to hesitate; to wait long without any action or determination.

TARRY, [tariaw, to stay, W.] to continue in a place; to put off going or coming.

LOITER, [loiteren, Du.] to spend time idly.

LAG, [llag, slack, W.] to move or walk slowly; to come behind.

SAUNTER, to wander about lazily.

He lingered in his march; he tarried there three days; he loitered by the way; he lagged behind; he saunters about the streets, or from place to place.

LIST, [list, S.] a row or line.

Roll, [rotula, L.] a folded volume; an official writing.

CATALOGUE, [kata, according to, logos, word, Gr.] an enumeration of names disposed in a certain order.

REGISTER, [registrum, L.] an official account of any proceedings regularly kept.

CHRONICLE, [chronos, time, Gr.] a register of events in order of time.

A list of persons, subscribers, plants; roll of parliament, friends; the herald's roll; catalogue of books; register of births, marriages, deaths; chronicle of events.

LITTLE, [lytel, S.] not large in size or extent.

SMALL, [smal, slender, S.] little in quantity or diameter; minute.

DIMINUTIVE, [diminuo, to lessen, L.] narrow, contracted.

Little child; small bird, measure, quantity; diminutive race of men.

LIVELIHOOD, [lif-lade, course of life, S.] means of living.

LIVING, [lifian, to live, S.] whatever supports life.

SUBSISTENCE, [subsisto, to be fixed, L.] competent provisions,
and other necessaries of life.

MAINTENANCE, [manus, hand, teneo, to hold, L.] supply of food, clothing, and other conveniences.

Support, [support, F.] supply; relief; assistance.

SUSTENANCE, [sustentatio, L.] food; victuals; provisions.

A man labors for a livelihood; he gains a living by trade, or by the employment of his talents; a scanty, precarious subsistence; he allowed him a maintenance; support from the parish; casual support; sustenance of life; necessary sustenance.

LIVELY, [life and like,] animated; spirited.

SPRIGHTLY, [from sprite or spirit,] brisk, vigorous; airy.

VIVACIOUS, [vivax, lively, L.] gay; active. SPORTIVE, gay, frolicsome, wanton, playful.

MERRY, [mirige, S.] laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart. JOCUND, [jocundus, from jocus, a joke, L.] gay, airy, lively.

A lively child; a sprightly youth, female; vivacious companion; sportice animal, humor; merry company, heart; jocund health, music. Lively wit; sprightly dance; vivacious conversation; sportive muse; merry song; jocund strain.

LIVERY, [livrer, to deliver, F.] a peculiar or appropriate dress; a garb worn as a token of any thing.

UNIFORM, [uniformis, of one form, L.] particular dress, as in the army. &c.

Livery for servants; uniform for gentlemen.

LIVING, [liftan, to live, S.] that which supports a clergyman.

Benefice, [beneficium, L.] ecclesiastical revenue; church preferment.

The term benefice is generally used to denominate all ecclesiastical kings below bishoprics, which are called dignities.

LOOK, [locian, to direct the eye, S.] the act of seeing.
GLANCE, [glans, Du.] a snatch of sight; momentary view.
He cast a look; he caught a glance; a steady look; a hasty glance.

LOOK, to direct the eye to or from any object.

SEE, [seon, S.] to perceive with the eyes.

BEHOLD, [behealdan, S.] to observe with attention.

VIBW, [voir, to see, F.] to examine with the eye; to inspect.

EYE, [eag, the eye, S.] to watch narrowly; to keep in view.

I looked but could not see it; I saw it without looking for it; I beheld it

with admiration and astonishment; I viewed it in all directions; he eyed it with the greatest earnestness; he eyed his antagonist; "eye nature's walks."-(Pope.)

LOOK, to have any particular aspect.

APPEAR, [appareo, L.] to seem.

He looks ill; he appears unwell. In the former case we speak more positively than in the latter.

LOOKER-ON, one who has no agency or interest in an affair.

Spectator, one who sees, L.] one personally present. BEHOLDER, one who regards with attention.

OBSERVER, [from observe,] one who takes notice.

A careless looker-on; a spectator may be either unconcerned or interested; an admiring beholder; a careful observer; an exact observer.

LOOSE, [leosan, to free, to unbind, S.] wanton; not chaste. VAGUE, [vagus, wandering, L.] uncertain; undetermined. LAX, [laxus, slack, L.] not rigidly exact or strict in morals. DISSOLUTE, [dissolutus, loose, L.] luxurious, debauched, devoted to pleasures.

LICENTIOUS, [licentiosus, L.] unrestrained by law or morality. A loose style, hint, notion, principle, character; a vague surmise, assertion, rumor, action; lax principles; dissolute life, conduct; licentious manners,

LORD'S SUPPER, a sacramental act, in which bread and wine are received as signs of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, as pledges of His love, and as means whereby we are made partakers of the benefits of His passion.

EUCHARIST, [eucharistia, thanksgiving, Gr.] a solemn ordinance, in which the death and dying love of our Redeemer are com-

memorated with a thankful remembrance.

COMMUNION, [communio, L.] the public participation of the

Lord's Supper.

SACRAMENT, [sacramentum, an oath, L.] in a general sense, an outward visible sign of an inward spiritual grace; specially, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, in which his people avow their special relation to Him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their Divine Master.

The Lord's Supper is a well known ordinance instituted by our Savior in commemoration of his death and sufferings. It is called the Eucharist, because Jesus Christ, in the institution of this divine sacrament, gave thanks to God, broke the bread, and blessed the cup; Eucharistia in Greek signifies thanksgiving, and answers to the Hebrew word Barach, to bless, or Hodah, to praise. The term Sacrament signifies an oath, particularly the oath taken by soldiers to be true to their country and general. The word was adopted by the writers of the Latin church, and employed to denote those ordinances of religion by which Christians came under an obligation, equally sacred with that of an oath, to observe their part of the covenant of grace, and in which they have the assurance of Christ that he will fulfil his part of it. The Lord's Supper is called the Communion, by the Apostle Paul, in his first

Epistle to the Corinthians, chap. x. ver. 16. "The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?" As the social affections are cherished and kept alive, by families assembling around the family table for the common participation of meals, so is brotherly love, the essence of Christian fellowship, cherished and warmed in the highest degree by Christians assembling round the table of their common Lord; hence this ordinance is very properly styled the communion.

LOSE, [losian, to separate, S.] to mislay; to part from.

Miss, missian, S.] to perceive the want of; to discover unex-

pectedly something to be wanting.

Be careful, or you may lose a thing without missing it, and then you perhaps may never find it again. A man loses his health, misses a good opportunity.

LOSS, privation; the contrary to gain.

DAMAGE, [domage, N.] anything that impairs.

DETRIMENT, [detritum, worn off, L.] diminution.

Persons sustain loss of property, reputation; things suffer damage or detriment.

LOUD, [hlud, S.] striking the ear with great force.

Noisy, [noyse, strife, N.] talking, complaining, or quarreling loudly.

CLAMOROUS, [clamor,] vociferous; repeating loud words.

TURBULENT, [turbo, to disturb, L.] tumultuous; restless.

STORMY, [from storm,] tempestuous; boisterous.

VEHEMENT, [vehemens, violent, L.] forcible; furious.

BLUSTERING, [blusser, to rage, D.] fitful; windy; roaring. Loud thunder; noisy mirth; clamorous tongues; turbulent waves; stormy weather, season; vehement passion, gestures; blustering winds, fellow.

LOVE, [lufian, to love, S.] deep and tender affection.

FRIENDSHIP, [freend, free, willing, S.] highest degree of intimacy; virtuous and permanent attachment.

Love is an ardent passion; friendship a calm and steady affection.

LOVER, one who entertains an ardent affection for another.

SUITOR, [suivre, to follow, F.] one who courts a mistress. Woore, [wogan, to court, S.] one who solicits the love of another.

A sincere lover : a ceremonious suitor : a romantic wooer.

LUXURY, [luxuria, L.] any thing that delights the senses.

SENSUALITY, [sensus, sense, L.] devotedness to sensual gratification.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS; [voluptas, pleasure, L.] addictedness to excess of pleasure.

DEBAUCH, [debauche, F.] excess in eating and drinking.

Enervating luxury; brutal sensuality; effeminate voluptuousness; low debauch.

M.

MADNESS, [gemaad, mad, S.] wildness of passion. Phrensy, [phren, the mind, Gr.] partial madness.

RAGE, [rage, F.] violent passion accompanied with vehement words, gestures, or agitation.

FURY, [furor, L.] a storm of anger.

A confirmed madness; a temporary phrensy. Madness and phrensy, in a moral sense, are the excess of rage and fury. The rage of the storm; the fury of the flames.

MAGISTERIAL, [magister, master, L.] authoritative; despotic.

MAJESTIC, [majestas, greatness, L.] princely; becoming majesty. STATELY, [sto, to stand, L.] grand, lofty, elevated.

Pompous, pompeux, F.] ostentatious; splendid.

AUGUST, [augustus, L.] impressing awe; inspiring reverence.

DIGNIFIED, [dignus, worthy, L.] noble; exalted.

Magisterial air, tone; majestic form, deportment; stately tree, dome, palace; pompous appearance, display; august monarch, body, assembly; dignified aspect, countenance, reply.

MAGNIFICENCE, [magnificentia, L.] greatness of appearance. SPLENDOR, [splendor, brightness, L.] great show of riches and

GRANDEUR, [grandis, great, L.] that combination of qualities in an object which elevates or expands the mind.

Pomp, [pompa, L.] parade; ostentation of splendor.

Magnificence of ancient Babylon; the entertainments were served up in a style of the greatest magnificence; splendor of dress, color, light, scenery; grandeur of a well-proportioned edifice, of a pyramid, of a range of lofty mountains; the pomp of a triumphal procession; military pomp.

MAIN, [mægn, strength, S.] the great deep.

OCEAN, [oceanus, L.] the vast expanse of water which covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe.

SEA, [sa, a basin, S.] the water opposed to land.

He went to sea; he crossed the ocean; he regarded not the terrors of the

MAKE, [macian, to contrive, S.] to form by art; to effect.

Do, [don, S.] to perform; to achieve; to act. Make something new; make peace; do your work diligently; do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.

MALEVOLENT, [malevolens, wishing evil, L.] ill-disposed towards others.

Malicious, [malus, evil, L.] disposed to injure another.

MALIGNANT, [malignans, L.] harboring extreme enmity.

A malevolent heart rejoices in the misfortunes of others; malicious disposition, report; malignant design, traducer.

MALICE, [malitia, L.] a disposition to injure others.

RANCOR, [rancœur, O. F.] inveterate malignity; deep-seated hatred.

SPITE, [spyt, Du.] a sudden fit of ill-will, exciting a desire to vex the object of it.

GRUDGE, [grwgacu, to grumble, W.] sullen malice; secret enmity.

PIQUE, [piquer, to prick, F.] slight anger; temporary offence. Having malice in his heart, he was soon provoked to rancor. Petty spile; an old grudge; he owed him a grudge; out of personal pique.

MANFUL, having the spirit of a man; noble; dignified.

Manly, manlike; becoming a.man; firm, brave, undaunted. A manful opposition, courage; a manly voice, disposition, freedom, grace.

MANNERS, [manière, F.] habits; behavior with respect to others. MORALS, [moralis, L.] the practice of the duties of life.

Politeness of manners, united with purity of morals, renders a person at once the ornament, and the grace of society.

MARITIME, [maritimus, L.] relating to or bordering on the sea.

MARINE, [marinus, L.] belonging to the sea.

NAVAL, [navis, a ship, L.] consisting of, or pertaining to ships. NAUTICAL, [nauta, a seaman, L.] pertaining to seamen or navigation.

Maritime town, country, laws; marine stores; naval officer, uniform, force, tactics; nautical almanack, tables, calculations, skill.

MARK, [mearc, S.] a visible line drawn.

PRINT, [imprimo, to press, L.] form made by pressure.

IMPRESSION, [impressio, stamp, L.] indentation; sensible effect. STAMP, [estampe, F.] a mark fixed on any thing; character.

A mark with ink, chalk; print on paper; print of the feet; "print of the nails;" impression of a seal on the wax; stamp on a newspaper, on coins. Things make impressions on the mind; a man of the same stamp; it carries with it the stamp of truth; the Scriptures bear the stamp of a divine origin.

MARK, a token by which any thing is known.

Sign, [signum, L.] any thing which indicates the existence or approach of something else.

Note, [nota, L.] a visible sign.

SYMPTOM, [sumptoma, a falling, Gr.] a perceptible indication; a concurrent sign.

TOKEN, [tacn, S.] something intended to represent another thing or event.

Indication, [indico, to point out, L.] whatever serves to discover what is not before known or obvious.

Marks on sheep; the tradesman has private marks on his goods; signs of shopkeepers, innkeepers; signs of the zodiac; a sign of weakness; signs of life, of death; algebraic signs; note of interrogation, exclamation; symptoms of decay, of a fever; a gift is a token of friendship; it is extremely gratifying to behold in young persons the early indications of wisdom and goodness.

MARK, any visible effect of agency or force.

TRACE, [tractus, L.] visible appearance of any thing left, when

the thing itself no longer exists.

VESTIGE, [vestigium, L.] remains; mark left behind in passing. FOOTSTEP, [fot, and step, S.] impression left by the foot; visible sign of a course pursued.

TRACK, [tractus, L.] mark left by any thing being drawn over. Marks of blood, of haste, levity; the arrow flies through the air and leaves no trace behind; traces of ancient customs; vestiges of ancient barbarism; some of the vestiges of Druidism are yet remaining in this kingdom; follow the footsteps of the wise, and pursue the track of the experienced.

MARK, a note or sign of distinction.

BADGE, [bajulo, to carry a burden, L.] a cognizance worn.

STIGMA, [stigma, Gr.] a brand; a mark of infamy.

Mark of honor; mark of disgrace; "the Lord set a mark upon Cain;" badge of distinction, of authority; stigma of reproach, disgrace,

MARK, anything to which a missile weapon may be directed.

BUTT, [botte, a thrust, F.] a person at whom ridicule, jests, or

contempt are directed.

Mark to be shot at with a gun or bow; a silly, foolish person is a mark at which men direct their ridicule; a man sometimes becomes the butt of an ill-bred assembly, that is worthy of better treatment.

MARK, [mearcian, S.] to impress; to take particular observation of. NOTE, [noto, L.] to observe; to set down.

NOTICE, to remark; to treat with attention.

"Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." "Mark the perfect man." Note it in your memory; notice well every thing you wish to remember.

MARRIAGE, [mariage, F.] the act of uniting a man and a woman for life.

WEDDING, [weddian, to covenant, S.] the marriage ceremony.

NUPTIALS, [nuptiæ, L.] marriage rites and festivities.

Marriage is a Divine institution; the wedding involves a solemn promise, and supposes the existence of a deep and lasting affection between the parties; nuptials are frequently celebrated with too much outward pomp and gaiety for a religious rite.

MARRIAGE, state of legal union between a man and woman.

MATRIMONY, [matrimonium, L.] the contract of man and wife. WEDLOCK, [wed, and loc, a gift, S.] the state of being joined in

marriage.

After marriage has taken place, the happy pair are said to be in a state of holy matrimony, and united in the bonds of wedlock.

MARTIAL, [Mars, the god of war, L.] suited to war or battle. WARLIKE, [wær, strife, S.] fit for war, disposed to war. MILITARY, miles, a soldier, L.] suiting or becoming a soldier. SOLDIER-LIKE, [soudeyer, N.] like a soldier; brave; heroic.

Martial troops, equipage, music, law; warlike spirit, nation, appearance;
military expedition, order, discipline; a soldier-like person; soldier-like
conduct.

MATTER, [materia, L.] that which is visible or tangible.

MATERIALS, the substance of which any thing is made.

SUBJECT, [sujectus, placed under, L.] that on which any men-

tal operation is performed.

Matter as distinct from spirit: matter in the abstract; materials, when various parts of matter are brought together by the art of man, as materials for building: a matter of curiosity; a subject of inquiry, of discussion, of negotiation.

MAXIM, [maximum, the greatest, L.] a generally received and admitted truth.

PRECEPT, [præceptum, L.] a rule of action; a commandment. RULE, [regula, L.] principle by which the thoughts, conduct, manners, or opinions are guided.

LAW, [laga, rule, S.] a permanent or established rule.

Maxima of wisdom; precepts of religion; rules of conduct; rule of life; rules of prudence; divine laws; laws of our country; laws of society.

MEAN, [moyen, F.] mediocrity; middle rate, place, or degree.

MEDIUM, [medium, L.] the just temperature between extremes.

Strive to keep the golden mean; preserve a just medium in all things.

MEETING, [metan, to come together, S.] an interview. INTERVIEW, [entrevue, F.] mutual sight or conference.

The term meeting is used on all common occasions; as a meeting of friends, &c.; an interview is generally fixed and formal, and is for the transaction of business, and the settling of affairs of importance.

MELODY, [melos, a verse, ode, a song or singing, Gr.] agreeable succession of musical sounds.

HARMONY, [harmonia, L. & Gr.] concord; correspondent sentiment.

ACCORDANCE, [from accord,] conformity to something; agree-

Melody of song, voice; accordance of sounds; harmony in a concert. Melody in the heart; accordance of opinions; harmony of affection.

MEMBER, [membrum, L.] a subordinate part of the main body. Limb, [lim, S.] a jointed or articulated part of animals.

The body consists of various members; the legs and arms are denominated limbs. A limb is a member, but members are not always limbs; as the ears, eyes, &c. are members, but it is not proper to call them limbs.

MEMORY, [memoria, L.] that faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events or ideas.

REMEMBRANCE, [remembrance, O. F.] the recurrence of an idea to the memory.

RECOLLECTION, [recolligo, to collect again, L.] a voluntary effort to recal ideas that have escaped.

REMINISCENCE, [reminiscens, L.] revival or recovery of ideas. Remembrance, recollection, and reminiscence, are all operations or exertions of memory.

MENTAL, [mens, mind, L.] pertaining to the mind.

INTELLECTUAL, [intellectuel, F.] comprising the faculty of understanding, existing in the mind.

Mental exertions, occupations, pains; intellectual enjoyments, pursuits, subjects.

MERCANTILE, [mercans, trading, L.] carrying on traffic. COMMERCIAL, [com, for con, with, mercor, to buy, L.] relating to commerce.

Mercantile house, life, expedition; commercial education, speculation,

MESSAGE, [missus, sent, L.] a written or verbal communication sent from one person, by another, to a third.

ERRAND, [arend, S.] any special business to be done by a messenger; a mandate; a commission.

Deliver a message; go an errand. It is an errand to carry a message.

METHODICAL, [meta, beyond, odos, path, Gr.] disposed and proceeding in a just and natural manner.

REGULAR, [regularis, L.] conformed to an established rule. Methodical in our affairs, business; regular in our conduct.

MINDFUL, bearing in mind; heedful; having memory.

REGARDFUL, [regard and full,] attentive, taking notice of.
OBSERVANT, [observans, L.] adhering to in practice.
Mindful of instructions; regardful of advice, duty; observant of rules,

orders.

MINISTER, [minister, a chief servant, L.] one intrusted with the direction of affairs.

AGENT, [agens, acting, L.] a substitute, a deputy.

A minister gives advice; an agent acts according to his orders. A minister of state, a commercial agent.

MINISTER, [ministro, to serve, L.] to attend and serve; to give assistance or relief.

ADMINISTER, [administro, to serve, L.] to dispense; to supply. CONTRIBUTE, [contribuo, L.] to give to some common stock; to impart to some common purpose.

They ministered to him of their substance; administer comfort to the mourners; contribute to the relief of the poor.

MIRTH, [myrhthe, S.] noisy gaiety, laughter.

MERRIMENT, [from merry,] noisy sport.

JOVIALNESS, [from joy,] the expression of joyous feeling.

Jollity, [geola, feast, S.] noisy festivity.

HILARITY, [hilaritas, L.] gaiety excited by social pleasure.

Mirth is displayed in laughter, singing, &c.; jokes create mirth; mountebanks, clowns, and jugglers, promote merriment by their tricks; jovialness, jollity, and hilarity are displayed around the festive board, at public dinners, &c.; hilarity is the most refined term, and refers more particularly to "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

MISCONSTRUE, [mis, wrong, construo, to put together, L.] to give a false meaning.

MISINTERPRET, [mis, and interpretor, to explain, L.] to under-

stand or explain in a wrong sense.

A story, an action, may be misconstrued; words, passages, may be misinterpreted.

MIX, [misceo, L.] to join ingredients together.

MINGLE, [mengan, S.] to unite with something so as to make one mass.

BLEND, [geblendan, S.] to mix so that the separate ingredients

can not be distinguished.

CONFOUND, [confundo, to pour together, L.] to throw into

disorder.

Mix a pudding, medicine, an ointment; mix wine and water; a mixed multitude; they gave our Savior "vinegar mingled with gall;" a variety of seeds may be mingled together; colors are blended together; to confound is to mix improperly, and thus create confusion. A variety of facts, events, and incidents are blended together in a history; many persons' ideas and thoughts are confounded.

MIXTURE, [mixtura, L.] a compound of different ingredients.

Medley, [medle, to mix, O. E.] a mingled and confused mass of ingredients.

MISCELLANY, [miscellanea, mixture, L.] collection of various

kinds or subjects.

In this life there is a mixture of good and evil; a medley is an improper, heterogeneous, mixture; a book of miscellanies; a number of fugitive pieces brought together forms a miscellany.

MODERATION, [modus, a limit, a due proportion, L.] state of keeping a due mean between extremes.

MEDIOCRITY, [mediocris, middling, L.] a middle state or degree.

Moderation in mind, temper; mediocrity of talent, condition, in external circumstances.

MODEST, [modestus, L.] restrained by a sense of propriety.

BASHFUL, [bosh, to be cast down, H.] having a downcast look;

modest to excess.

DIFFIDENT, [diffidens, L.] doubtful of one's self; timid.

RESERVED, [reservo, to keep back, L.] not free in words or actions.

A modest demeanor is very becoming, but an over bashful temper is not

commendable; an over diffident man is a burden to himself, and useless to society; a person of a reserved temper is an unpleasant companion.

MODESTY, [modestia, L.] decency arising from natural timidity or purity of heart and correctness of principle.

or purity of heart and correctness of principle.

MODERATION, [moderatio, L.] state of keeping a due restraint over the desires, passions, or temper.

over the desires, passions, or temper.

TEMPERANCE, [temperantia, L.] sedateness, habitual moderation.

SOBRIETY, [sobrietas, L.] habitual calmness, or coolness. Modesty in dress, behavior, deportment; moderation in pleasure, indulgence; temperance in words, speech, actions; sobriety of mind, in manners, opinions.

MOISTURE, [moiteur, F.] a moderate degree of wetness.

HUMIDITY, [humeo, to be moist, L.] visible or perceptible moisture; the power of wetting other bodies.

Dampness, [damp, steam, vapor, D.] a state between wet and dry.

Moisture of the earth after a shower; humidity of the atmosphere; dampness of a wall, a cellar; dampness of linen.

MONEY, [mynet, S.] stamped metal, or any other material used for the purpose of commerce.

CASH, [caisse, coffer, F.] ready money, money at command. Bank notes, draughts, bills, as well as metallic coins, are denominated

money; coin only, is properly cash.

MONUMENT, [moneo, to admonish, L.] any thing erected to pre-

serve or perpetuate the memory of a person or event.

Memorials, [memorialis, L.] that which preserves the memory of something.

REMEMBRANCER, one that reminds or revives remembrance.

Tombstones, mausoleums, pyramids, and triumphal arches are monuments; the Lord's Supper is a memorial of our Savior's death; we receive and preserve a present as a memorial of an absent friend; or we preserve something that belonged to a friend, now dead, as a memorial of him; we recal something to our minds, as a remembrancer of our duties and obligations.

MOTION, [motio, L.] the act or process of changing place.

MOVEMENT, [mouvement, F.] manner of moving.

The army is in motion; the army made a grand movement; motion of the earth; the movement of a clock, watch, machine; a movement of the mind.

MOURNFUL, [mourn and full,] exhibiting the appearance of sorrow; intended to express grief.

SAD, sorrowful; full of grief.

Mournful bell, music, death, epitaph, event; sad sight, story, loss.

MOVING, adapted to excite the passions.

AFFECTING, [affecto, to act upon, L.] touching the feelings.

PATHETIC, [pathetikos, suffering, Gr.] affecting the passions. A moving spectacle, sight; an affecting story; a pathetic address expostulation.

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MULTITUDE, [multitudo, L.] a number collectively.

CROWD, [crud, S.] a multitude confusedly pressed together.

Throng, [thrang, S.] a multitude pressing against each other. Swarm, [swearm, S.] a large number of persons or small animals in motion.

A great multitude; a tumultuous crowd; the busy, active throng; a swarm of bees.

MUSE, [mussito, to speak low, to keep silence, L.] to think closely; to study in silence.

THINK, [thincan, S.] to meditate; to have the mind occupied with some subject.

REFLECT, [reflecto, to bend back, L.] to throw back the thoughts upon past events, or one's own personal experience.

PONDER, [pondero, to weigh, L.] to weigh mentally. STUDY, [studeo, L.] to think with very close application.

Muse on events that are passed; to muse, is an act of the imagination; to think, is to consider of any thing; we should reflect on the past, that we may profit by the experience we have had in life.—"Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart." (Luke ii. 19.)—I studied to find an argument.

MUTILATE, [mutilo, to cut off, L.] to deprive of some essential part; to render imperfect.

MAIM, [mahaigner, O. F.] to cripple; to disable.

Mangle, [mangelen, Du.] to lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal. A man is mutilated by the loss of a limb. "The multitude wondered when they saw the maimed to be whole." (Matt. xv. 31.)—The mangled bodies of the slain.—The works of literary characters have been mutilated, by which the sense has been mangled.

MUTUAL, [muto, to change, L.] interchanged; each acting in return, or correspondence to the other.

RECIPROCAL, [reciprocus, L.] done by each to the other.

Mutual affection, advantage, service; reciprocal tie, obligation, duties.

MYSTERIOUS, [musterion, a secret, Gr.] inaccessible to the human understanding; awfully obscure; not clearly explained.

Mysma [mustikes obscure Gr.] involving some secret mean.

Mystic, [mustikos, obscure, Gr.] involving some secret meaning; emblematical; allegorical.

Mysterious veil, terms; mystic dance; the mystic rolls of fate.—Mysterious are the ways of Providence.—Fanciful men have introduced mystic

schemes of religion.

N.

NAME, [nama, S.] that by which a thing is called.

APPELLATION, [appello, to drive to, L.] a specific or distinctive

TITLE, [titulus, L.] an appellation of dignity or pre-eminence.

DENOMINATION, [denominatio, L.] a name given to a class or collection of individuals.

Everything has a name; a characteristic appellation; Charles II. of France had the appellation of the Bald; Alexander had the title of Great; the followers of Calvin are known by the denomination of Calvinists.

NAME, that which is commonly said of a person.

REPUTATION, [reputatio, L.] public estimate of character.

REPUTE, [re, and puto, to think, L.] common opinion.

CREDIT, [creditum, L.] honor, estimation.

It is not so difficult to get a name as it is to establish a reputation; repute may be either good or ill; a person may have a good or bad name; he lived in good credit.

NAME, [naman, S.] to give an appellation to.

DENOMINATE, [denomino, to name, L.] to confer a name upon. STYLE, [stellen, to set or place, T.] to call; to term; to give a title to in addressing; to dignify by a title.

ENTITLE, [intituler, F.] to give a discriminative appellation; to

prefix a title.

CHARACTERIZE, [from charakterizo, Gr.] to express the character; to distinguish.

He named the child; he was denominated a tyrant; a duke is styled "His Grace;" books are entitled; persons and actions are characterized according to their qualities.

NARRATION, [narratio, a telling, L.] the relation of a series of

ACCOUNT, [accompt, O. F.] statement; explanation.

RECITAL, [recito, to repeat, L.] rehearsal.

A pleasing narration; a good account; a circumstantial recital.

NASTY, [nass, wet, G.] disgustingly dirty or nauseous.

FILTHY, [fylth, dirt, S.] unclean; defiled.

FOUL, [ful, S.] miry; polluted; corrupted.

Filthy is a degree beyond nasty; and foul exceeds the other two.—Nasty language, ideas; filthy rags, communication, conversation; foul weather, disease.

NATAL, [natalis, L.] relating to birth.

NATIVE. [nativus, L.] produced by nature; pertaining to birth. INDIGENOUS, [indigena, one born in a country, L.] produced na-

turally in a country or climate.

Natal hour; native land, shore, town, air, skies, &c.; indigenous expresses the same with respect to plants, as native does in regard to men or animals.

NATION, [natio, L.] a people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same government.

COUNTRY, [conterra, land adjacent to a city, L.] a tract of land; a region.

KINGDOM, [cyng, chief, dom, jurisdiction, S.] the territory subject to a monarch.

There are many countries which are not kingdoms, and some kingdoms which include not the whole nation to which they apparently belong.

NECESSARY, [necessarius, L.] needful; indispensable.

EXPEDIENT, [expediens, hastening, L.] that which serves to promote.

ESSENTIAL, [essentialis, L.] necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.

REQUISITE, [requisitus, L.] required by the nature of things, or by circumstances.

"All greatness is in virtue understood; 'Tis only necessary to be good."

All things are not expedient; piety and good works are essential to the Christian character; it is requisite for every man to do his duty.

NATIVE, [nascor, to be born, L.] born with the being.

NATURAL, [naturalis, L.] produced or effected by nature.

Native simplicity, worth, ignorance; natural disposition, turn of mind.

NATURALLY, spontaneously; according to nature.

COURSE, [curro, to run, L.] in regular order or succession.

CONSEQUENTLY, [consequens, L.] following as an effect.

COURSE, in the common manner; without special direction.

Whatever happens naturally takes place in due course; poverty follows consequently upon extravagance, and may be looked for as a thing of course.

NEAR, [neara, nigher, S.] not distant in place, time, or degree of relationship.

NIGH, [neah, S.] at no great distance from; not remote. CLOSE, [clausus, shut, L.] joined one to another; in contact. Near, within sight; "nigh at hand;" close by touch. A near relation; nigh the brink; sit close.

NECESSITIES, whatever is requisite for any purpose.

NECESSARIES, things not only convenient, but indispensable.

Necessities of nature; necessaries of life.

NECESSITY, [necessitas, L.] a state that requires supply or relief.

NEED, [nead, S.] exigency; pressing difficulty.

A case of necessity; time of need. "A friend in need, is a friend indeed."

NEGLECT, [negligo, L.] not to notice.

OMIT, [omitto, to leave out, L.] not to mention, or insert.

We neglect an opportunity; a word, a sentence, a date, is omitted.

NEGLIGENT, [negligens, L.] habitually inattentive; apt to omit what ought to be done.

Remiss, [remissus, sent back, L.] not performing duty. Careless, [car, and leas, S.] having no care; feeling no solicitude.

THOUGHTLESS, without consideration.

HEEDLESS, [hedan, to mind, S.] regardless of the means of safety; unobserving.

INATTENTIVE, not fixing the mind on an object.

Negligent in business; remiss in duty; careless of the future; thoughtless conduct; a heedless person exposes himself to many troubles and frequent danger; an inattentive person will not make any improvement.

NEGOTIATE, [negotium, business, L.] to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade.

TREAT FOR Or ABOUT, [traiter, F.] to give and receive propo-

TRANSACT, [trans, through, ago, to act, L.] to manage; to conduct affairs.

Negotiate a peace; treat for or about a purchase; transact business.

NEIGHBORHOOD, [neap, nigh, bur, countryman, S.] the adjoining district.

VICINITY, [vicinitas, nearness, L.] nearness in place.

A populous neighborhood; in the vicinity of the metropolis, of the city.

NEW, [neow, S.] that has existed a short time only.

FRESH, [fresc, S.] newly come or obtained. RECENT, [recens, L.] late; modern.

New clothes; fresh vegetables; recent event. New title; fresh cause of offence; recent intelligence, occurrence.

NEWS, fresh information; recent account of any thing.

TIDINGS, [tidan, to happen, S.] an account of something that has taken place, and not known before.

Unexpected news; expected tidings. News from home; "tidings of great

NIGHTLY, [nikt, darkness, S.] done every night; happening at

NOCTURNAL, [nox, night, L.] pertaining to, or appearing in the night.

Nightly watch, sports, dews; nocturnal dreams, lamps, beams, darkness.

NOBLE, [nobilis, L.] exalted, elevated, sublime. GRAND, [grandis, L.] great, splendid, magnificent.

Noble in birth; grand in appearance; a noble end; a grand design.

NOISE, [noyse, N.] loud sound or talking.

CRY, [cri, F.] the expression of sorrow or alarm.

OUTCRY, [out and cry,] vehement cry; exclamation.

CLAMOR, [clamor, L.] vociferation; uproar. A great noise; a piercing cry; a hideous outcry; deafening clamor.

NOMINATE, [nomino, L.] to propose by name.

NAME, [naman, S.] to mention by name.

A person is nominated to an office, or appointment; persons and things are named when they are spoken of.

NOTORIOUS, [notorius, L.] publicly known; usually, to disadvantage.

NOTED, [notus, known, L.] much known by reputation or report. Notorious cheat, villain, crime; a person is noted for talents, skill, oddities.

NOVEL, [novellus, new, L.] of recent origin or introduction.

NEW, [neow, S.] that has existed but a short time.

A novel sight is seldom witnessed: a new sight is the first of the kind.

NOURISH, [nutrio, L.] to feed and cause to grow.

NURTURE, to educate; to train; to bring up.

CHERISH, [chérir, F.] to shelter; to hold as dear.

A mother nourishes her infant with her breast, cherishes it in her bosom,

and nurtures it with care while it is dependent upon her.

NUMB, [numen, seized, S.] destitute of the powers of sensation and motion; chilled.

and motion; chilled.

TORPID, [torpidus, L.] motionless, sluggish, not active.

Numb with cold; some animals lie in a torpid state during the winter season; he has become torpid through indolence and want of exertion.

NUMERAL, [numeralis, L.] expressing, consisting of, number.

Numeralcal, denoting number; belonging to number.

Numeral progressions, letters; numerical body, difference.

0.

OBEDIENT, [obediens, L.] ready to yield to authority.

SUBMISSIVE, [submissus, L.] testifying dependence or inferiority. OBSEQUIOUS, [obsequium, complaisance, L.] compliant to excess. Obedient to the word of command; submissive to proper authority; obsequious to gain favor; an obsequious flatterer, parasite, or minion.

OBJECT, [objectum, L.] that to which the mind is directed. SUBJECT, [subjectum, L.] any thing to be treated of or considered. A sensible object; an intellectual subject; notice an object; reflect on a subject; object of delight; subject of reflection.

OBJECT, [objicio, to throw against, L.] to offer reasons against.

OPPOSE, [oppono, L.] to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

We object to things that do not suit our taste or feeling; we oppose things of greater consequence; we should not oppose from mere caprice and ill-humor.

OBJECTION, [objectio, L.] that which is presented in opposition; adverse reason.

DIFFICULTY, [dis, not, facilis, easy, L.] obstacle to belief or comprehension.

EXCEPTION, [excipio, to take out, L.] cavil; exclusion. We make an objection; start a difficulty; take an exception.

OBLONG, [oblongus, L.] longer than broad.

OVAL, [ovum, an egg, L.] resembling the longitudinal section of an egg.

"The best figure of a garden I esteem an oblong upon a descent." An oval table.

OBSERVE, [observo, to keep in view, L.] to behold with attention. NOTICE, [noto, to mark, L.] to regard; to heed.

REMARK, [remarquer, F.] to note in the mind.

To observe what is doing; to notice who is present; to remark what is said.

OBSERVE, to regard attentively.

WATCH, [wacian, or wæcan, S.] to be cautiously observant.

Observe with care; watch with circumspection.

OCCASION, [occasio, a falling, L.] season; circumstances.

OPPORTUNITY, [opportunitas, L.] fit or convenient time.

Act as the occasion may require; embrace an opportunity to do good.

OCCASION, incidental need; casual exigency.

NECESSITY, [necessitas, L.] what cannot be otherwise.

We have frequent occasions of each other's assistance; we must regulate our conduct according to the particular occasion; we must submit or yield to necessity.

OCCASIONAL, produced by a special event; occurring at irregular times.

CASUAL, [casus, a fall, L.] accidental; arising from chance. Occasional discourse, reflections; casual remarks, expenses, meeting.

OCCUPANCY, [occupo, to seize, L.] the having possession. OCCUPATION, [occupatio, L.] the act of taking possession. Occupancy of land, estate; occupation of a country by force.

ODD, [odd, a point, D.] not alike; singular; not suiting.

UNEVEN, [efen, laid down, S.] not even; not level; not equal.

An odd glove; two odd gloves; odd numbers; uneven plank; uneven ground.

OFFENCE, [offensa, a striking against, L.] cause of anger; act of sin, or neglect of duty.

TRESPASS, [trespasser, to pass beyond, N.] voluntary violation of the Divine law.

Transgression, [transgredior, to pass beyond, L.] the violation of a prescribed rule of duty.

MISDEED, [mis, wrong, $d\alpha d$, act, S.] an evil action.

AFFRONT, [ad, to, frons, face, L.] insult offered to the face. "Christ was delivered for our offences."—" Dead in trespasses and sins."

—"Sin is the transgression of the law."—"Evils which our own misdeeds have wrought." (Milton.)—A misdeed is a kind of private offence; an affront is a breach of good manners.

OFFENDER, [ob, against, fendo, to strike, L.] one who has committed a crime or offence.

DELINQUENT, [delinquens, failing, L.] one who has committed a fault, or omitted a dutv.

Offender against the laws of God or man; we are all offenders before God; a public delinquent; the delinquent was brought to the bar.

OFFENSIVE, [offensus, L.] causing anger; disgusting; giving pain or unpleasant sensations.

Noxious, [noxius, hurtful, L.] harmful, baneful, unwholesome.

Offensive smell; offensive to the taste, sight; offensive manners; noxious
person, principles; noxious creatures; "noxious shade."

OFFER, [offero, L.] to present for acceptance or rejection. BID, [biddan, S.] to offer, propose, or declare publicly. TENDER, [tendo, to stretch, L.] to present; to exhibit.

PROPOSE, [propono, to put forward, L.] to present consideration. Offer the money; offer an opinion; bid him welcome; bid a price; tender a payment; tender your service; propose a plan, scheme; propose terms; propose a measure.

OFFERING, any thing presented in Divine service.

OBLATION, [oblatio, something brought, L.] a religious sacrifice. "Offer to the Lord an offering in righteousness." (Mal. iii. 3.)—"Bring no more vain oblations." (Isa. i. 13.)

OFFICE, [officium, L.] a public duty or business. Place, [place, F.] public station or employment. Charge, [charge, F.] commission; trust conferred.

Function, [functio, performance, L.] duty belonging a particular station or character.

A person holds an office; fills a place; undertakes a charge; the ministe-

rial function.

OFFSPRING, [of, and springan, to leap, S.] any thing generated,

or produced.

Progeny, [progenies, L. | descendants; race.

Issue, [issue, F.] progeny, children.

Children are the offspring of their parents; a numerous progeny; he left issue.

OMEN, [omen, L.] a sign, good or bad.

Prognostic, [proginosco, to know before, Gr.] a symptom or indication of something future.

PRESAGE, [præsagium, a foretelling, L.] a present fact supposed to foreshow a future event.

Omens of the heathens; omen and presage respect good or bad events; prognostic generally refers to evil; prognostics of diseases, storms; presage of victory.

ONE, [cen, S.] less than two; denoted by a unit. SINGLE, [singulus, L.] separate; individual; consisting of one. ONLY, [anlic, onelike, S.] this and no other. One person; an only son; single life; a single word, idea.

ONWARD, [ondweard, S.] toward the point before. FORWARD, [forweard, S.] in advance. Progressive, [progredior, to step forward, L.] advancing. Moving onward; going forward with progressive steps.

OPAQUE, [opacus, L.] impervious to the rays of light. DARK, [deorc, S.] destitute of light; thick; cloudy.

The earth is an opaque body; all bodies are opaque that are not transparent; dark is without inherent light; a dark atmosphere prevents distinct

OPENING, [open, unclosed, S.] a place admitting entrance.

APERTURE, [apertus, open, L.] a gap, cleft, or chasm.

CAVITY, [cavitas, hollowness, L.] a hollow place.

"The cracks and openings of the earth." Openings in a wood; aperture of a wound, artery; cavity of the sea, of a pit, nest, of the skull; the entrance to a den is an aperture.

OPINIONATED, or OPINIONATIVE, [opinor, to think, L.] stiff in a preconceived notion.

Concerted, [concipio, to conceive, L.] entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self.

An opinionated or opinionative man will not bend to reason or argument; a conceited man cherishes his own conceit; and it is unpleasant to have any intercourse with him.

OPINION, [opinio, L.] settled judgement or persuasion. SENTIMENT, [sentio, to feel, L.] thought prompted by feeling. THOUGHT, [theaht, S.] image formed in the mind; opinion; judgement.

NOTION, [notio, L.] mental apprehension.

A favorable opinion; a just, fine sentiment; a chimerical thought; an evil thought; wicked thought; a good thought; a vain, extravagant notion.

OPPOSE, [oppono, L.] to act against; to set in opposition. RESIST, [resisto, to stand against, L.] to strive against. WITHSTAND, [with and stand,] to stand against; to hinder. THWART, [verto, to turn, L.] to frustrate.

Oppose force to force; resist an enemy; withstand temptation; wishes, inclinations, purposes, are thwarted.

OPTION, [optio, choice, L.] power of electing or wishing. CHOICE, [choix, F.] the act of selecting or choosing. It is left to your option; make choice.

ORDER, [ordo, L.] regular disposition or arrangement. METHOD, [meta, beyond, odos, way, i. e. a path from one object to another, Gr.] the performing operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end.

RULE, [regula, L.] established mode or course of proceeding.

REGULARITY, conformity to certain principles.

In order; established order; maintain order; adopt a method; follow a rule; regularity of life; he was a lover of regularity and order.

ORDERLY, observant of order.

REGULAR, [regularis, L.] conformed to a rule.

METHODICAL, disposed in a just and natural manner. Orderly proceeding: regular course; methodical delineation, description.

ORIFICE, [orificium, L.] the mouth of a pipe or cavity. PERFORATION, [perforo, to bore, L.] a hole pierced through. Orifice of a wound, tube, flower; perforation by a ball, or an instrument.

ORIGIN, [origo, L.] first cause; that which gives existence.

ORIGINAL, first existence; first copy or archetype.
BEGINNING, [beginnan, to produce, S.] the first state or entrance into being.

RISE, [arisan, to swell, S.] spring, increase.

Source, [source, F.] fountain; that from which any thing proceeds.

Origin of the earth, of evil, of a kingdom, family, dispute; an original painting, picture; the beginning of the world; rise of an empire; a river takes its rise from a certain spring; the source of the Nile; source of mischief.

OVERBALANCE, [over, and balance,] to descend in the balance. OUTWEIGH, [out, and weigh,] to exceed in value or influence.

PREPONDERATE, [præpondero, L.] to incline to one side.

Overbalance by superior weight or value; our exports overbalance our imports; the good in life overbalances the evil. "Your truth to him outweighs your love to me." Reason and religion should always preponderate over passion and self-interest.

OVERBEAR, to repress with insolence or effrontery.

BEAR DOWN, [bæran, S.] to crush by force.

OVERPOWER, [over, and power,] to be predominant over; to oppress by superiority.

OVERWHELM, [ober, and ahwylfan, to cover with water, S.] to immerse and bear down.

SUBDUE, [subdo, L.] to reduce under dominion.

"What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to overbear the laws." Bear down opposition; overpowered by force, numbers, in argument; overwhelmed with pain, trouble, grief; subdue anger, and all unruly passions.

OVERFLOW, to fill beyond the brim; to spread.

Deluge, [diluo, to wash down, L.] to inundate; to lay totally under water.

The river overflowed its banks, and deluged the plains below; deluged with blood; the heart overflows with joy or grief; deluged with corruption.

OVERSPREAD, [over, and spread,] to cover over. OVERRUN, to harass by incursions; to grow over.

RAVAGE, [ravager, to spoil, F.] to lay waste; to pillage.

Darkness overspread the land; the invaders overran the country, which
they ravaged as they passed along. The deluge overspread the earth; the garden is overrun with weeds; the fields were ravaged by locusts.

OVERTURN, [over, and turn,] to overset.

OVERTHROW, to destroy; to bring to nothing.

Subvert, [subverto, to turn under, L.] to ruin.

INVERT, [inverto, to turn in, L.] to turn upside down; to place in contrary method, order, or direction.

REVERSE, [reverto, to turn back, L.] to overthrow by a contrary decision.

The coach was overturned; governments are overthrown; establishments are subverted; the natural order is sometimes inverted; decrees are reversed.

OVERWHELM, to immerse and bear down.

CRUSH, [écraser, F.] to destroy; to press with violence.

It is very easy to understand that a person or thing may be overwhelmed without being crushed, crushed without being overwhelmed, or overwhelmed and crushed at the same time, and by the same accident or operation.

OUTLIVE, [ut, and liftan, S.] to live beyond.

SURVIVE, [survivre, F.] to live after the death of another. He outlived his children; though he is dead, his fame survives him.

OUTWARD, [utweard, S.] visible; opposed to inward. EXTERNAL, [externus, L.] not being within; opposed to internal.

EXTERIOR, [externus, foreign, L.] on the outer surface.

Outward show, state; external objects, evils; exterior shell of a nut, beauty.

Р.

PACE, [pateo, to tread, Gr.] change of the foot in walking.

STEP, [step, S.] advance made by one removal of the foot.

A pace is the result of successive and progressive steps; a pace is either quick or slow; steps are long or short. "Grace was in all her steps."

PAIN, [pana, L.] sensation of unessiness.

PANG, [from pain,] sudden paroxysm of torment.

AGONY, [agonia, Gr.] any violent pain of body or mind. ANGUISH, [angustia, L.] excessive pain either of mind or body.

A pang is a sharp and sudden pain; an agony is a violent and continued pain; anguish is a severe and overwhelming pain. Bodily and mental pain; pangs of conscience; agony from a wound; agony of mind; agonies of death; anguish of heart.

PAINT, [peindre, F.] to represent by delineation and colors or images.

DEPICT, [depingo, L.] to represent an action to the mind. To paint a picture, a scene; the poet paints nature in lively colors; sorrow was depicted on his countenance; the miseries of the war were depicted in strong colors.

PAINTING, a likeness or resemblance in colors.

PICTURE, [pictura, L.] a delineation of persons or things. A good painting; an old painting; a fine picture; a beautiful picture.

PALATE, [palatum, arch, L.] the instrument of taste; the upper part or roof of the mouth.

TASTE, [taster, to touch, N.] the sense by which any thing on the palate is perceived; intellectual relish or discernment.

A dainty palate in eating and drinking; fruit is sweet to the taste; a man of taste; a taste for poetry, literature, the arts, &c.

PALE, [pale, F.] not ruddy; not fresh of color.

PALLID, [pallidus, L.] not highly colored; not bright.

WAN, [wann, deficient, S.] having a sickly hue; languid of look. Pale complexion, visage; pallid cheek, countenance; wan lips; pale and wan.

PALPITATE, [palpito, L.] to beat as the heart.

FLUTTER, [floteran, S.] to be moved with quick vibrations.

PANT, [panteler, F.] to beat as the heart with violence and rapidity.

GASP, [gisper, D.] to emit breath convulsively.

Fear causes the heart to palpitate, joy causes it to flutter; we pant with sudden terror, and gasp for breath after hard labor.

PART, [pars, L.] something less than the whole.

DIVISION, [divisio, L.] that which is separated from the rest by dividing.

Portion, [portio, L.] a part assigned; an allotment. SHARE, [scear, S.] a part belonging to one individual.

A small part ; divisions of the globe, countries, of property, of a discourse ; he took the portion that fell to his share; equal portions; divided into shares.

PART, a fragment; a portion of any quantity.

PIECE, [pièce, F.] a distinct part or quantity.

PATCH, | pezzo, it.] a small particle; a detached piece.
Part of a loaf; a letter is a part of a word; pieces of ice; piece of the rock; piece of poetry; "broken pieces of the ship;" a piece of land; a small patch of ground.

PARTAKE, to take a part of; to have some of the property, nature, claim, or right.

PARTICIPATE, [participo, to take part, L.] to have a share in common with others.

SHARE, [scearas, S.] to divide among many.

Partake of a meal, entertainment; participate in the griefs, joys, pains, and pleasures of others; we all participate in the mercies and favors of Di-vine Providence; they shared the spoil, burden; shared with him in his fate, triumph.

PARTICULAR, [particularis, L.] having something that distinguishes one from others.

SINGULAR, [singularis, L.] standing alone; unexampled. Odd, a point, D.] unaccountable, fantastical.

ECCENTRIC, [eccentricus, from the centre, L.] deviating from stated methods; departing from the usual course.

STRANGE, [etrange, F.] causing surprise; exciting curiosity. A person is particular in his dress when he attends to neatness, cleanliness, and fitness; he is singular in his dress when he wears clothes of a different make, color, or fashion, from the generality of his neighbors. We ought to be particular in our choice of companions, and singular in virtue, if vice prevail. We ought not to be particular, and make ourselves singular about mere trifles, medes, and forms; for, if we do, we become odd, eccentric, and strange. An odd conceit; a strange face, noise, place.

PARTICULAR, noting by way of distinction.

INDIVIDUAL, [individuus, not divided, L.] separate from others

of the same species; single; pertaining to one.
"This is true of actions considered in their general nature or kind, but not considered in their particular individual instances." The object of any particular idea is called an individual object; so Peter is an individual man, London an individual city.

PATIENCE, [patientia, capacity of suffering, also, continuance, L.] power of suffering or bearing misfortune calmly.

ENDURANCE, [durus, hard, L.] bearing pain or distress without

resisting or sinking.

RESIGNATION, [resignation, F.] quiet submission; unresisting

acquiescence. Common patience; Christian resignation. "Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and endurance of all evils, of pain, and of death."

PATIENT, [patiens, suffering, L.] calm under pain or affliction. SUBMISSIVE, [submissus, L.] testifying dependence or inferiority.

PASSIVE, [passivus, L.] unresisting; not opposing.

We should be patient under evils which cannot be remedied; submissive to lawful authority, but to be too passive shows a want of manliness.

PEACE, [pais, S.] freedom from commotion; harmony.

QUIET, [quies, L.] freedom from disturbance or alarm.

CALM, [calme, F.] freedom from storm or agitation.

TRANQUILLITY, [tranquillitas, L.] peace of mind or condition. Peace among the nations; quiet of a family, neighborhood; calm before a storm; tranquillity of temper, mind, of a retired life, of public affairs.

PEACEABLE, quiet; mild; gentle.

PACIFIC, [pacificus, peace-making, L.] adapted to make or restore peace; conciliatory.

PEACEFUL, removed from tumult: undisturbed, still, secure A peaceable disposition; pacific measures; peaceful sound, cottage, walk.

PEEL, [peler, F.] to strip off the skin; to flav.

PARE, [parer, to dress, F.] to cut off the surface; to cut away by little and little.

Peel an orange, an onion; pare an apple, a cucumber.

PELLUCID, [pellucidus, very bright, L.] perfectly clear.

TRANSPARENT, [transpareo, to appear through, L.] pervious to light.

Water and air are pellucid : pellucid gem : glass is transparent.

PENETRATE, [penetro, to pierce, L.] to enter beyond the surface; to make way into another body.

PIERCE, [percer, F.] to penetrate deeply.

PERFORATE, [perforo, to bore, L.] to pierce with a pointed instrument; to bore through a substance.

BORE, [borian, S.] to form a round hole; to break through. Water penetrates leather; marrow penetrates bones; rust penetrates iron; the rain penetrates the earth; pierced with a dart; perforated by a ball; worms perforate the ground, wood; bore is the common term for perforate. We cannot penetrate the ways of Providence; the shricks of the wounded seemed to pierce the ear. "The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some coveted after, they have pierced themselves through with many

sorrows." (1 Tim. vi. 10.)

PENETRATION, mental entrance into any thing abstruse.

ACUTENESS, [acutus, sharp-pointed, L.] force of discernment or perception.

SAGACITY, [sagacitas, foresight, L.] quickness of sense: readi-

ness of apprehension.

Penetration to understand difficulties; acuteness to discern nice distinctions; natural sagacity; sagacity of animals.

PEOPLE, [populus, L.] those who compose a community.

NATION, [natio, L.] a race of men naturally or politically dis-

tinguished from another people.

We use the word people when speaking of the inhabitants of a country distinct from its government,—as, the English are an industrious people: but when a reference is made to public measures, and the people are spoken of in conjunction with the government, we say, the English or British nation.

PEOPLE, the commonalty; persons in general. POPULACE, [populus, L.] the vulgar; the multitude.

MOB, [mobilis, movable, L.] a promiscuous or disorderly multitude.

The voice of the people; "the populace a countless throng;" a lawless mob.

PEOPLE, men in general, or indefinitely.

PERSONS, [persona, L.] individuals, men or women.

Folk, [folc, S.] certain persons discriminated from others. Many people; two or three thousand persons. Other folk; old folk; great folk; such folk. This term is used chiefly in colloquial style.

PERCEIVE, [percipio, L.] to discover by the senses.

DISCERN, [discerno, L.] to discriminate.

DISTINGUISH, [distinguo, L.] to know one from another by any external mark.

Perceive objects; discern motives, characters; distinguish differences, colors.

PERCEPTION, [perceptio, L.] that process of the mind which makes known an external object.

IDEA, [idea, L. & Gr.] model of anything in the mind.

CONCEPTION, [conceptio, L.] apprehension of any thing by the

NOTION, [notio, L.] representation of any thing formed by the

A clear perception; a distinct idea; a right conception; a just notion. There may be confused perceptions, indistinct ideas, wrong conceptions, extravagant notions.

PERISH, [pereo, to depart wholly, L.] to be destroyed; to come to nothing.

DIE, [deadian, S.] to lose life; to cease to live.

DECAY, [de, down, cado, to fall, L.] to decline from a state of perfection; to perish gradually.

Every thing that has life must die; all things decay; dead bodies perish.

PERMIT, [permitto, to send through, L.] to give leave.

ALLOW, [allouer, O. F.] to sanction; to grant liberty.

Consent, [consentio, L.] to accord; to agree in mind and will.

SUFFER, [suffero, to bear under, L.] not to hinder.

TOLERATE, [tolero, L.] not to prohibit or restrain. Permit and allow are applied to less serious subjects than consent; suffer him to pass; tolerate innocent pastimes; tolerate different religions.

PERPETRATE, [perpetro, to go through with, to effect, L.] to perform, always in an ill sense.

COMMIT, [committo, L.] to effect; to do.

Men commit errors and offences; they perpetrate crimes, evil designs.

PERSUADE, [persuadeo, to urge, L.] to influence by argument, expostulation, or entreaty.

ENTICE, [attiser, F.] to instigate by exciting hope or desire. PREVAIL UPON, [prævaleo, to overcome, L.] to induce.

Men are persuaded by eloquence or argument, enticed by arts, and thus prevailed upon to consent.

PICTURE, [pictura, L.] a resemblance of persons or things drawn in colors.

PRINT, [imprimo, to press, L.] picture made by impression.

ENGRAVING, [graver, to cut figures on stone or metal, F.] the work of an engraver; the picture or impression engraved on

He drew and painted a picture; the engraver made an engraving of it on copper, from which a number of prints were taken.

PILLAR, [pila, a heap, L.] a long body which helps to sustain a superstructure.

COLUMN, [columna, a prop, L.] a round pillar of certain proportions according to the rules of architecture.

"The palace built by Picus, vast and proud, Supported by a hundred pillars stood."

A square pillar; a beautiful Corinthian column.

PITEOUS, [from pity,] sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

PITIABLE, deserving pity; worthy of compassion. DOLEFUL, [dolor, grief, L.] expressing grief.

WOEFUL, [wæ, grief, S.] full of distress.

RUEFUL, [reowian, to lament, S.] mournful, sorrowful.

A piteous lamentation; a pitiable condition; a doleful cry; a woeful calamity; a rueful countenance.

PITY, [pitie, F.] sympathy with the distresses of another.

COMPASSION, [compassion, F.] painful sympathy.

MERCY, [misericordia, L.] that benevolence or tenderness of

heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries.

Have pity on the poor.—Ye had compassion on me in my bonds. (Heb. x. 34.)—Show mercy in mitigating the punishments of offenders.—He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? (Mic. vi. 8.)

PLACE, [place, F.] any particular portion or space.

SPOT, [spat, Du.] a small extent of place.

SITE, [situs, seat, L.] situation; local position.

A person may know the place where an event happened, but may not be able to point out the exact spot; site of a building.

PLACE, official station; employment. SITUATION, [situs, L.] office; place.

STATION, [statio, fixedness, L.] post assigned; office. Position, [positio, L.] state of being placed. Post, [positus, placed, L.] fixed seat; public station.

We seek a place, choose a situation, take up a station, change our position, maintain our post. We fill a place, hold a situation, occupy a station, stand in a position, remain at our post.

PLAY, [plegan, to play, S.] amusement; frolic.

GAME, [gamen, a jest, S.] amusement of any kind.

Sport, spott, a make-game, Ice. diversion; tumultuous merriment.

Children's play; game of cricket, cards, &c.; sports of the field; rural

PLUNGE, [plonger, F.] to thrust suddenly into a fluid.

DIVE, [dyfan, S.] to sink voluntarily under water.

A person plunges into the water to bathe; to dive is a separate act; therefore a person may plunge, and not dive, and dive without plunging; ducks dive; the Indians dive for pearls. Figuratively, extravagant and thoughtless persons plunge themselves into distress and misery; inquisitive persons dive into other men's secrets; studious persons dive into secrets of science, into the depths of learning and knowledge.

POISON, [poison, F.] that which destroys or injures life by being taken into the stomach.

VENOM, [venenum, L.] noxious matter applied externally, and introduced into the system through the pores of the skin and veins.

Deadly poison; cup of poison; rankling, spreading, venom. Bad principles are poison to the mind; looks of venom; the venom of envy.

POISE, [pwysaw, to throw down, W.] to hold or place in equilibrium.

BALANCE, [bilanx, a double dish, L.] to equipoize; to make of equal weight.

A bird poizes its wings, and by that means balances its body in the air. Poize the scales, so that they may balance each other.

POLITE, [politus, polished, L.] well-bred; courteous.

Polished, [politus, L.] free from coarseness, rudeness, or rusticity.

REFINED, [raffiné, F.] elegant; pure; delicate.

Polite person, circle; polished society, language, life; refined manners, taste.

POLITICAL, [politikos, pertaining to a city, Gr.] relating to civil government and its administration.

POLITIC, skilful; prudent; adapted to promote the public welfare.

Political measures, power, scheme; politic caution, conduct.

POSITION, [positio, L.] state of being placed.
POSITURE, [positura, L.] state with respect to something else. The former position; a good position; posture of affairs; a reclining posture.

POSSESSOR, [possessor, L.] one who occupies or enjoys. PROPRIETOR, [proprietas, L.] one who has a legal right or exclusive title to any thing.

OWNER, [agan, to possess, S.] one to whom any thing belongs.

MASTER, | magister, L.] one who owns and governs.

A thief is a wrongful possessor; God constituted man the proprietor of the earth; "the ox knoweth his owner;" the master of a household.

POSSIBLE, [possibilis, L.] that may be or exist; not contrary to the nature of things.

PRACTICABLE, [praticable, F.] that may be done.

PRACTICAL, [practices, L.] capable of practice or active use; not merely speculative.

"With God all things are possible; a practicable scheme; practical knowledge.

POUR, [bwrw, W.] to send forth in a continued stream.

Spill, [spillan, S.] to suffer to run out of a vessel, or be scattered. SHED, [scedan, S.] to suffer to flow out.

Pour with design; spill by accident; shed blood, tears; the sun sheds light.

POWERFUL, [power, and full,] invested with command or authority; exerting moral or physical force.

POTENT, [potens, L.] strong, efficacious, influential. MIGHTY, [mihtig, S.] very strong; valiant; forcible; vast.

Powerful in strength, influence, argument; a potent monarch, interest, medicine; mighty genius, waters, works. "Great is truth, and mighty above all things."

PRAYER, [prægnan, to ask, S.] solemn earnest supplication.

PETITION, [petitio, request, L.] a formal solicitation.

REQUEST, [requisitus, L.] the expression of desire.

ENTREATY, [from entreat,] earnest, importunate request. Suit, [suyt, N.] a legal application.

Prayer in the highest sense is addressed to God, though the term is used with reference to man, as the prayer of a petition. A petition is public, a request private; a petition to the king, a request to a friend; an urgent entreaty; a suit in chancery; a civil suit.

PREDICTION, [prædictio, L.] a foretelling.

PROPHECY, [pro, before, and phemi, to speak, Gr.] a declaration of something future.

Prediction of a discerning person; prophecy of an inspired person.

PREFACE, [præfatio, spoken before, L.] something written or spoken as introductory to the main design.

PRELUDE, [præludium, played before, L.] something preceding that bears relation to that which is to follow.

PROLOGUE, [prologos, Gr.] introduction to any performance.

EXORDIUM, [exordium, beginning, L.] the introductory part of any composition.

Preface to a book; prelude to a piece of music, a concert; prologue to a drama; exordium to a discourse, sermon, or address.

PREROGATIVE, [prærogativa, precedence in voting, L.] an exclusive or peculiar privilege or pre-eminence.

PRIVILEGE, [privilegium, private law, L.] peculiar advantage or benefit.

EXEMPTION, [ex. out, emo, to buy, L.] freedom from tax or service.

IMMUNITY, [immunitas, L.] freedom from obligation.

Prerogative of birth, choice; privilege of office; exemption from military duty, taxes; immunity from labor, service, evil.

PRESS, [presser, F.] to crush; to roll between two bodies.

SQUEEZE, | cwysan, S.] to press closely with the hands or with an instrument.

PINCH, [pincer, F.] to compress with the fingers; to pain with want, cold, &c.

GRIPE, [gripan, S.] to hold fast; to catch eagerly.

Press grapes to obtain the juice; press seeds to obtain the oil; squeeze a lemon; pinch the flesh; gripe the wrist; pressed by necessity; we press by importunities; extortioners study to squeeze the money from persons; a miser pinches himself to save the money he has griped from others.

PRESSING, constraining; distressing.

URGENT, [urgens, L.] vehement, earnest in request.

IMPORTUNATE, [importo, to bear on, L.] unseasonable and incessant in solicitation.

Pressing necessity; urgent entreaty, appeal; importunate suitor, beggar.

PRESUMPTIVE, [præsumo, to take before, L.] taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence.

PRESUMPTUOUS, arrogant; bold and confident to excess.

PRESUMING, venturing without permission.

Presumptive heir, argument, evidence, proof, reasoning; presumptuous man, hope, wish, thought, language; he is of such a presuming disposition, that he hesitates not to address his superiors in such familiar terms as border on disrespect.

PRETENCE, [prætensus, held out, L.] a false argument grounded upon fictitious postulates; not real; mere show.

PRETEXT, [pratextus, L.] ostensible reason; false allegation. EXCUSE, [excuso, to free from blame, L.] plea offered in exte-

nuation of a fault; apology.

A false pretence; a mere pretence; under a pretext of serving him, he effected his ruin; the guilty seek excuses for their conduct; he pleaded an excuse for his absence on account of illness.

PRETENSION, [pratensio, S.] claim, true or false.

CLAIM, [clamo, to call out, L.] a demand of any thing as due. Make no false pretensions; no unjust claims; those who make great pretensions, have frequently but slender claims to public approbation.

PREVAILING, [pravaleo, to overcome, L.] having much influence; efficacious.

PREVALENT, [prævalens, L.] extensively existing; generally received.

RULING, chief; controlling.

OVERRULING, exerting supreme and controlling power. PREDOMINANT, [prædominor, to rule before, L.] superior in strength, influence, or authority; ascendant.

A prevailing practice, custom, disorder; a prevalent idea, opinion; ruling passion; overruling power, providence; predominant church, sect, taste, fashion.

PREVENT, [prævenio, to come before, L.] to precede.

ANTICIPATE, [anticipo, to take before, L.] to foretaste; to

"Mine eyes prevent the night watches."-(Palms exix. 4.) We anticipate pleasure, evil.

PREVENT, to hinder; to intercept; to obstruct.

OBVIATE, [ob, in front, via, way, L.] to meet in the way; to remove in the outset.

PRECLUDE, [præcludo, to shut out, L.] to interpose an impediment.

Prevent crimes, diseases, mischief; obviate objections, difficulties; sickness prevents us from pursuing our studies, or business; ignorance precludes us from intellectual enjoyments, and from honorable preferment.

PREVIOUS, [pravius, going before, L.] happening before something else; prior.

PRELIMINARY, [præ, before, limen, threshold, L.] that precedes

the main discourse or business.

PREPARATORY, [préparatoire, F.] useful; qualifying.

INTRODUCTORY, [introduco, to bring in, L.] serving to introduce something else.

Previous question, inquiry; preliminary articles, conditions; preparatory steps, measures; introductory arguments, observations, remarks, discourse.

PRIDE, [pryde, S.] inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.

VANITY, [vanitas, L.] inflation of mind upon slight grounds. CONCEIT, [concipio, to conceive, L.] opinionative pride; selfflattering opinion.

Pride may be noble or ignoble; vanity is silly; he has a great conceit of himself.

PRIDE, elation of heart; elevation of mien.

HAUGHTINESS, [hautesse, F.] pride mingled with contempt for others.

LOFTINESS, [löfter, to lift, D.] elevation of mien, sentiment, character, or condition.

DIGNITY, [dignitas, worthiness, L.] nobleness of mind.

Pride of heart; haughtiness of carriage; loftiness of spirit, mind, of tone; dignity of character.

PRIMARY, [primarius, L.] first in order of time or dignity.

PRIMITIVE, [primitivus, L.] pertaining to the beginning.

PRISTINE, [pristinus, L.] first; most ancient. ORIGINAL, [originalis, L.] preceding all others.

Primary institution; primitive state, church; pristine simplicity; original meaning.

PRINCE, [princeps, L.] chief and independent ruler.

Monarch, [monos, sole, archos, chief, Gr.] a supreme governor; a king.

Sovereign, [souvereign, N.] one invested with absolute authority.

POTENTATE, [potens, powerful, L.] one possessing great power

Prince is a general term, which may include all the others; every one

that reigns as a king, is a monarch; he is a sovereign whose dominions are more extensive; a potentate is a governor whose influence extends to other nations besides his own.

PRINCIPLE, [principium, beginning, L.] ground of action. MOTIVE, [motif, F.] that which determines the choice.

Principle of action; ruling principle; a powerful motive; a good or bad

PRIORITY, [from prior,] precedence in place or time.

PRECEDENCE, [pracedo, to move before, L.] the going before in rank, dignity, or honor.

PRE-EMINENCE, [præ, before, eminentia, elevation, L.] superiority; distinction.

PREFERENCE, [prafero, to bear before, L.] estimation of one thing above another; choice of one rather than another.

Priority in birth; right of precedence; he acquired pre-eminence in his profession; we give a preference to one thing over another.

PRIVACY, [privatus, separate, L.] retreat from company or observation; place intended to be secret.

RETIREMENT, [retirer, to withdraw, F.] private abode; state of

being withdrawn from public life.

SECLUSION, [secludo, to shut out, L.] the state of living apart from society.

He lives in privacy; retirement from business; seclusion from the world.

PROCEEDING, [procedo, to move forward, L.] movement from one thing to another.

PROCESS, [processus, L.] course; series of actions. PROGRESS, [progressus, stepping on, L.] advance.

A general proceeding: a regular process; progress in learning; progress

PROCEEDING, measure; step; course of conduct.

TRANSACTION, [transactus, acted through, L.] dealing between man and man; management of an affair.

Proceedings of societies; transactions in business.

PROCESSION, [processio, L.] a train of persons marching or riding with ceremonious solemnity.

TRAIN, [train, F.] a company moving in order; a succession of things.

RETINUE, [retineo, to retain, L.] the attendants of a prince or distinguished personage.

Solemn procession; funeral procession; marriage procession; in grand processions there are trains of coaches; numerous retinues attend the great on public occasions.

PRODUCTION, [produco, to lead forth, L.] the thing produced; the process of producing.

PRODUCE, that which any thing yields or produces.

PRODUCT, [productus, L.] something produced by nature; as fruits, grain, metals; or by bodily or mental application.

Productions of nature; produce of the fields; products of a particular

country. Productions of art; produce of labor; product of the imagination.

PRODUCTION, composition; work of art or study.

PERFORMANCE, [performo, to fashion completely, L.] execution of any thing.

WORK, [weorc, S.] exertion; operation.

An original production; one of Titian's finest performances; an encyclopædia is a work of great labor; the works of nature.

PROFUSION, [profundo, to pour out, L.] rich abundance. PROFUSENESS, lavishness, prodigality. Profusion of provisions, dainties; extravagance and profuseness.

PROGRESS, [progressus, stepping on, L.] motion forward. PROGRESSION, [progressio, L.] regular and gradual advance. ADVANCE, [avancer, to move on, F.] the act of coming forward. ADVANCEMENT, the state of being advanced or promoted.

Natural progress; arithmetical, geometrical progression; an advance in knowledge, riches, honor; advancement in learning, science, in a profession.

PROGRESS, intellectual or moral advancement.

PROFICIENCY, [proficio, to advance, L.] improvement gained. IMPROVEMENT, [improvement, N.] instruction, edification. Progress in knowledge; proficiency in music; improvement of the mind.

PROMINENT, [prominens, shooting forward, L.] standing out beyond the surface; protuberant.

Conspicuous, [conspicuus, obvious, L.] easily seen; open to the view.

Prominent feature, place, figure; conspicuous situation, scene.

PROMISCUOUS, [promiscuus, mingled, L.] mixed without order. INDISCRIMINATE, [indiscriminatus, undistinguishable, L.] not having any mark of distinction; not making a difference. Promiscuous multitude; indiscriminate distribution.

PROMISE, [promissum, sent before, L.] declaration of some benefit to be conferred, or act to be performed.

ENGAGEMENT, [engagement, F.] obligation by agreement.

WORD, [word, S.] purpose expressed.

Fulfil your promises; perform your engagements; keep your word.

PROPORTIONATE, [from proportion,] adjusted to something else; according to a certain rate or standard.

COMMENSURATE, [con, together, mensura, measure, L.] having equal extent.

ADEQUATE, [adæquatus, made equal, L.] correspondent to;

fully sufficient. Proportionate price, quantity: "Those who are persuaded that they shall

continue for ever, cannot choose but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration." His talents are adequate to the task; adequate reward.

PROPOSAL, [propono, to put forward, L.] scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance. PROPOSITION, [propositio, L.] anything stated or affirmed.

We accept a proposal; we admit a proposition.

PROROGUE, [prorogo, to stretch forward, L.] to prolong.

ADJOURN, [journée, day, F.] to put off; to defer. The parliament is prorogued at the end of a session; it is adjourned from day to day.

PROSPECT, [prospectus, seeing forward, L. | that which is presented to the eye.

Survey, [surveoir, to look over, O. F.] an attentive view.

VIEW, [vue, F.] reach of the eye; mental sight.

A confined prospect; an extensive view; a minute survey; a wide survey. Narrow views; enlarged and liberal views; future prospects.

PROVE, [profian, S.] to show by argument or testimony.

DEMONSTRATE, [demonstro, L.] to prove beyond doubt.

EVINCE, [evinco, to evince, to prove, L.] to make evident.

MANIFEST, [manifesto, to make plain, L.] to make obvious to the understanding; to exhibit to the view.

Prove facts; demonstrate by undeniable evidence; evince the falsity of absurd notions; the wisdom of God is manifested in all his works.

PROVIDE, [provideo, to see before, L.] to prepare; to make ready.

PROCURE, [procuro, L.] to obtain; to acquire. FURNISH, [fournir, F.] to fit up; to store.

Suppley, [suppleo, to fill up, L.] to give what is wanted.

Provide a dinner; procure help; furnish a room, the table, the mind with ideas; supply wants; provide against accidents; procure necessaries; supply deficiencies.

PRUDENT, [prudens, L.] practically wise.

PRUDENTIAL, dictated or prescribed by prudence.

Prudent counsel, man, measure; prudential maxims, motives, rules.

PRY, to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

SCRUTINIZE, [scrutor, to search closely, L.] to examine critically. DIVE INTO, [dyfan, S.] to go deep into a subject.

Men prv into other men's secrets; we scrutinize motives and actions; inquisitive men dive into the secrets of nature, and into the depths of knowledge.

PUBLISH, [publico, L.] to discover to mankind; to send a book into the world.

ADVERTISE, [avertir, F.] to give notice of any thing. We advertise in order to publish, but we may publish without advertising. Merchants, tradesmen, advertise in the public journals; the common and extraordinary circumstances of human life are published.

PURPOSE, [propono, to place before, L.] to intend; to resolve.

PROPOSE, [propono, L.] to form a design in the mind.

We purpose to do those things that seem nearest to us, and that are common to us; as we purpose to take a walk, to visit a friend; we propose more serious things, and those that are at a distance, as to study a science, to learn an art, to go into business.

PUZZLE, [posiaw, to pose, W.] to bring to a stand.
PERPLEX, [perplexor, L.] to distract; to make difficult.

CONFOUND, [confondre, F.] to dismay; to throw into consternation.

EMBARRASS, [embarrasser, F.] to distress; to disturb.

Bewilder, [wild, roving, S.] to lead into intricate paths.

ENTANGLE, [tagu, to choke, W.] to involve in something from which it is difficult to extricate one's self.

INSNARE, [snare, a cord, D.] to seduce by artifice.

Puzzled with difficult questions; perplexed with variety of choice, contrariety of opinion; confounded by dissonant sounds; embarrassed with cares, debts; bewildered in the woods; entangled among the briars; entangled with law suits; a flattering tongue is apt to insnare.

Q.

QUACK, [quacken, Du.] a boastful pretender to skill or knowledge which he does not possess.

MOUNTEBANK, [montare in banco, to mount upon a bench, It.] one who mounts a stage in any public place to boast of his skill in curing disease, and vend his medicines.

EMPIRIC, [empeirikos, one who makes experiments, Gr.] a physician who enters on practice without a professional education.

CHARLATAN, [ciarlare, to prate, It.] one who makes unwarrantable pretensions.

These words are all applied, in the first place to vain pretenders to medical knowledge; and, in the next place, to all boasting pretenders in any department of science.

QUALIFY, [qualis, such, facio, to make, L.] to abate; to modify; to regulate.

TEMPER, [tempero, to moderate, L.] to accommodate.

HUMOR, to comply with; to contribute to promote.

We qualify the sense of words, the rigor of the law; temper justice with mercy; we humor the inclinations of an individual.

QUALITIES, virtues or vices; natural properties.

TALENTS, superior faculties; eminent abilities.

Qualities are good or bad ; talents are of great importance in the commerce of life.

QUALITY, [qualitas, L.] inherent or essential nature.

PROPERTY, [proprius, belonging to, L.] peculiar quality.
ATTRIBUTE, [attribuo, to assign to, L.] characteristic disposition. Every thing that exists, possesses its own distinct, inherent quality; the quality of a thing is unalterable; we may divest things of their properties, or may give them properties which they have not; we may also ascribe to them attributes.

QUALIFICATION, [qualis, such, facio, to make, L.] any acquirement or natural endowment which makes a person fit for any thing.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, [accomplissement, F.] embellishment; elegant acquirement; ornament of mind or body.

Qualifications for office, business: accomplishments of a lady or gentleman.

QUARREL, [querela, L.] a brawl; an angry dispute. Broil, [brouillerie, F.] a tumult; a noisy contention.

FEUD, [fagth, S.] a deadly quarrel.

AFFRAY, [effroi, terror, F.] a public fight; tumult. From quarrels proceed noisy broils, deadly feuds, and violent affrays.

QUERULOUS, [querulus, complaining, L.] disposed to murmur. UNEASY, [uneath, S.] disturbed; restless; unquiet.

TROUBLESOME, vexatious; annoying; importunate.

A querulous temper or tone of voice; uneasy mind; troublesome business.

QUESTION, [quæstio, an inquiry, I..] an interrogatory. QUERY, [quære, inquire, L.] an inquiry to be resolved. A question of curiosity; a philosophical query.

QUICKNESS, [cwic, alive, S.] briskness; promptness; activity.

SWIFTNESS, [swifan, to turn, S.] speed; nimbleness.

FLEETNESS, [flotan, to fly, S.] swiftness of course or motion.

CELERITY, [celeritas, L.] swiftness; speed.

RAPIDITY, [rapidus, rushing, L.] quickness of progression or advance.

VELOCITY, [velocitas, swiftness, L.] quick motion.

Quickness of hearing, apprehension, understanding; swiftness in running; flectness of a horse, the winds; the blood circulates with astonishing celerity; celerity of thought; rapidity of a stream, of time; velocity of a cannon ball, of lightning.

R.

RACE, [radix, root, L.] a generation; a series of descendants.

Family, [familia, L.] those that descend from one common progenitor, or live under one head.

House, [hus, S.] family of ancestors and descendants; kindred; those who dwell together.

LINEAGE, [linea, L.] progeny; family ascending or descending. Race of men; manage a family; rule a house; a large or numerous family; house of Austria; "of the lineage of David;" the race of ancient Britons; the human race.

RACE, [ras, a going, Du.] a running; rapid progression. Course, [curro, to run, L.] career; route; process; series; line of conduct.

PASSAGE, [passus, a step, L.] journey; travelling; voyaging. A horce race; foot race; course of a river; passage of a vessel; passage through life; run a race; pursue a course; course of study.

- RADIANCE, [radio, to beam, L.] brightness shooting in rays. BRILLIANCY, [briller, to sparkle, F.] dazzling lustre. Radiance of the sun; brilliancy of a diamond.
- RAPACIOUS, [rapio, to seize, L.] disposed to seize by force. RAVENOUS, [reafian, to rob, S.] furiously voracious. VORACIOUS, voro, to devour, L.] greedy to eat; very hungry. Rapacious beast; ravenous animal, wolf, bird; voracious appetite.
- RAPINE, [rapina, L.] the act of seizing by violence. PLUNDER, [plunderen, Du.] spoils gotten in war.
 PILLAGE, [piller, to strip, F.] something taken by open violence. War and rapine; blood and rapine; violent rapine; they carried away much plunder; pillage of a town; they were loaded with pillage.
- RARE, [rarus, thin, L.] uncommon or unusually excellent. SCARCE, [scarso, It.] not plentiful; in small quantity. SINGULAR, [singularis, L.] unexampled; standing alone. A rare plant, flower, picture; rare beauty; a scarce article, commodity; money, gold is scarce; a singular quality; the chamelion is a singular animal.

RASHNESS, foolish contempt of danger.

TEMERITY, [temeritas, a rushing forward, L.] extreme boldness.

HASTINESS, [from hasty,] heedless eagerness.

PRECIPITANCY, [præceps, headlong, L.] headlong hurry.

Rashness of youth; he is the subject of such temerity of temper, that he acts without deliberation, or the least regard to consequences; hastiness of performance, movement; precipitancy of thought, judgement, understanding, of measures.

RATE, [ratus, L.] quantity or amount fixed.

RATIO, [ratio, L.] the relation which one quantity has to an-

PROPORTION, [pro, forth, portio, share, L.] comparative rela-

tion of any one thing to another.

Rate of five per cent.; at the rate of four pounds a week; geometrical retio; the arithmetical ratio of 2 to 6 is 4; proportion with respect to size, height; all beauty depends on the regular proportion of all the parts of any body, building, &c.

RATIFY, [ratum facio, to make firm, L.] to approve and sanction; to make valid.

CONFIRM, [confirmo, L.] to strengthen; to give assurance of truth or certainty.

SETTLE, [settan, to seat, S.] to establish; to make permanent. Ratify treaties or agreements : confirm reports : settle affairs.

RAVAGE, [ravage, F.] spoil, ruin, waste.

DESOLATION, [desolatus, laid waste, L.] destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

Devastation, [devestatio, L.] waste; havoc; destruction. Ravages of the storm, tempest, flames; desolations by war, famine, pestilence; devastations by floods, earthquakes, ferocious armies.

REACH, [racan, to strain, S.] to hold out; to attain to; to touch with the hand extended.

STRETCH, [streccan, S.] to spread out to a distance; to draw out to a greater length.

EXTEND, [extendo, to stretch out, L.] to prolong; to communicate; to exercise towards.

We reach an object higher than ourselves by stretching out an arm, and extending it above our heads, as a hat from a peg, a book from a shelf, &c.; a building is said to reach to a certain number of feet in height, a neck of land to stretch into the sea, a path or road, or canal, to extend to a certain distance. A traveller reaches the end of his journey; a person in authority sometimes stretches his power beyond all due limits; we extend our thoughts to a subject; extend our usefulness and sphere of action; extend our charity to the poor and needy; we should extend forgiveness to those who have offended us, remembering that God extends his mercy to us all.

READY, [rad, S.] prepared; without delay. Apt, [aptus, L.] disposed customarily.

PROMPT, [promptus, L.] quick to act; acting with cheerfulness;

Dinner is ready; the child is apt at his book; the servant is prompt to his call. Ready wit; apt scholar; prompt obedience, eloquence: ready money; prompt judgement.

REASONABLE, [raisonnable, F.] governed by, agreeable to, reason.

RATIONAL, [rationalis, L.] having the power of reasoning.

A reasonable man; a rational creature, being; rational faculties. Many rational beings do things which cannot be denominated reasonable actions.

REBOUND, [rebondir, F.] to start or spring back.

REVERBERATE, [reverbero, to beat back, L.] to send back.

RECOIL, [reculer, to draw back, F.] to rush back in consequence of resistance: to shrink.

A ball rebounds; sounds reverberate in echoes; the blood recoils with horror.

RECEDE, [recedo, L.] to fall back; to move back.

RETREAT, [retraho, to draw back, L.] to move away from any place.

RETIRE, [retirer, to withdraw, F.] to go from a public place into privacy.

WITHDRAW, [with, against, dragan, to pull, S.] to quit a company or place.

SECEDE, [secedo, to move from or aside, L.] to separate one's self from fellowship.

He receded a few steps; the enemy retreated; retire into the country, from the world; withdraw from gay society. The tide recedes; waves retreat; the mind retires within itself; he withdrew his obedience to the commands of his master; he seceded from the ministry; men secede from a church, or religious society.

RECEIPT, [recipio, to take back, L.] the act of receiving.

RECEPTION, [receptio, L.] admission of any thing communicated: manner or state of being received.

Receipt of goods, money, a letter; a polite, kind, discouraging, cold reception.

RECKON, [recan, to tell, S.] think; to conclude.

COUNT, [compter, F.] to consider as having a certain character. Account, to esteem; to deem; to consider.

Number, [numero, L.] to enumerate; to reckon as one of the same kind.

We should reckon it a happiness to live under the Christian dispensation; I count him as one of my friends.—"Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ." (I Cor. iv. 1.)—Account it a privilege.—"He was numbered with the transgressors." (Isaiah liii. 12.)—"So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." (Ps. xc. 12.)—"Matthias was numbered with the eleven apostles." (Acts. 26.)

RECLAIM, [reclamo, to call back, L.] to bring back; to correct.

Reform, [reformo, to form again, L.] to bring from a bad to a good state; to amend.

Reclaim men from error and vice; reform bad habits; corrupt morals.

RECLINE, [reclino, to lean back, L.] to bend down.

REPOSE, [repono, to place back, L.] to lay to rest.

The mother reclined her dying head on his breast; repose on a pillow; repose in the shade. "Repose on a bed of flowers."

RECORD, [recordor, to call to mind, L.] authentic memorial.

REGISTER, [registrum, L.] an official account of any acts or proceedings.

Archives, [archeion, Gr.] a place where records or ancient writings are kept.

It is on record; records of antiquity; a public register of births. deaths, &c.; archives of ancient Rome, of the Court of Chancery; archives of science.

RECOVER, [recouvrer, F.] to regain; to get again.

RETRIEVE, [retrouver, to find again, F.] to bring back; to restore.

REPAIR, [reparo, L.] to restore after decay or dilapidation.

RECRUIT, [recrostre, to grow again, F.] to gain new supplies of anything wasted.

Recover an estate; retrieve a loss; repair an injury; recruit lost strength.

RECOVERY, the act of regaining; the state of getting well.
RESTORATION, [restauration, F.] the act of replacing; renewal;

RESTORATION, [restauration, F.] the act of replacing; renewal; revival.

We recover that which is lost by our own efforts; it is, restored to us by

others from a principle of justice. Recovery from sickness; restoration of health.

RECTITUDE, [rectus, straight, L.] freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

UPRIGHTNESS, honesty, integrity.

Rectitude of judgement; uprightness of mind and heart.

REDEEM, [redimo, to purchase back, L.] to free by making atonement; to rescue; to deliver.

Ransom, [ranconner, F.] to liberate from captivity by paying an equivalent.

Redeem persons or things; ransom persons only; redeem by labor; ransom with money. Redeem time, character; ransom prisoners, slaves, or goods.

REDRESS, [redresser, to set right, F.] remedy; deliverance from wrong.

Relief, [relief, F.] mitigation of pain, sorrow, or want. Redress of grievances or injuries; relief of the poor and afflicted.

REDUCE, [reduco, to lead back, L.] to bring into any state of diminution.

LOWER, [loh, a pit, S.] to bring down by way of submission.

Reduce the price; lower the demand. Reduced to poverty; lowered in estimation.

REFER, [refero, to carry back, L.] to direct; to allude.
RELATE, [relatus, carried back, L.] to have reference.

RESPECT, [respicio, L:] to have a view to.

REGARD, [regarder, F.] to have relation to; to concern.

The New Testament refers to the Old in innumerable instances; we refer to a volume, a work, a page; mood and tense in grammar relate to verbs; the cause relates to the effect, the effect to the cause; we should cherish alsuch principles as respect the good order and well-being of society.—The dissemination of the doctrines and precepts of Christianity regards the virtue and happiness of man.

REFORM, [reformo, to form again, L.] amendment.
REFORMATION, the act of reforming or correcting.

He commenced a reformation of life and conduct, which ended in a complete reform.

REFUSE, [refuser, F.] to deny what is solicited or required.

DECLINE, [declino, to bend down, L.] not to comply; to avoid.

REJECT, [rejicio, to throw back, L.] to throw away; to cast off; not to accept.

REPEL, [repello, to drive back, L.] to force to return.

REBUFF, [bouffer, to puff, to swell, F.] to check advance.

Refuse assent, admission, advice; decline an offer; reject a proposal; repel a foe; we rebuff those who obtrude themselves contrary to our inclination.

RELATE, [relatus, carried back, L.] to tell; to recite.

RECOUNT, to count again; to relate in detail; to tell distinctly.

DESCRIBE, [describo, L.] to show or represent in words.

We relate events in general; we recount our own adventures; we relate what happened; we describe what we saw, as regards country, dress, ceremony; the geographer describes countries; the moralist describes the effects of corrupt manners.

RELATION, person related by birth or marriage.

RELATIVE, [relatious, L.] one allied by blood.

KINSMAN, [cyn, and man, S.] a man of the same race or family.

KINDRED, [cynren, S.] relatives by birth or marriage.

A near or distant relation; a dear relative; he has no children, therefore he intends to leave his property to his nearest kinsman; he bears an affection to his kindred.

RELAX, [relaxo, to slacken, L.] to make less severe.

REMIT, [remitto, to send back, L.] to make less intense; to pardon.

In some cases the rigor of punishment should be relaxed; in other cases it may be altogether remitted.

REMAINS, [remaneo, to continue, L.] that which is left after a part is taken away or destroyed.

Relics, [reliquiæ, L.] that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest.

Remains of the dead, of a city; relics of antiquity; relics of saints.

REMARK, [remarque, F.] notice expressed in words or writing, or taken silently.

Observation, [observatio, L.] expression of opinion; animadversion.

COMMENT, [commentor, to cast in the mind, L.] that which explains or illustrates.

NOTE, [noto, to mark, L.] a short written remark or explanation. Annotation, [annotatio, L.] explication; series of notes.

COMMENTARY, [commentarius, L.] an exposition; book of comments.

I shall make a few remarks and observations on the work; a comment by way of explanation; notes to assist the memory; annotations on the Scriptures; Cassar's Commentaries.

REPEAT, [repeto, to drive towards, L.] to do or utter again. Recite, [recito, to tell again, L.] to tell over; to relate.

REHEARSE, [from rehear, i. e. to hear again,] to repeat the words of a passage or composition.

RECAPITULATE, [récapituler, F.] to enumerate the chief points

of a discourse or argument.

Repeat words or acts; recite a piece of poetry; rehearse a tragedy; judges recapitulate the evidence to the juries before they retire to consider of their verdict.

REPENTANCE, [repentance, F.] sorrow for any thing done or said.

PENITENCE, [panitentia, L.] contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

CONTRITION, [contritio, the act of grinding, L.] sorrow for sin, arising from the desire to please God.

COMPUNCTION, [computatio, stinging, L.] the state of being pricked by the conscience.

REMORSE, [mordeo, to gnaw, L.] anguish excited by a sense of guilt.

Repentance is a very general term, and is frequently used with respect to things of trivial importance, as well as those which are more serious; penitence is only used in the serious sense; contrition, compunction, and remorse, express different modes and degrees of repentance. Deep contrition; compunctions of conscience; unavailing remorse.

REPETITION, [repetitio, L.] the act of uttering the same words over again.

TAUTOLOGY, [tautos, the same, logos, word, Gr.] needless repetition of words, or expressions.

"Use no vain repetitions." (Matt. vi.7.)—Tautology of style is very tedious.

REPREHENSION, [reprehensio, chiding, L.] open censure.

REPROOF, [reprobo, to blame, L.] blame to the face.

Reprehension of a friend; reproof of a parent to his child, master to his servant.

REPRESS, [reprimo, to press down, L.] to crush; to put down; to quell.

RESTRAIN, [restringo, to hold back, L.] to check.

SUPPRESS, [supprimo, to press under, L.] to overpower; to prevent disclosure; to restrain from utterance.

Repress insolence, violence, bad passions, and unlawful desires; restrain the appetites within due bounds; suppress the voice, a sigh, information, publications, rebellion.

REPRIEVE, delay of execution after sentence of death.

RESPITE, [repit, F.] temporary suspension of a capital sentence. They obtained for the criminal, first, a respite, and afterwards a reprieve, the sentence of death being commuted to transportation for life. Respite from labor, toil.

REPRIMAND, [reprimander, F.] to reprove severely. CHECK, to restrain; to moderate; to stop.

CHIDE, [cidan, to scold, S.] to utter words in anger.

REPROVE, [reprobo, to blame, L.] to manifest disapprobation.

REBUKE, [rebuquer, N.] to reprehend for a fault.

Reprimand disobedient servants; check offensive actions; chide bad children; reprove irregularities; rebuke improprieties.

REPROACH, [reproche, F.] censure mingled with contempt; shame. Contumely, [contumelia, bitter taunt, disdainful sarcasm, L.] rudeness; haughtiness; bitterness of language.

Obliquor, to speak against, L.] reproach; shame;

disgrace.

Foul reproach; undeserved contumely; deserved obloquy.

REPROACHFUL, expressing censure with contempt.

ABUSIVE, [from abuse,] practising abuse, or reviling words. Scurrilous, [scurrilis, L.] grossly opprobrious; vile; low.

We may sometimes use reproachful language to the unruly, and to those who insult us, with propriety; but abusive or scurrilous language is at all times improper.

REPROBATE, [reprobo, L.] to express extreme dislike or disapproval; to condemn in strong terms.

CONDEMN, [condemno, L.] to censure; to blame.

We reprobate things, we condemn both persons and things. Reprobate all that tends to undermine the virtue and happiness of society; condemn what is wrong.

RESERVE, [reservo, to keep back, L.] to keep in store for future or other use.

RETAIN, [retineo, to keep back, L.] not to lose or part with.

Reserve with care; retain nothing unlawfully. We reserve what we have to say for a proper opportunity; the mind retains impressions; silk retains its color.

•RESERVE, something kept for exigence; store kept untouched; caution in personal behavior.

RESERVATION, concealment of something in the mind.

Army of reserve; reserve of provisions, money; maintain a prudent reserve; artful, selfish, hypocritical equivocations and mental reservations.

REST, [reste, F.] that which is left; those not included.

REMAINDER, [remaneo, to continue, L.] what is left; the refuse.

REMNANT, [contracted from remanent,] yet left.

RESIDUE, [residuum, L.] that which is left after a part is removed.

All the rest; the rest said nothing; bring the rest; remainder of the provisions; remnant of silk, linen, &c.; residue of property, effects.

RESTORATION, [restauration, F.] the act of replacing in a former state.

RESTITUTION, [restitutio, L.] the act of giving an equivalent for what is lost or taken away.

REPARATION, [reparatio, L.] the act of repairing; compensation. AMENDS, [amende, F.] that which supplies a defect or loss.

Restoration of peace; restitution of rights; those who have committed fraud must make restitution; reparation for damages, for injuries. We write a long letter to a friend to make amends for our long silence.

RESTORE, [restauro, to replace, L.] to give back what has been lost or unjustly detained; to bring back.

RETURN, [retorno, to turn back, L.] to give in requital.

REPAY, [repayer, F.] to pay back; to refund.

Restore what we have taken; return what has been lent us; repay money with punctuality. Restore to favor, health; return an answer; repay kindness.

RESTRAIN, [restringo, to hold back, L.] to check; to abridge.

RESTRICT, [restrictus, held back, L.] to limit; to confine.

Restrain desires, appetites; restrain wickedness and vice; he was so ex-

Restrain desires, appetites; restrain wickedness and vice; he was so extravagant, that it was necessary to restrict him in the use of his money; restricted in diet.

RETALIATION, [retalio, to return like for like, L.] requital of evil.

REPRISAL, [repris, retaken, F.] something seized by way of retaliation or indemnification for robbery or injury.

Retaliation of injuries, incivilities, &c.; "The English had great advantage in the way of reprisals, as being more strong and active at sea."

RETORT, [retortus, thrown back, L.] a censure or incivility returned.

REPARTEE, [repartie, F.] a smart, ready, and witty reply. The retort courteous; a quick or smart repartee.

RETRIBUTION, [retribuo, to give back, L.] repayment; return accommodated to the action.

REQUITAL, [cuitighim, Ir.] return; reciprocation; recompense. Fit retribution; retribution of Providence; future state of retribution; a requital of good for evil is enjoined by the Christian religion; requital of kindness.

RETROSPECT, [retro, backwards, specto, to look upon, L.] view of something past.

REVIEW, [re, again, video, to see, L.] a second view or examination.

SURVEY, [surveoir, to look over, O. F.] an attentive view.

Retrospect of the past, and distant; retrospect of life; a review of the present, yet we may take a retrospective review; a survey of what at present exists.

REVERSE, [reversus, turned back, L.] opposite.

CONTRARY, [contrarius, L.] of opposite nature and qualities. Sickness is the reverse of health, youth of age; but vice is virtue's contrary.

REVERT, [reverto, to turn back, L.] to turn to the contrary.

RETURN, [retorno, to turn back, L.] to come or go back; to

come again; to revisit.

A lecturer reverts to something he has advanced in a former lecture, and then returns to his present discourse.—An estate reverts to the former proprietor; the blood returns to the heart through the veins.

REVILE, [re, and vilis, L.] to reproach; to treat with contumely. VILIFY, [vilis, and facio, L.] to defame; to slander; to traduce. Worthless characters often revile the most worthy; men vilify their enemies.

REVISAL, [reviso, to see again, L.] re-examination for correction. REVISION, the act of reviewing for correction and improvement. REVIEW, [re, again, video, to see, L.] a critical examination, with remarks.

Revisal or revision of a manuscript or book by the author or editor; revision of statutes; review of a literary work by the critic or reviewer.

REVIVE, [re, again, vivo, to live, L.] to return to life; to recover new life or vigor.

REFRESH, [rafraichir, F.] to cheer; to invigorate; to relieve

after pain, fatigue, or want.

RENOVATE, [re, back or again, novo, to make new, L.] to restore to the first state, or to a good state after destruction.

RENEW, to make new again; to re-establish.

The spirits are revived; a person revives from a fainting fit; in warm weather we are revived and refreshed by the cool breezes of the air; the health is renovated; the strength is renewed .- Reports, customs, are revived; practices, treaties, renewed.

RICHES, [richesses, F.] money, estates, or any kind of property. Wealth, [wela, S.] an abundance of worldly goods exceeding that of the generality of men.

OPULENCE, [opulentia, L.] large and splendid worldly possessions.

AFFLUENCE, [affluentia, a flowing to, L.] abundance; plenty. "Give me neither poverty nor riches." "Wealth maketh many friends." Flattery attends opulence; those who are blest with affluence ought to supply out of their abundance the wants of their poorer neighbors.

RIDICULE, [ridiculum, L.] wit of that species that provokes contemptuous laughter.

WIT, [wit, the intellect, S.] a natural but striking association of ideas produced by quickness of fancy or by genius.

HUMOR, [humor, L.] that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a wild or fantastic turn.

Burlesque, [burlesco, It.] a composition in which there is a ludicrous contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it.

SATIRE, [satira, L.] severity of remark.

IRONY, [eiron, a dissembler, Gr.] a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

SARCASM, [sarcasmos, Gr.] a keen, reproachful, and scornful

expression.

Ridicule is properly employed on trivial things; sacred subjects should never be treated with ridicule; wit is more brilliant and poignant than humor. Wit directed against folly may offend; humor never excites resentment; burlesque tends to excite laughter by treating a trifling subject with gravity; satire is used on grave subjects, and exposes folly or wickedness with severity. Irony is satire in disguise; sarcasm is the excess of satire, and is bitter, personal, and unjustifiable.

RIGHT, [riht, S.] conformable to the standard of truth and justice.

JUST, [justus, L.] exact; accurate.

FIT, [vitten, Fl. or factum, L.] meet; suitable. PROPER, [propries, L.] particularly adapted to.

"How forcible are right words." (Job vi. 25.)—Right way, heir, inference; right is opposed to wrong; we should always do that which is right in the sight of God and man; a just balance, weight; just in dealings; we should take care that all our actions be fit and proper on all occasions, and under all circumstances.

RIGHT, that which justly belongs to one.

CLAIM, a demand of any thing in the hands of another.

PRIVILEGE, [privilegium, private or particular law, special grant, L. peculiar advantage or benefit.

A natural right; a legal claim; privileges, or rights, granted to individuals.

RIOT, [riote, O. F.] a sedition; wild and noisy festivity.

UPROAR, [oproer, to stir, Du.] violent disturbance and noise. Tumult, [tumeo, to swell, L.] noisy commotion of a multitude.

Riot of a mob; uproar of drunken men; tumult of the people, of the passions.

RIPE, [ripe, S.] brought to perfection in growth. MATURE, [maturus, complete, L.] perfected by time. Ripe fruit, corn; mature judgement, scheme, in years.

RISE, [arisan, S.] to spring; to break forth; to grow.

ISSUE, [issue, source, F.] to flow; to pass out of any place. EMERGE, [e, out, mergo, to plunge, L.] to rise into view; to proceed.

The mist rises from the ground; the water issues from the rock. Some persons emerge from obscurity, and rise from one condition to another.

ROAD, [rad, a ride, S.] ground appropriated for travel. WAY, [wæg, S.] course; length of space.

Road, the beaten way for travellers; way, the passage from place to place. ROBUST, [robustus, strong, L.] sound; sinewy; full of flesh. STURDY, [storrig, G.] stiff; hardy; sinewy.

STOUT, [stout, Du.] lusty, valiant, bold.

STRONG, [streng, S.] vigorous; having great physical power.

FIRM, [firmus, L.] not easily pierced or shaken; compact.

Robust constitution, health; sturdy limbs, peasant; sturdy temper; sturdy oak; stout made; stout in heart; fierce and strong; strong to labor; strong nerves; strong wall, fortress; firm flesh; firm in body and mind; firm persuasion.

ROGUE, [arg, crafty, D.] a knave; a dishonest fellow.

SHARPER, [from sharp,] a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining. THIEF, [theof, S.] one who takes what belongs to another.

The rogue steals in secret; the sharper steals by finesse; the thief steals

by all manner of means.

ROT, [rotian, S.] to lose the cohesion of its parts; to decay.

PUTREFY, [putrefacio, L.] to disorganize; to become foul.

CORRUPT, [cor, for con, and rumpo, to break, L.] to dissolve by

natural decomposition.

Fruits rot; meat putrefies; metals are corrupted by rust, time, &c.

ROUNDNESS, [from round,] the quality of being circular or globular; fulness.

ROTUNDITY, [rotunditas, L.] sphericity; circularity.

Roundness of a ball, bowl, bubble; rotundity of the earth, or globe.

"Bracelets of pearl gave roundness to her arm,
And every gem augmented every charm."

"Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end."

ROUTE, [route, F.] way which is travelled or passed.

ROAD, [rad, ride, S.] ground made smooth for passengers.

Course, [curro, to run, L.] ground on which a race is run; passage from place to place; race; career.

Route of an army; the beaten road; race-course.—"I have finished my course." (2 Tim. iv. 7.)

ROYAL, [royal, F.] becoming a king; noble; illustrious.

REGAL, [regalis, L.] belonging to a king; magnificent. KINGLY, [cynia, king, lic, like, S.] suitable to a king; splendid. Royal authority, salute, residence, carriage; regal title, power, dignity,

Royal authority, salute, residence, carriage; regal title, power, dignity, state, government; kingly crown, seat, entertainment, heart, countenance, mien.

RUB, [rhwbiaw, W.] to move one body upon another.

CHAFE, [échauffer, to make warm, F.] to excite heat or inflammation by friction.

FRET, [frettan, to gnaw, S.] to eat away; to corrode. GALL, [galler, to scratch, O. F.] to hurt by breaking the skin.

We rub the hands together; furniture, &c. are rubbed; to rub is generally a regular action for purposes of utility; but to chafe, to fret, and gall, imply irregular, violent, and injurious rubbing. "Tis as much as one can do to rub through the world." Chafed with rage and indignation. Injuries from friends fret and gall us, and the memory of them is not easily obliterated.

RUPTURE, [ruptus, broken, L.] the state of being violently broken or parted.

FRACTURE, [fractura, breach, L.] separation of parts.

Rupture of a blood-vessel, of a treaty; fracture of a bone, of the skull.

RURAL, [ruralis, L.] existing, in the country, not in cities; suiting or resembling the country.

RUSTIC, [rusticus, L.] plain, unadorned, simple.

Rural life, habitation, scenes, charms; rustic persons, cottage, airs, manners.

S.

SAFE, [salvus, L.] free from danger of any kind.
SECURE, [securus, L.] effectually guarded.
Safe from the malice of foes; secure in a well-fortified place.

SAGACITY, [sagacitas, foresight, L.] readiness of apprehension.

REASON, [ratio, L.] the power by which man distinguishes truth from falsehood, good from evil, or deduces inferences from facts.

JUDGEMENT, [jugement, F.] the determination of the mind.
UNDERSTANDING, [from understand,] intellectual powers; the
faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of
knowledge.

Sagacity to discern what reason approves and judgement directs, shews a man of understanding.

SAGE, [sagus, wise, L.] grave; prudent; capable of judging.
SAGACIOUS, [sagax, foreseeing, L.] quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

SAPIENT, [sapiens, L.] wise; discerning.

Sage matron, counsellor; sagacious head, animal, hound; sapient king.

SALUTE, [saluto, L.] expression of kind wishes or respect.

SALUTATION, [salutatio, L.] the act or style of saluting.

GREETING, [gretan, to approach, S.] kind address; congratulations at meeting; compliment from one absent.

Word of salute; they fired a salute; a friendly salutation; there are various forms of salutation. "The Scribes love greetings in the markets." (Luke xx. 46.)

SANGUINARY, [sanguis, blood, L.] attended with bloodshed; murderous.

BLOODY, [blod, S.] stained with blood; marked with cruelty.

BLOOD-THIRSTY, eager to shed blood; cruel.

Sanguinary tyrant, conflict, persecution, wars; bloody villain, hand, vengeance, chace; blood-thirsty tiger, men.

SAP, [saper, F.] to subvert by removing the foundation.

UNDERMINE, [under, and mine,] to excavate the earth beneath

for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up.
"Their dwellings were sapped by floods." Undermine a fortification. Bad principles sap the foundations of morality, and undermine the happiness of

SATISFY, [satisfacio, L.] to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

PLEASE, [placeo, L.] to excite agreeable emotions.

GRATIFY, [gratificor, to make agreeable, L.] to delight; to indulge.

"A good man shall be satisfied from himself." (Prov. xiv. 14.)—To be gratified is to be pleased in a high degree.

SATISFY, [satis, enough, facio, to make, L.] to supply to the full extent of desire.

SATIATE, [satio, to stuff,] to fill beyond natural desire.

GLUT, [glutio, to swallow, L.] to feast or delight to excess.

CLOY, to fill to loathing or disgust; to surfeit.
We should eat until nature is satisfied, but we should not satisfie and glut our appetites until we are cloyed, for that would produce disgust and disease.

SAVE, [salvo, L.] to keep in security.

SPARE, [spærian, S.] to forbear to inflict or impose.

PRESERVE, [præservo, L.] to defend from any evil.

PROTECT, [protego, L.] to cover from evil; to shield.

"God save the king;" saved from perishing; spared from punishment; lives spared; preserved from ruin or destruction; protected from injury, oppression.

SCARCITY, [scarz, short, Arm.] smallness of quantity; want; need; penury.

DEARTH, [deorth, S.] famine; deficiency which makes food dear. Scarcity of money; dearth of food, of corn, of news.

SCHISMATIC, [schisma, division, L.] one who separates from a religious faith.

HERETIC, [airetikos, Gr.] one who propagates opinions contrary to the standard of faith, or rule of practice.

SECTARIAN, [sectarius, L.] one who joins a sect or religious

DISSENTER, one who refuses the communion of an established church.

Non-conformist, [conformo, to make like, L.] one whose faith and conscience will not permit him to conform to the usages of an established worship.

Schismatic in discipline and practice; heretic in doctrine; sectarian in principle or prejudices; dissenter in opinion; non-conformist in rites and modes of worship. Protestant dissenter; British non-conformist.

SCHOLAR, [scholaris, L.] one who receives instruction.

DISCIPLE, [discipulus, a learner, L.] a follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another.

Scholar of a teacher, or master; disciple of a leader in philosophy, religion, &c.

SCHOOL, [schola, leisure, L.] a place of instruction or literary education.

ACADEMY, [akademia, Gr.] a place where the arts and sciences are taught; a society of men uniting for the promotion of learning.

School for the rudiments of learning; academy for the higher branches of instruction.

SCOFF, [skopto, Gr.] to treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumely.

GIBE, [gabban, S.] to taunt; to deride.

JEER, to make a mock of.

SNEER, [naris, nose, L.] to show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance.

It is both weak and wicked to scoff at religion, to gibe its professors, to jeer at their practices, or to sneer at their principles.

SCRUPLE, [scrupulus, doubt, L.] to doubt; to question.

HESITATE, [hasito, L.] to be in suspense; to delay; to pause.

WAVER, [wafian, S.] to be undetermined; to be uncertain.

We should scruple to say or do any thing that would wound the feelings of any one; when we doubt the propriety of an action, we ought to scruple to perform it; we should not hesitate to do our known duty, nor waver in a good resolution.

SEAL, [sigel, S.] an instrument upon which a device or inscription is engraved; also the impression in wax fixed upon a letter as security, or on a deed in confirmation, or to evidence authenticity.

STAMP, [stampa, L.] any instrument for making impressions; a mark imprinted.

The great seal of England; he affixed his seal; the privy seal; the stamp on a newspaper; the exciseman's stamp.

SEAMAN, [sea, and man,] one who is versed in the art of navigation.

WATERMAN, [waterman, S.] a ferryman; a boatman; one who manages water-craft.

SAILOR, [segel, a sail, S.] a man whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea.

MARINER, [mare, the sea, L.] one who navigates a ship.

A skilful seaman; waterman for the river, canal, &c.; a common sailor: a mariner sails in his own vessel, or has a distinguished place in a merchant's ship.

SECOND, [secundo, L.] to assist; to encourage.

SUPPORT, [supporto, L.] to sustain; to prop; to bear up. Second a motion, proposal, resolution, and support it by a speech, by influence, by money, &c.

SECOND, [secundus, L.] immediately following the first.
SECONDARY, [secundarius, L.] not primary; subordinate.
INFERIOR, [inferior, lower, L.] of less importance.

A second time; the second place; a secondary consideration; inferior shilities.

SECRET, [secretus, L.] removed from sight; not revealed.

HIDDEN, [hydan, to withdraw, S.] placed out of view.

LATENT, [latens, covered, L.] not visible or apparent.

Occult, [occultus, hidden from the eye, L.] undiscovered; un-

OCCULT, [occultus, hidden from the eye, L.] undiscovered; undetected.

MYSTERIOUS, [mysterium, a secret, L.] inaccessible to the understanding; not revealed or explained.

A secret remedy; hidden treasure; a latent motive, springs of action; occult cause, quality, science; mysterious affair, terms; mysterious ways of Providence.

SECULAR, [seculum, an age, L.] not ecclesiastical; relating to the concerns of this present life; not holy.

TEMPORAL, [tempus, time, L.] not spiritual or eternal; limited by time or this state of things.

WORLDLY, [world, and like,] pertaining to this world in contradistinction to a future state.

 $Secular\ power,\ duties\ ;\ temporal\ affairs,\ reward,\ crown\ ;\ worldly\ estate,\ honor,\ lusts,\ enjoyments.$

SEDULOUS, [sedeo, to sit, L.] sitting close to an employment; steadily industrious.

DILIGENT, [diligens, L.] constant in application; persevering.
Assiduous, [assiduus, L.] constant in pursuit.
Sedulous application to learning; sedulous scholar; diligent in business;

make diligent inquiry; assiduous in attention; assiduous in performance.

SEE, [seon, S.] to perceive by the eye.

Perceive, [percipio, L.] to discover by some sensible effects.

Observe, [observo, to keep the eyes on, L.] to regard with attention.

See with the eye; perceive with the mind; particularly observe it.

SEEM, [sembler, F.] to have the appearance of truth or fact.
APPEAR, [appareo, L.] to be plain beyond dispute.

To a common observer, the heavenly bodies seem to revolve round the earth; but to a more philosophical observer it will clearly appear that it is the earth that moves, and not the sun and stars.

SELF-WILL, [self, and willa, S.] one's own will; obstinacy.

SELF-CONCEIT, [concipio, to devise, L.] a high opinion of one's self; vanity.

Self-sufficiency, [sufficiens, equal, L.] excessive confidence in one's own strength or worth.

Self-will rejects all other wills; self-conceit rejects all other opinions but its own; self-sufficiency refuses all assistance, advice, and warning.

SENSE, [sensus, L.] moral or intellectual perception.

JUDGEMENT, [jugement, F.] the power of weighing facts and comparing ideas.

A man of sound, good sense, will be most likely to form a correct judgement on things in general.

SENSIBLE, having moral perception; intelligent.

SENSITIVE, [sensitivus, L.] having acute perception; easily excited.

SENTIENT, [sentiens, L.] having perception and thought.

A sensible person, discourse, &c.; sensible of kindness, obligations, injuries; sensitive nature, faculty, appetite, creature; sensitive plant; sentient being.

SENSIBLE, capable of being perceived by the mind.

Perceptibile, [perceptibilis, L.] such as may be known or observed.

I feel a sensible difference; the difference is scarcely perceptible.

SENSUALIST, one devoted to the indulgence of the senses.

VOLUPTUARY, [voluptuarius, L.] a man given up to excessive and gross pleasures.

EPICURE, [epicurus, L.] one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.

A sensualist is wholly given up to the gratification of his senses; a voluptuary to pleasure; an epicure to the indulgence of his appetite.

SENTENCE, [sententia, L.] a short paragraph.

PROPOSITION, [propositio, L.] any thing stated or affirmed.

Periodos, a circuit, Gr. j'a complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Phrase, [phrasis, Gr.] an expression; an idiomatic or peculiar mode of speech.

A short sentence; a clear proposition; a well-turned period; to fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are phrases which the Scriptures use to express the sum of religion.

SENTENCE, [sentio, to think, L.] to pronounce the judgement of the court.

Doom, [deman, to judge, S.] to consign to any punishment by a decree or judgement.

CONDEMN, [condemno, L.] to find guilty; to adjudge to punishment.

A criminal is sentenced to imprisonment, transportation, &c.; condemned to death; doomed to poverty and distress, misery and woe.

SENTIMENT, [sentio, to feel, L.] thought prompted by feeling.

SENSATION, [sentio, L.] perception by means of the senses.

Perception, [perceptio, L.] that act of the mind which makes known an external object.

A lively sentiment; a quick sensation; a clear perception.

SEPARATE, [separo, L.] to disunite.

SEVER, [sevrer, to wean, to deprive of, F.] to part; to force anunder.

DISJOIN, [dis, asunder, jungo, to join, L.] to disunite; to part from each other.

DETACH, [détacher, F.] to disengage; to draw away from.

Friends are separated; the wicked will be severed from the just; a conquering army disjoins one country from another; persons are detached from their party.

SEQUEL, [sequor, to follow, L.] succeeding part.

CLOSE, [clausus, shut, L.] conclusion; termination.

The story, or work, is brought to a close; this is not the close, as there is a sequel to come, then there will be a final close.

SERIES, [series, L.] a continued succession of things in the same order, or bearing the same relation to each other.

Course, [curro, to run, L.] a train of methodical proceedings or instructions.

Series of kings; series of a literary work; course of lectures, of events.

SERVANT, [servio, to serve, to obey, L.] one who attends another, and is subject to his command.

DOMESTIC, [domus, a house, L.] one kept in the same house.

MENIAL, [mesnie, household, N.] one who labors in servile employments.

DRUDGE, [drugaire, a slave, Ir.] one who works hard.

The word servant is correlative to master; a domestic is a household servant; a menial is a low servant; a drudge the lowest of all.

SERVICE, [servitium, L.] labor of body or mind.

Office, [officium, L.] anything voluntarily done for another. Service from servants and inferiors; kind offices from friends and equals.

SERVITUDE, [servitudo, L.] state of dependance.

SLAVERY, [esclave, slave, F.] a state of absolute subjection to the will of another.

BONDAGE, [bond, any thing that binds, S.] captivity; imprisonment; involuntary servitude.

Servitude according to mutual agreement and compact; slavery by compulsion; bondage is the most aggravated form of slavery.

SHADE, [scead, S.] interception of the rays of light; obscurity. SHADOW, [sceadu, S.] the representation of a body by which the light is intercepted; shade within defined limits.

No shade, all sunshine; shadow of a sun-dial. "Life's a walking shadow." I went under the tree as a shade from the heat, and I admired its shadow on the ground.

SHAKE, [sceacan, S.] to cause to totter; to vibrate.

TREMBLE, [tremo, L.] to shake involuntarily with weakness or cold.

SHUDDER, [schudden, Du.] to shiver with horror or aversion.

QUIVER, [huiveren, Du.] to be agitated with a tremulous motion.

QUAKE, [cwacian, S.] to be agitated with quick motions or violent convulsions.

Shake with cold; the voice trembles, and the lip quivers with emotion; we shudder at a tale of murder; the leaves quiver in the breeze; the earth quakes; we quake with fear.

SHAKE, to put into vibrating motion; to move from firmness.

AGITATE, [agito, L.] to put in motion; to disturb.

Toss, [tosiav, to jerk, W.] to throw with violence.

Shake hands; trees are shaken by the wind; he is agitated; tossed by the
waves, on the billows of fortune. Resolutions are shaken; the feelings agitated.

SHINE, [scinan, S.] to give a steady light.
GLITTER, [gliteran, S.] to exhibit lustre.

GLARE, [glaeren, Du.] to shine with a dazzling light.

SPARKLE, [spartelen, Du.] to emit sparks or bubbles.

RADIATE, [radio, to beam, L.] to issue in rays; to dart.
The sun shines; diamonds glitter; lightning glares; fire sparkles; light radiates from luminous bodies. Wine sparkles in the glass.

SHOCK, [choc, a striking against, F.] violent collision.

CONCUSSION, [concussio, shaking, L.] the act of shaking by the impulse of another body.

A sudden shock; a dreadful concussion; shock of an earthquake; concussion

of carriages.

SHOOT, [sceotan, S.] to discharge any thing so as to make it fly with force and swiftness; to throw or thrust forth.

DART, [dard, an arrow, F.] to emit; to fly rapidly; to spring or

run with velocity.

Shoot a ball from a gun, an arrow from a bow; a wasp shoots forth its sting; the sun darts his beams on the earth; he darted forth to meet the foe.

SHORT, [sceort, S.] not having great length or extension.

BRIEF, [brevis, L.] few in words; contracted.

CONCISE, [concisus, cut off, L.] broken into small periods.

Succinct, [succinctus, girded up, L.] compressed into a narrow compass.

SUMMARY, [sommaire, F.] short, compendious, condensed.

A short staff; short life; a short essay; brief discourse; concise style, rule; succinct account; a summary mode of proceeding; summary process.

SHOW, [sceawian, S.] to present to the view or notice.

Point out, [pungo, to prick, L.] to direct toward an object; to show with the finger.

EXHIBIT, [exhibeo, L.] to manifest; to offer publicly. DISPLAY, [déployer, F.] to unfold to the sight or mind.

Show a person a picture, and point out its particular beauties; show him your garden, and point out the rarest herbs and flowers; exhibit your skill, and display your talents for laudable purposes, and not for ostentation.

SHOW, something publicly offered to view for money.

EXHIBITION, [exhibitio, L.] the act of exhibiting; public display. REPRESENTATION, [représentation, F.] an exhibition by resemblance.

SIGHT, [gesiht, S.] any thing to be seen.

SPECTACLE, [spectaculum, a show, L.] any thing presented to the view as eminently remarkable.

A show of wild beasts; an exhibition of pictures, of feats of horsemanship, &cc.; a map is a representation of the world; a pleasing sight; a shocking

spectacle.

SHOW, superficial appearance.

OUTSIDE, [out, and side,] external part.

APPEARANCE, [appareo, to appear, L.] exhibition.

SEMBLANCE, [semblance, F.] apparent likeness.

Mere outside and show; there was a fair appearance, but no reality; a mere semblance of friendship, unworthy of any confidence.

SHOW, pompous display.

PARADE, [parade, F.] procession; array.

OSTENTATION, [ostentatio, L.] vain, ambitious display.

Show of finery; parade of equipage, royalty; ostehtation of learning, charity.

SICK, [seoc, S.] afflicted with disease or nausea.

SICKLY, not healthy; habitually indisposed.

DISEASED, [dis, and eath, rest, S.] affected by any disorder.

MORBID, [morbidus, L.] not sound; in a state contrary to health. He was sick, but is now well; he is of a sickly constitution, and is seldom well; his lungs are diseased; morbid action of the fluids, vessels, nerves, &c. Sick of work; sick of the world. Diseased mind; morbid sensibility.

SICKNESS, state of being diseased.

ILLNESS, [from ill,] malady; disease.

INDISPOSITION, [indisposition, F.] defect of healthy action in the functions of the body; tendency to sickness.

Illness is some particular kind of sickness; indisposition is a slight illness.

SIGN, [signum, L.] a token of any thing; a visible mark.
SIGNAL, a sign that gives, or is intended to give, notice.

Words are signs of ideas; we converse by these signs with those who are within the sound of our voice; and, to those who are at a distance, we communicate our ideas by signals. A motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the firing of a gun, are signals.

SIGNAL, distinguished from what is ordinary; remarkable.

MEMORABLE, [memorabilis, L.] worthy to be remembered. A signal instance, act, victory; a memorable event, example.

SIGNIFICANT, [significans, L.] expressive of something beyond the external mark.

EXPRESSIVE, having the power of representing with force; emphatic.

A significant look, expression, ceremony; an expressive countenance; expressive language.

SIGNIFICATION, [significatio, L.] meaning expressed by a sign or word.

MEANING, [from mean,] the thing understood or existing in the mind.

IMPORT, [importo, to bear on, L.] tendency; that which is borne or conveyed.

SENSE, [sensus, L.] mind expressed; intention.

Signification of words; explain your meaning; import of terms; the sense of a writer.

SIGNIFY, [significo, L.] to mean; to contain a certain sense.

IMPLY, [implico, L.] to involve; to comprise as a consequence.

When a word is used figuratively, it is frequently made to imply much more than it signifies literally.

SILENCE, [silentium, L.] forbearance of speech or noise.

TACITURNITY, [taciturnitas, L.] habitual silence and reserve.

There is a modest and prudent silence which is amiable and commendable;
but an habitual taciturnity of disposition sometimes arises from a gloomy
and sullen temper.

SILENT, [silens, L.] not speaking; not inclined to talk.

DUMB, [dumbe, S.] unable to utter articulate sounds.

MUTE, [mutus, L.] silent; not vocal; uttering no sound.

SPEECHLESS, destitute or deprived of the power of speaking.

A silent companion; dumb creatures; struck dumb; dumb amazement.

"Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,

Such as the majesty of grief destroys."—(Dryden.) "Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear."

SIMILE, [simile, L.] a rhetorical figure by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

SIMILITUDE, [similitudo, L.] likeness in nature or quality. COMPARISON, [comparatio, L.] resemblance; illustration.

"The eloquence of Demosthenes was like a rapid torrent," is a simile. Tasso, in his similitudes, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country."—(Dryden.)

SIMPLE, [sim, for sine, without, plica, fold, L.] consisting of one thing; uncompounded; uncombined.

SINGLE, [singulus, L.] alone; having no companion.

SINGULAR, [singularis, L.] existing by itself; standing alone. A simple substance; a single instance, act, idea; a singular affair, virtue.

SIMPLE, [simplex, L.] artless; weak in intellect.

SILLY, [asealcan, to be dull, S.] deficient in sense or judgement.

FOOLISH, [fol, F.] void of understanding or judgement.

"The simple believeth every word, but the prudent man looketh well to his going." (Prov. xiv. 15.)—Silly persons, children, thoughts, behavior; foolish old man, conduct, errors.

SIMULATION, [simulatio, L.] false pretension.

DISSIMULATION, [dissimulatio, L.] hiding under a false appearance.

Simulation consists in pretending to virtues we do not possess; dissimulation in concealing the vices we commit and cherish.

SINCERE, [sincerus,* L.] real; unfeigned; pure. HONEST, [honestus, L.] upright; fair in dealing.

TRUE, [treow, S.] genuine; conformable to fact.

PLAIN, [planus, L] honestly rough; simple in language.

Sincere friend; honest tradesman, heart; true men; true saying; plain honest countryman; plain pious Christian. Honest confession; plain speech.

SITUATION, [situs, L.] location with respect to something else.

CONDITION, [conditio, L.] external circumstances.

STATE, [status, standing, L.] circumstances of nature or fortune. PLIGHT, [plicatus, folded, L.] involved or distressed state.

CASE, [casus, L.] outward circumstances.

Situation in life; a pleasant situation, or unpleasant. " Condition, circumstance, is not the thing,

Bliss is the same in subject as in king."—(Pope.)

State of affairs; a sound state; the married state.

"They in lowliest plight repentant stood Praying."—(Milton.)

Particular case; a lamented case; a case of compassion; he pitied their case.

SIZE, [assise, F.] comparative magnitude.

MAGNITUDE, [magnitudo, L.] greatness; grandeur.

GREATNESS, largeness; extent; high degree.

Bulk, [bwlg, W.] great mass or dimensions.

A large, or small size; stars of different magnitudes; an affair of magnitude; greatness of mind; greatness of God; bulk of an animal, or ship.

SKETCH, [schizzo, It.] a rough or incomplete draught; a first plan.

OUTLINE, [out, and line,] line by which any figure is defined. Delineation, [delineatio, L.] representation or design. A hasty sketch; an accurate delineation; an outline of the plan.

SKIN, [scin, S.] the natural covering of the flesh. HIDE, [hyd, S.] the skin of an animal, either raw or dressed.

^{*} Sincerus was an epithet applied by the Latins to pure honey, as being sine cerd, "without wax;" the present meaning is, without fraud or deceit.

PEEL, [pellis, L.] the bark of any fruit or vegetable.

RIND, [hrind, S.] bark, husk, outer covering.

Skin of a man, sheep, bird, fish, insect; hide of an ox, a horse; peel of an orange; rind of a tree under the bark; rind of bacon, cheese.

SLACK, [slæc, S.] not tense; not firmly extended.

LOOSE, [los, D.] not fast; not fixed.

Slack rope; loose garment. Slack devotion, zeal; loose principles, style, papers.

SLEEP, [slæpan, S.] to take rest by suspension of the voluntary exercise of the mental and bodily powers.

SLUMBER, [slumerian, S.] to sleep lightly or softly.

DozE, [dwæs, dull, S.] to be half asleep.

NAP, [hnappian, S.] to take a short sleep.

Night is the proper time for sleep; "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." (Psalm cxxi.)—We should not doze over our work. Old people sometimes take a nap after dinner.

SLEEPY, disposed to sleep.

Drowsy, [droosen, to sleep imperfectly, B.] heavy; dull.

LETHARGIC, [lethe, oblivion, argos, idle, Gr.] sleepy by disease. Sleepy after the labors and business of the day; drowsy after a full meal.— When a person is attacked with a lethargic sleepiness, he must guard against apoplexy.

SLIP, [slepan, S.] to slide; not to tread firmly.

SLIDE, slidan, S.] to pass along smoothly; to move along the surface without stepping.

GLIDE, [glidan, S.] to move silently and smoothly along.

His feet slipped; ideas slip from the memory; time slips away.

"He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,

Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;

Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er, He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more."—(Dryden.)

Fishes glide through the waters; vessels glide along the water; the river glides along the channel; some persons glide through life with ease.

SLOW, [slaw, S.] moving a small distance in a long time.

DILATORY, [dilato, to draw out, to extend, L.] making delay; procrastinating.

procrastinating.
TARDY, [tardus, L.] late; not in season.

TEDIOUS, [tædium, L.] wearisome; tiresome from continuance.

Slow at learning, work; dilatory in commencing; tardy in execution, payment; tardy proceedings; tedious course, writer, way, discourse.

SMELL, the power or quality of affecting the nose.

Scent, [sentio, to perceive, L.] that substance which issuing from a body affects the olfactory nerves.

Odor, [odor, L.] agreeable or offensive scent.

FRAGRANCE, [fragrantia, L.] pleasing scent; grateful odor.

PERFUME, [parfum, F.] volatile particles emitted from sweet-

smelling substances.

All living things are supposed to possess smell; some animals, particularly dogs, possess a peculiar scent.—Most objects in nature have their peculiar smells, and some emit strong scents; odor is generally an artificial scent; perfume is a pleasant smell, spreading itself quickly over a large space; fragrance is a rich perfume.

SNEAKING, [snican, to creep, S.] creeping away slily; stealing away; mean.

CROUCHING, [kriechen, to crawl, G.] servilely bending. SERVILE, [servilis, L.] slavish; meanly submissive.

OBSEQUIOUS, obedient; compliant to excess; not resisting.

Sneaking flatterer; crouching temper; servile talents; obsequious in behavior.

SOAK, [socian, S.] to wet thoroughly; to cause to lie in a fluid till moisture is imbibed.

DRENCH, [drencean, S.] to wash; to cover with water. STEEP, [stippen, Du.] to dip; to macerate; to imbue.

The earth is souked with heavy rain; we are drenched in a shower. Wheat is steeped in brine to prevent the smut.—The senses are said to be steeped in forgetfulness.

SOCIAL, [socialis, L.] disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable.

SOCIABLE, [sociabilis, L.] friendly, familiar, conversable.

Social virtues; sociable qualities; social friends; sociable dispositions.

SOCIETY, [societas, L.] union of many in one general interest or intercourse.

COMPANY, [compagnie, F.] an assembly of pleasure; persons united in a joint trade or partnership; a body corporate. Private and public societies; Society of Arts; Humane Society; Royal

Private and public societies; Society of Arts; Fillmane Society; Royal Society.—We say a person is either fond of society, or fond of company; a company of players; East India Company; Company of Stationers.

SOIL, [solum, that which sustains or bears any thing on it, L.] earth, considered with relation to its vegetable qualities.

EARTH, [eorth, S.] the particles which compose the mass of the globe; mould.

GROUND, [grund, bottom, S.] a portion of the surface of the land.

Native soil; the wisest man on earth; British ground.—In tilling the ground, various soils are discovered.

SOLICITATION, [solicitatio, a moving to do a thing, L.] earnest request.

IMPORTUNITY, [importunitas, a bearing on, L.] incessant asking. Solicitation of a friend; importunity of a beggar.

SOLITARY, [solitarius, alone, L.] standing alone; individual. Sole, [solus, only, L.] being or acting without another.

QNLY, [ænlic, onelike, S.] this and no other.

SINGLE, [singulus, by itself, L.] not double; consisting of one. A solitary argument, act; the sole cause; the only means; a single sheet.

SOLITARY, [solitarius, without company, private, L.] retired; lonely. Desert, [desertus, forsaken, L.] uninhabited; uncultivated.

DESOLATE. [desolatus, laid waste, L.] without society or inhabitants.

A solitary dwelling : a desert island : desolate country.

SOLVE, [solvo, to loosen, L.] to explain; to separate the parts of a complicated question.

RESOLVE, [resolvo, L.] to unravel; to clear up; to remove obscurity.

Solve problems, doubts; resolve difficulties, questions in moral science.

SOON, [sona, S.] in a short time; without delay.

EARLY, [ær, before, S.] in advance of something else.

BETIMES, [by, and time,] seasonably; in good season. "He who is soon angry dealeth foolishly." (Prov. xiv. 17.) I shall soon return .- Rise early; early fruit, harvest; he rose up betimes; seek knowledge and virtue betimes.

SORRY, [sorig, S.] feeling regret for something past.

GRIEVED, | grever, to oppress, N.] afflicted; distressed.

HURT, [hyrt, wounded, S.] pained; wounded in spirit.

Sorry for the loss of some good; sorry for ourselves; grieved for others; hurt at being slighted or neglected.

SOUL, [sawel, S.] the spiritual, rational, and immortal principle

MIND, [gemind, S.] the intellectual or intelligent power; the power that conceives, judges, or reasons.

The distinction between these two words is, that soul is used in the active sense, and mind in the passive; the soul acts; the mind receives.

SOUND, [sonus, L.] that which is perceived by the ear.

TONE, [tonus, a tone, an accent, L.] a modification of sound.

The sound of a person's voice; sounds of men, animals, waters; warlike sound; solemn sound; tone of a musical instrument; tone of distress; loud tone : soft tone.

SPACE, [spatium, L.] the interval between objects; local extension. ROOM, [rum, S.] place unoccupied; extent of place.

Infinite space; room is a portion of space; room in a church, marketplace.-Room for improvement.

SPEAK, [spæcan, S.] to utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words; to pronounce; to declare.

SAY, [sægan, S.] to utter in words.

Tell, [tellan, to count, S.] to communicate to others; to narrate.

Speak out; say on; tell the truth, the reasons, the whole story.

SPEAK, [spæcan, S.] to express thoughts or opinions.

TALK, [tolker, to explain, D.] to speak fluently and familiarly. CONVERSE, [conversor, to be turned to, L.] to discourse familiarly upon any subject; to convey thoughts reciprocally. Discourse, [discurro, to run over, L.] to communicate ideas in

a formal manner.

Speak with or to any person on business; many persons talk for the sake of talking; friends converse; preceptors discourse to their pupils; preachers discourse.

SPECIAL, [specialis, L.] designed for a peculiar purpose.

Specific, designating the properties which constitute a species. PARTICULAR, [particularis, L.] noting some property or thing. Special message, messenger, rule, proceeding, act, care, opportunity; specific form, nature, quality, property, gravity; particular case, instance.

SPEND, [spendan, S.] to consume; to bestow for any purpose; to disburse.

EXHAUST, [exhaurio, to draw out, L.] to empty; to wear away by exertion.

DRAIN, [dreahnigean, S.] to draw gradually off; to dry up.

EXPEND, [expendo, L.] to lay out; to dispose of.

WASTE, [awestan, S.] to diminish by gradual dissipation; to lose through wantonness or negligence.

DISSIPATE, [dissipo, L.] to spend a fortune; to scatter. Squander, [verschwenden, T.] to scatter lavishly; to spend

profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.

Spend money, a fortune, an estate, time, days, life.—Exhaust strength, resources; the voice is exhausted; provisions are exhausted; drain land of water, or drain water from the lands; bottles are said to be drained, when exhausted of all their contents.-Large sums of money are expended in wars, in public and national works, and the like; many persons waste their money, time, talents, &c.; some young men dissipate their fortunes in unsatisfying pleasures; others squander away their property on vain and unworthy objects.

SPIRITUOUS, [spiritus, breath, L.] refined; pure; ardent; active. Spirited, lively, vivacious; full of spirit or fire; animated.

Spiritual, [spiritualis, L.] consisting of spirit; pertaining to the renewed nature of man.

GHOSTLY, [from ghost,] relating to the soul; not carnal.

Spirituous liquors; a spirited horse; a spirited translation of an author; spiritual person, function, gifts, songs, blessings; ghostly father, friar, enemy, evils.

SPRING, [springan, to leap, S.] to break forth into sight.

ARISE, [arisan, S.] to move upwards.

PROCEED, [procedo, to move forward, L.] to come as from a source; to be derived.

ISSUE, [issue, source, F.] to pass out of an enclosed place.

FLOW, [flewan, S.] to run or spread as water.

EMANATE, [emano, to flow out of, L.] to issue from a source. Water springs from the earth; mist arises out of the sea; light proceeds from the lamp; smoke issues from the chimney; the tides flow; light and heat emanate from the sun.

SPRING, to bound; to leap; to appear suddenly.

START, [storten, Du.] to move suddenly.

STARTLE, to move from a sudden impression of alarm or surprise. SHRINK, [scrincan, S.] to fall back suddenly as from danger.

"The mountain stag that springs."—"He called for a light, and sprang in." (Acts xvi. 29.)—Start with fright; start to run a race; a horse start's forwards; he startled at the sound; a slave shrinks before his master; men shrink back with fear, horror, &c.

SPRING, an issue of water from the earth.

FOUNTAIN, [fons, L.] that from which supplies are drawn; a well.

Source, [source, F.] that from which anything proceeds.

A running spring; a crystal fountain; the source of a river. Springs of life; "Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness; thou art the source of all our blessings."

SPRINKLE, [sprengan, S.] to scatter in drops or particles.

BEDEW, [be, and deaw, S.] to moisten gently.

Sprinkled with water, salt; bedewed with moisture; cheeks bedewed with tears.

SPROUT, [spryttan, S.] to shoot; to germinate.

Bud, [botar, to push, S.] to put forth young germs or bloom. Branches sprout from the stem; plants sprout from the ground; flowers bud forth.

"Hence sprouting plants enrich the plain and wood;

For physic some, and some designed for food."—(Blackmore.) "The flower that buds and withers in a day."—(Dryden.)

SPURIOUS, [spurius, L.] not genuine; not legitimate. Supposititius, L.] put by a trick into the

place or character belonging to another. COUNTERFEIT, made in imitation of something else with a view

to defraud; forged.

Spurious offspring, writing; supposititious child, treaty; counterfeit coin, letters.

SPURT, [spryttan, S.] to fly out in a quick stream.

SPOUT, spyten, Du. to pour out with violence.

Blood spurts from a wound; water spouts from a pipe, from a spring.

STAFF, [stef, S.] anything that upholds or supports. STAY, [estear, P.] something to hold up or prevent from falling.

PROP, [proppe, Du.] that on which any thing rests.

SUPPORT, [support, F.] sustaining power.

Bread is the staff of life. "The obedience of creatures to the law of nature is the stay of the whole world." A pillar is a prop to a building. "The boy was the very staff of my age;" hope is the support of the mind under trouble.

STAFF, anything carried for support or defence.

STICK, [sticca, S.] a piece of wood long and slender. CRUTCH, [cricce, S.] a support used by cripples.

Staff to lean on; stick to walk with; crutch to support the lame. "Thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me." (Ps. xxiii.)

STAGGER, [staggeren, Du.] not to stand or walk steadily.

REEL, [rollen, Du.] to incline in walking first to one side and then to the other.

TOTTER, [touteren, Du.] to shake so as to threaten a fall.

He staggered with the blow; drunken men reel; children and old men totter; a man's resolution staggers; a person's faith staggers; a nation totters to its fall.

STAIN, [ystaeniaw, W.] to impress with colored figures; to taint; to discolor.

Soil, [selan, S.] to make dirty on the surface.

Sully, [souiller, F.] to defile; to dirt; to darken.
TARNISH, [ternir, F.] to diminish lustre; to make dull.

Walls are stained; glass is stained; stained with blood; books, linen, get soiled; sullied with smoke; a bright glass is sullied by the breath; bright metals become tarnished. Character is stained; honor is sullied; glory is tarnished.

STAND, [standan, S.] not to flow; not to proceed.

STOP, [stoppen, Du.] to cease to go forward.

REST, [restan, S.] to be without motion; to be still.

STAGNATE, [stagno, L.] to lie motionless; to have no course. Water stands in marshy grounds till it stagnates; on a journey we stop and rest; we rest from labor; business stands still; an affair rests unsettled; trade stagnates.

STATE, [status, L.] the community; the body politic.

REALM, [royaume, F.] royal jurisdiction; extent of government. COMMONWEALTH, [common, and weal, or wealth,] the general body of the people; a free state; a representative govern-

All communities, under every form of government, are states; realm is a term applied to great nations; a republic is frequently denominated a commonwealth.

STIFLE, [étouffer, F.] to withhold from escaping.

Suppress, [supprimo, L.] to hinder from transpiring or spread-

SMOTHER, [smoran, S.] to conceal; to extinguish.

Stifle resentment; suppress anger; vice can not be suppressed by authority; transactions are sometimes smothered to keep them from the knowledge of the public.

STIR, [styrian, S.] to be in motion; not to be still.

Move, [moveo, L.] to change place or posture.

To stir frequently means to move improperly, or unseasonably; as children stir when they ought to be still. To stir up strife; to move the passions.

STOCK, [stoc, S.] capital; fund; goods employed.

STORE, [stor, S.] a stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.

Stock in trade, of goods; store of grain. Stock of knowledge; store of learning.

STORY, [stær, S.] a trifling tale; a petty fiction.

TALE, [tale, S.] oral relation; a series of adventures.

A story is either true or feigned; a tale is generally considered to be feigned.

STRAIN, [stringo, to stretch, L.] injury by excessive exertion.

SPRAIN, [sprenger, to burst or crack, D.] excessive extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the joints.

Strain of a nerve, artery, &c.; sprain of an ankle, wrist, &c.

STRAIGHT, [strac, S.] not deviating or crooked.

Right, [riht, S.] according to rule, fact, or truth.

Direct, [directus, L.] not circuitous; not ambiguous.

A straight road; a right angle, idea, opinion; direct means, words, answer.

STRAIT, [strac, S.] close, not wide.

NARROW, [neara, S.] not broad; of confined views; scrutinizing.

"Enter ye in at the strait gate,—narrow is the way which leadeth unto life." (Matt. vii. 13, 14.)—A strait river; narrow mind, heart, understanding, search, inspection.

STRANGER, [étranger, F.] unknown or unacquainted.

FOREIGNER, [foris, from abroad, L.] a man that comes from or belongs to another country.

ALIEN, [alienus, L.] not a denizen or native.

A person may be a stranger to us who is one of our own country; a foreigner is of another nation; an alien is not entitled to the privileges of citizenship.

STREAM, [stream, S.] a liquid substance flowing in a course.

CURRENT, [currens, running, L.] a progressive motion.

Tide, [tyd, time, event, S.] course; flow occurring at regular intervals.

A current is a running stream; a tide is a periodical stream. Stream of light; current of air. Stream of eloquence; current of joy; tide of folly.

STRENGTHEN, [streng, strong, S.] to make stronger.
FORTIFY, [fortis, strong, facio, to make, L.] to furnish with

FORTIFY, [fortis, strong, facto, to make, L.] to furnish with resistance.

INVIGORATE, [vigeo, to be brisk, L.] to animate; to give energy. Discipline strengthens both body and mind; religion fortifies us against the attacks of adversity; exercise invigorates the body; cheerfulness invigorates the mind.

STRESS, [strece, violence, S.] importance; pressure. Force, [force, F.] strength; momentum; quantity of power.

STRAIN, [stringo, to stretch, L.] a violent effort.

EMPHASIS, [em, for en, in, phao, to speak, Gr.] significant or impressive utterance.

ACCENT, [accentus, L.] stress of the voice on a syllable.

A strain is an extreme stress. In reading there must be a proper force of the voice laid on syllables that have the accent on them, and on words and phrases that require an emphasis; but the stress must not proceed to a strain.

STRICT, [strictus, strained, L.] observing exact rules.

SEVERE, [severus, L.] sharp; rigorous; giving no indulgence. Strict discipline; severe punishment, justice, criticism.

STYLE, [stylus, L.] manner of writing with regard to language; mode of painting.

MANNER, [manière, F.] peculiar way, method.

Johnson cultivated Bacon's style, but he caught Brown's manner of expression. Teniers' style of painting was peculiar to himself, but he imitated almost every other painter's manner.

SUAVITY, [suavitas, L.] softness of temper; sweetness of mind. URBANITY, [urbanitas, L.] courtesy; politeness of manner. Suavity is natural; urbanity is acquired by associating with well-bred people.

SUBJECT, [subjectus, placed under, L.] under the power of. Liable, [lier, to bind, F.] not exempt from.

EXPOSED, [expono, to place out, L] laid open; unprotected. OBNOXIOUS, [obnoxius, L.] subject to cognizance or punishment.

" All human things are subject to decay,

And when fate summons, monarchs must obey."—(Dryden.)

"But what is strength without a double share Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burdensome, Proudly secure, yet liable to fall

By weakest subtleties."—(Milton.)

"To lasting toil exposed, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares."—(Prior.)

"We know ourselves obnoxious to God's severe justice." (Calamy.)

SUBJECT, living under the dominion of another.

SUBORDINATE, [sub, under, ordo, order, L.] inferior in nature, dignity, power, or consequence.

INFERIOR, [inferior, lower, L.] of less importance.

SUBSERVIENT, [subserviens, L.] useful as an instrument.

Children must be subject to their parents, servants to their masters. Persons of inferior talents must be content to act in a subordinate capacity; but they must not be subservient to the base purposes of any one.

SUBJECT, [subjicio, to bring under, L.] to reduce to submission; to make subordinate.

SUBJUGATE, [sub, and jugo, to yoke, L.] to bring under dominion by force.

SUBDUE, [subdo, to put under, L.] to reduce under a new dominion. To subdue a foe, an enemy, a nation, is to subject them to a permanent authority; to subjugate is to reduce to a more tyrannical or arbitrary sway.

SUBSTANTIAL, [substantia, matter, from substo, to exist by itself, L.] belonging to substance; true; solid.

Solid, [solidus, L.] real; sound; not empty or fallacious.

Substantial food is good food; solid food is meat, as distinguished from liquid, or drink; solid ground, reason, argument; substantial good, ornament, virtue.

SUCCESSION, [successio, L.] a course of things or persons following one another.

SERIES, [series, L.] course of things in the same order, or bearing the same relation to each other.

ORDER, [ordo, L.] method; regular disposition.

Succession of princes, ideas; series of lectures, experiments; order of events.

SUCCESSIVE, [successivus, L.] following in order, or uninterrupted course.

ALTERNATE, [alternus, L.] being by turns; one after another.

" God hath set

Labour and rest, as day and night, to men Successive." -- (Milton.)

Successive hours imply every hour in regular succession; alternate, every other hour. "And bid alternate passions fall and rise!" (Pope.)

SUFFOCATE, [suffoco, L.] to kill by stopping respiration.

STIFLE, [étouffer, F.] to oppress by closeness of air. SMOTHER, [smoran, S.] to extinguish life.

CHOKE, [aceocan, S.] to stop up a passage.

Suffocated and stifled by smoke, vapor, &c.; smothered by excluding the air, and by close coverings; choked with food; a channel is choked by stones and sand.

SUPERFICIAL, [from superficies,] contrived to cover something; not penetrating, profound, or learned.

SHALLOW, [scylf, shelf, S.] having little depth; empty; silly; trifling.

FLIMSY, [llymsi, W.] weak; feeble; slight; vain.

Superficial parts of the earth; shallow water; flimsy cloth, covering. Superficial knowledge, acquaintance; shallow understanding, discourse; flimsy lines, work.

SURFACE, [sur, upon, face, face, F.] outside.

Superficies, [super, upon, facies, face, L.] the exterior part, having length and breadth.

Even, rough surface; plane superficies. Superficies is the scientific term for surface.

SURROUND, [sur, and rond, F.] to enclose on all sides.

Encompass, [com, for con, together, passus, step, L.] to beset; to block up; to embrace.

Environ, [environner, F.] to invest; to involve.

ENCIRCLE, [circulo, L.] to enclose in a ring.

Surrounded by walls; encompassed by an invading army; encircled by trees. Surrounded by friends, enemies; encompassed by dangers.

"Poetic fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on classic ground."—(Addison.)

SUSPICION, [suspicio, to mistrust, L.] imagination of something ill without proof, or upon slight evidence.

JEALOUSY, [jalousie, F.] uneasiness arising from fear of a rival. Suspicion is the offspring of jealousy.

SUSTAIN, [sustineo, to hold under, L.] to keep from falling; to endure; to uphold.

Support, [supporto, L.] to prop; to bear up.

MAINTAIN, [manus, hand, teneo, to hold, L.] to preserve.

Sustain a load; support a burden; maintain a contest. Sustain an attack, a loss, an injury; support ourselves under misfortunes; maintain honor, character, credit.

SYMMETRY, [sym, for sun, with, metron, measure, Gr.] harmony; conformity; agreement of parts with the whole.

PROPORTION, [proportio, L.] adaptation of one to another. Symmetry of features; proportion of limbs, &c.

"And in the symmetry of whose parts is found A power, like that of harmony in sound."—(Waller.)

"Harmony with every grace,
Plays in the fair proportion of her face."—(Mrs. Carter.)

SYSTEM, [sun, with, istemi, to stand, Gr.] a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependance or co-operation.

METHOD, [meta, beyond, odos, way, Gr.] convenient order;

suitable arrangement.

In science we must have regard to system; in business method is indispensable.

T.

TAKE, [tæcan, S.] to lay hold of; to gain possession of.

Receive, [recipio, L.] to take as a thing offered or sent.

Accept, [accepto, L.] to receive favorably, or kindly.

We take a book from the library, an apple from the tree; the thief takes our property; we receive a letter, a parcel, a gift, a favor, a debt; accept a present, services.

TALKATIVENESS, [talka, to explain or interpret, Sw.] the practice of speaking much in conversation.

LOQUACITY, [loguacitas, L.] the habit of talking continually or

excessively.

GARRULITY, [garrulitas, prating, L.] babbling; tattling.

"We call this talkativeness a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, shall sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man." "Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided; first of all, loquacity." (Ray.)—Garrulity is one of the faults of old age.

TASTE, [taster, to touch, N.] the sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived; quality of the object which affects the organs of taste.

FLAVOR, [flairer, to smell, F.] power of affecting the taste.

Relish, the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

SAVOR, [saveur, F.] something that perceptibly affects the or-

gans of taste and smell; something acceptable.

There are a great variety of tastes to suit all palates; some things have a nauseous taste, others have an agreeable flavor; flavor is the natural taste of a thing; relish is produced by art; sauce is made to give a relish to other things; savor designates smell as well as taste; fruit of good savor; sweet smelling savor. "Savor of the knowledge of Christ." "We are unto God a sweet savor of Christ.—savor of death—savor of life." (2 Cor. ii. 14, 15, 16.) A relish for books, society, the arts, &c.

TASTE, sensibility; perception; intellectual relish; capacity of deriving pleasure from an object.

GENIUS, [gennao, to beget, Gr.] natural talent; disposition

towards any particular object or pursuit.

Taste for music, painting, &c.; gensus for poetry, &c. But there is a nice distinction to be observed in these terms; taste consists in the power of discerning beauty or excellence, gensus in the power of inventing and executing.

TAX, [taxe, F.] a rate assessed for the use of the state.

Custom, [coutume, F.] tax paid for goods imported or exported. Dury, [du, owed, F.] money required by government to be paid on the consumption of goods.

Toll, [toll, a fraction, S.] a tax paid in compensation for some

liberty or privilege.

IMPOST, [impostum, L.] a rate imposed.

TRIBUTE, [tributum, L.] payment in acknowledgement of subjection.

CONTRIBUTION, [contribuo, to impart, L.] that which is paid by

several hands for some common purpose.

Taxes are levied on the people in different forms for the support of the government. Customs are paid on our exports, and imposts on our imported articles; but these terms are mostly used indifferently. Duty has a similar meaning, but extends also to the taxes paid for home consumption; toll is a tax for the repairs of roads, &c.—"Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar or not?" (Matt. xxii. 17.)—Conquered countries pay tribute to their conquerors; when an army occupies the country of an enemy, the people are compelled to make large contributions for its support. There are voluntary contributions made for charitable and laudable purposes.

TAX, that which is required for the use of the state.

RATE, [ratus, L.] a sum assessed by authority for public use. Assessment, [asser, to fix, N.] sum charged according to the value of property.

A tax is imposed by the government; a rate is laid by the parish; the assessment is according to a person's property, or possessions; land tax; church rate.

TEASE, [tæsan, to pull, S.] to disturb with importunity; to irritate with assiduous impertinence.

VEX, [vexo, L.] to plague; to harass; to distress.

TAUNT, [tanden, to shew teeth, Du.] to reproach with insulting words: to revile.

TANTALIZE, [from Tantalus,*] to torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TORMENT, [tourmenter, F.] to inflict pain or misery.

Some persons let mere trifles teaze them.—"Just Lot was vexed with the evil conversation of the wicked." (2 Peter ii. 7.)

"When I had at my pleasure taunted her, She in mild terms begged my patience."—(Shakspere.)

Tantalized by false hopes, fair promises, and specious appearances; tormented by grievous troubles, bitter pains, excruciating agony.

TEMPERAMENT, [temperamentum, L.] disposition of body; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.

T MPERATURE, [temperatura, L.] constitution of any nature; state; degree of any quality.

Temperament of animal bodies; as the sanguine, melancholic, choleric, and phlegmatic; temperature of the atmosphere, seasons of the weather; temperature of the brain.

TEMPORARY, [temporarius, L.] lasting only for a limited time. TRANSIENT, [transiens, going away, L.] hasty; momentary.

TRANSITORY, [transitorius, from trans, and eo, to go, itus, gone, L.] without continuance; speedily vanishing.

FLEETING, [flotan, to fly, S.] passing away rapidly.

A temporary measure, office; a transient feeling, thought, view; the pleasures of this world are transitory; man is a transitory being; time is a fleeting treasure.

TENACIOUS, [tenax, holding, L.] not willing to let go.

PERTINACIOUS, [pertinax, L.] perversely resolute.
We should be tenacious of that which is good, but not of evil; we should not be tenacious about trifles, nor too pertinacious in our opinions.

TENDENCY, [tendo, to stretch, L.] direction toward an object, inference, or result.

DRIFT, [drifan, to drive, S.] course of any thing; impulse. Scope, [skopeo, to see, to view, Gr.] amplitude of intellectual

view; space; room.

^{*} Sec page 24.

AIM, [esme, O. F.] ultimate design or purpose.

Tendency of an opinion, or action; drift of a book, discourse, of a passion. Ample scope for genius; free scope for the fancy; men are often disappointed of their aim.

TENET, [tenet, he holds, from teneo, to hold, L.] opinion maintained. Position, [positio, L.] principle laid down.

Tenet of a religious sect, or church; position of a writer, philosopher.

TERM, [terminus, L.] extremity; time which anything lasts.

LIMIT, [limes, bound, L.] border, utmost reach.

BOUNDARY, [bond, limited, N.] furthest point of extension. Term of life; set limits to your desires; birth and death are the bounda-

ries of life.

TERRITORY, [territorium, L.] land, country, region. DOMINION, [dominium, L.] district governed.

At first he possessed but a small territory, but by repeated conquests he greatly extended his dominions. A prince exercises dominion over a certain territory.

THANKFULNESS, [thancfull, S.] lively sense, or ready acknowledgement of good received.

GRATITUDE, [gratis, pleasing, L.] an emotion of the heart ex-

citing love and duty to benefactors. We show our thankfulness by words, our gratitude by actions; thankfulness of heart; "the love of God is the sublimest gratitude." (Paley.)

THEORY, [theoria, contemplation, Gr.] not practice; plan or system subsisting in the mind.

Speculation, [speculor, to view, L.] mental scheme; views of a subject not verified by fact.

A sound theory leads to a sound practice; beware of fanciful speculation. A correct theory; a matter of mere speculation.

THEREFORE, [there and fore,] for this or that reason.

Consequently, [consequens, L.] by natural connection of effects and their causes.

ACCORDINGLY, [from accord,] agreeably, suitably, conformably. "He blushes, therefore he is guilty." Lord Bacon said, "Knowledge is power," consequently, to be ignorant is to be weak. "Those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded accordingly."

THICK, [thic, S.] turbid; muddy; not clear.

DENSE, [densus, L.] compact; having its constituent parts closely united.

Thick ale, beer, wine, ink; dense air, fog, body, vapor, cloud.

THIN, [thian, S.] rare; not close; not fat; not bulky; lean. SLENDER, [slinder, Du.] small in circumference, compared with the length.

SLIGHT, [slegt, Du.] not firm or strong.

SLIM, [schlim, S.] thin of shape; of small diameter. Thin air, paper; slender stalk, waist; slight thread, texture; slim youth.

THINK, [thincan, S.] to conclude; to be of opinion.

Suppose, [suppono, to lay down, L.] to receive as true. IMAGINE, [imaginer, F.] to fancy; to paint in the mind.

Believe, [geleafan, S.] to have a firm persuasion of.

DEEM, [deman, S.] to conclude on consideration.

I think he is gone to London, I have reason to suppose that is the case; I merely imagine it is so; I believe it to be true. "So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly deem there is neither where both are not."

THOUGHTFUL, having the mind directed to an object.

CONSIDERATE, [consideratus, L.] serious; circumspect; not

Deliberate, [deliberatus, L.] well advised; slow in determining.

Thoughtful of duty; soher and considerate; he was deliberate in his proceedings, guarding against rashness. Deliberate mischief, measure, opinion.

THREATEN, [threatian, S.] to denounce evil.

MENACE, [menacer, F.] to show a disposition to inflict punishment.

God threatens the impenitent with everlasting banishment from His presence. Menaced by an adversary. "Your eyes do menace me."

TIME, [tyma, S.] a particular portion of duration.

SEASON, [saison, F.] a fit or suitable time.

Season is some particular portion of time. "He changeth the times and the seasons." (Dan. ii. 21.)—Time of the day; season of the year.—"To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose." (Eccles. iii. 1.)

TIME, part of duration distinct from other parts.

Periodo, [periodos, a circuit, Gr.] any specified portion of time.

AGE, [age, F.] the time in which any particular man, or race of
men, lived; a century; duration of any being.

DATE, [datum, given, L.] time when an event happened.

Era, [æra, a period of time,* L.] a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point of time.

EPOCH, [epoche, a resting-place, Gr.] the time at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Ancient times; he must have time for his work, for payment; periods of the planets; period of infancy; human nature has been the same in all ages; the age of man. The Augustan age; the date of Cæsar's arrival in Britain; the Christian era; the epoch of the Babylonish captivity.

TIMELY, [from time,] sufficiently early; in good time.

* From æs, æris, brass; because the Romans used to engrave upon plates of brass the history of the events of each year.

SEASONABLE, opportune; happening at a proper time. Timely care; seasonable supply; timely notice; seasonable advice.

TIMESERVING, obsequious compliance with the ruling power. TEMPORIZING, [tempus, time, L.] complying with the prevailing humors or opinions of men.

A timeserving courtier; a temporizing minister of state; a temporizing

measure.

TORMENT, [tormentum, L.] extreme pain or anguish.
TORTURE, [tortura, L.] severe pain judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.

Tormented by pain; tortured by the rack.
"Not sharp revenge, not hell itself, can find

A fiercer torment than a guilty mind."—(Dryden.) "Ghastly spasm, or racking torture." — (Milton.)

TRADE, [trado, to deliver, to give from hand to hand, L.] exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

COMMERCE, [commercium, L.] exchange of one thing for an-

other; negotiation.

TRAFFIC, [trafic, F.] merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities.

DEALING, [dælan, to divide, S.] business; intercourse in buying and selling.

Trade among ourselves; commerce with other nations; traffic is an exchange of goods or merchandise; dealing is a bargaining or calculating sort of trade; he accumulated a fortune by his extensive dealings.

TRANSFIGURE, [trans, beyond, figura, shape, fashion, L.] to change the outward appearance.

TRANSFORM, [trans, and forma, L.] to change the form, temper,

or disposition.

METAMORPHOSE, [meta, beyond, morphe, form, Gr.] to change

into a different shape.

"Jesus was transfigured before them." (Mark ix. 2.)—" Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light." (2 Cor. xi. 14.)—" Be ye transformed by transformed on an angle of fight. (2 Col. 11. 14.)—Be yetransformed by the renewing of your mind." (Rom. xii. 2.)—Ovid speaks of Narcissus being metamorphosed into a flower. It would require a great deal of art to metamorphose a simple ploughman into an accomplished gentleman.—Transfigure is now nearly, if not altogether, obsolete.

TREACHEROUS, [tricherie, a cheating, O. F.] faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

TRAITOROUS, [traditor, traitor, L.] violating allegiance or trust. TREASONABLE, [trahir, to betray, F.] having the nature or guilt of treason.

Treacherous friend, proposal, scheme; traitorous subject, soldier, design; the king had some treasonable subjects. "Plots and treasonable practices." -(Clarendon.)

TREASURE, [thesaurus, a treasury, L.] to collect; to lay up as valuable.

HOARD, [hordan, to gather, S.] to amass; to lay up store.

Friends treasure up the gifts they receive from each other; the miser hoards up his money; memory treasures up ideas; we treasure up knowledge.

TREATMENT, [traitement, F.] manner of usage; good or bad behavior towards another.

Usage, [usage, F.] a series of actions performed by one person towards another.

Indulgent or severe treatment; good or ill usage; uninterrupted usage.

TREMBLING, [tremo, to shake, L.] quaking; shivering.

TREMOR, [tremor, trembling, L.] an involuntary shaking.

TREPIDATION, [trepidatio, L.] the state of quivering from fear. A trembling from cold, weakness, or disease, as the palsy; tremor of the nerves, joints; a violent trepidation; the whole state, or kingdom, was in a state of trepidation.

TRIFLING, [trivialis, common, L.] of small value or importance.
TRIVIAL, [trivialis, L.] light; trifling; inconsiderable.
PETTY, [petit, F.] small; inferior; little; not worth notice.
FRIVOLOUS, [frivolus, crumbled, L.] slight; of no moment.
FUTILE, [futilis, vain, L.] worthless; of no effect; answering

no useful purpose.

It is a trifling affair, indeed so trivial as to be unworthy of consideration; petty prince, trespass, servant; frivolous dispute, pursuit; futile argument.

TROUBLE, [troubler, F.] to distress; to perplex.

DISTURB, [disturbo, to stir, L.] to agitate; to disquiet.

MOLEST, [molo, to grind, L.] to vex; to render uneasy.

Troubled for want of money, bread, &c.; disturbed with noise and riot; disturbed by gloomy prospects; molested by fears, cares, and oppositions.

TROUBLESOME, burdensome; annoying; afflictive.

IRKSOME, [irk, to weary, Sc.] wearisome; tedious.

VEXATIOUS, [from vex.] afflictive; harassing; distressing.

Troublesome labor; irksome task, hours, toil; vexatious loss, controversy.

TRUTH, [treowth, S.] conformity to fact or reality.

Veracity, [verax, L.] habitual observance of truth; honesty of report.

The writer is a person of such well-known veracity, that the truth of his narration may be relied on. Truth is applicable to men and to facts; veracity, to men only.

TRY, [trekker, to draw, D.] to prove by a test.

TEMPT, [tento, L.] to try; to attempt; to solicit to ill.

Try your strength; try a servant to see if he will suit; tempt no man to evil, nor suffer yourselves to be tempted of evil.—" Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted of evil, neither tempteth he any man: but every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed." (James i. 13, 14.)

TUMULTUOUS, [tumultuosus, stormy, rough, swollen, L.] violently and irregularly agitated and disturbed.

TUMULTUARY, [tumultuarius, L.] disorderly; unquiet.

Tumultuous sea, tides, strife, meetings; tumultuary assemblies, conflict.

TUMULTUOUS, full of tumult and disorder.

TURBULENT, [turbulentus, disturbed, L.] violent; refractory. SEDITIOUS, [seditiosus, L.] exciting opposition to lawful authority.

MUTINOUS, [mutin, refractory, F.] busy in insurrection; disposed to resist authority.

Tumultuous mob; turbulent passions; seditious work; mutinous soldiers.

TURGID, [turgidus, enlarged or swollen, L.] inflated; distended beyond the natural size; vainly magnificent.
Tumid, [tumidus, swollen, L.] puffed up; falsely sublime.

Bombastic, [bombos, blast of a trumpet, Gr.] high-sounding,

pompous; boastful.

Turgid limb; tumid flesh, waves. Turgid manner of talking and writing, in making use of lofty words on low and simple subjects; tumid and aspiring expressions; high-sounding words and florid sentiments, when used on common subjects. constitute the bombastic style, and the person using them is also called bombastic.

TURN, [turnan, S. torno, L.] to change sides.

BEND, [bendan, S.] to make crooked; to curve.

Twist, [getwistan, S.] to turn from a straight line; to contort, to writhe.

DISTORT, [distorqueo, L.] to force out of natural shape.

WRING, [wringan, S.] to turn and strain violently. WREST, [wræstan, S.] to force from; to extort.

WRENCH, [verrenken, G.] to pull and twist by violence.

The soil is turned over by the spade; bend a stick or cane; twist thread. a rope; joints, features, become distorted. To wring is to twist violently, as, to wring wet linen, to wring off the head of a chicken; a weapon may be wrested from a person; he wrenched his foot against a stone; his sword was wrenched from him. A person turns his attention to a subject; he bends his mind to a study; men are said to twist and wrest the meaning of words, or to distort them, so as to give a wrong meaning.

TURN, reigning inclination or course; manner; cast.

Bent, [bendan, to bend, S.] inclination; disposition toward something; application of the mind.

Turn of mind; turn for music; bent of the will; bent of his genius.

TURN, [torno, L.] to move in a circular course.

WIND, [windan, S.] to turn round something; to twist.

WHIRL, [hwyrfan, S.] to turn round rapidly.

TWIRL, [querlen, G.] to move by a quick rotation. WRITHE, [writhan, S.] to twist with violence.

Turn a spit, a wheel; wind thread; wind up a jack, clock, watch; wheels

are whirled with great force by mechanical powers.

"Dexterous damsels twirl the sprinkling mop."-(Gay.) "And writh'd his body to and fro with pain."—(Addison.)

TYRANNY, [tyrannus, a despotic ruler, L.] cruel or arbitrary government; severity, rigor.

OPPRESSION, [opprimo, to press or weigh down, L.] the act of imposing unreasonable burdens or services.

Power concentrated frequently leads to tyranny, power diffused to oppression.

U.

UNBELIEF, [ungeleafa, S.] the withholding of belief.
INFIDELITY, [infidelitas, L.] disbelief of the divine origin of

Christianity, and the inspiration of the Scriptures. INCREDULITY, [incrédulité, F.] indisposition to believe.

Unbelief is simple want of faith or belief; infidelity is perverse disbelief; incredulity with respect to marvellous and absurd stories is a laudable quality

UNCOVER, to show openly; to divest of any covering.

DISCOVER, [découvrir, F.] to disclose; to bring to light.

"There will certainly come some day or other to uncover every soul of us." (Pope's Letters.)—"He discovereth deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death." (Job xii. 22.)—"Your trans-

UNDER, [under, S.] so as to have something over; in a state of

Below, [be, and low,] not so high; inferior.

gressions are discovered." (Ezek. xxi. 24.)

Beneath, [beneoth, S.] in a lower place; in a state of oppression.

Under the water; below the horizon; beneath the ground; an army is under the command of a general; man is below the angels; an ignorant man is beneath a wise one in knowledge; a country sinks beneath the yoke of an oppressor.

UNDERSTANDING, intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgement.

INTELLECT, [intellectus, discernment, L.] that faculty of the human soul which receives and comprehends ideas.

INTELLIGENCE, [intelligentia, apprehension, L.] mental skill. The human understanding distinguishes man from a brute; but men are distinguished one from another by their superior degrees of intellect and intelligence.

UNDETERMINED, [from determine,] undecided; not defined. Unsettled, uncertain; changeable. Unsteady, not fixed; fluctuating.

WAVERING, irresolute; being in doubt.

Undetermined in mind; unsettled in opinions; unsteady in conduct; wavering in principles. "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering." (Heb. x. 23.)

UNFOLD, [fealdan, to double, S.] to display; to lay open to the view or contemplation.

UNRAVEL, [ravelen, Du.] to disentangle; to extricate; to clear. DEVELOPE, [développer, F.] to disclose; to make known.

The principles of a science are unfolded; a mystery is unravelled; develope a plan of operations, a plot; character, talents, are developed.

UNHAPPY, not happy; unfortunate; distressed.

MISERABLE, [miserabilis, L.] very unhappy from grief, pain, calamity, apprehension of evil, or any other cause.

WRETCHED, [wræcca, an exile, S.] sunk in deep distress.

Many persons make themselves unhappy without occasion; affliction and poverty make men miserable; to be wretched, is to be extremely miserable.—An unhappy choice; a miserable life; the wretched condition of a slave.

UNIMPORTANT, [importo, to bear on, L.] not of great moment. Insignificant, [in, not, significans, expressive, L.] destitute of meaning; answering no purpose.

INCONSIDERABLE, [in, and considerable,] not worthy of notice

or consideration; trivial.

It is unimportant whether a person stand or kneel in divine worship; insignificant performance, words, talent, look; inconsiderable point, argument, number; no sin is inconsiderable in the sight of a holy God.

UNLESS, [onlesan, to loose or release, S.] if not. EXCEPT, [excipio, to take out, L.] not included.

"The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted."—"It is necessary to know our duty, because it is necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, except we know it."—All were involved in this affair except one.—No one can thrive unless he is industrious.

UNOFFENDING, [offendo, to strike against, L.] not giving offence. INOFFENSIVE, harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

HARMLESS, innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

"Thy unoffending life I could not save,

Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave."—Dryden.

Inoffensive animal; harmless disposition, character, mirth.

UNRULY, [from rule,] disregarding restraint.

UNGOVERNABLE, [from govern,] that will not be governed or regulated.

REFRACTORY, [refragor, to resist, L.] obstinate; perverse; contumacious.

Unruly will, tongue; ungovernable passions, temper; refractory disposition, child.

UNSEARCHABLE, [from search,] not to be explored.

INSCRUTABLE, [in, not, scrutor, to search, L.] not to be pene-

trated by inquiry, study, or human reason.

"How unsearchable are his judgements, and his ways past finding out." (Rom. xi. 33.)—"The unsearchable riches of Christ." (Eph. iii. 8.)—Inscrutable ways of Providence.

UNSPEAKABLE, [from speak,] not to be spoken.

INEFFABLE, [in, not, effor, to speak, L.] that cannot be told.

UNUTTERABLE, [from utter,] what cannot be uttered.

INEXPRESSIBLE, [from express,] not to be expressed in words. "Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift." (2 Cor. ix. 15.)—Ineffable glory of the Deity.—Unspeakable joy, grief, rage; ineffable sweetness, comfort; unutterable thoughts, pains, sorrows, anguish; inexpressible pleasure, beauty, looks.

UNWORTHY, not deserving; wanting merit.

WORTHLESS, [from worth,] having no virtue or excellence.

"Are these unworthy men chosen to offices." Receive your unworthy son; do not associate with worthless characters.

UTTER, to express vocally or with the mouth.

SPEAK, [spæcan, S.] to utter articulate sounds or words.

ARTICULATE, [articulo, to utter distinctly, L.] to speak as a man.

PRONOUNCE, [pronuncio, L.] to speak rhetorically.

Utter a sigh, groan, words; speak words; articulate sounds, letters in reading, &cc.; pronounce aloud; pronounce an oration.

V.

VACANCY, [vaco, to be empty, L.] freedom from employment; emptiness of thought.

VACUITY, [vacuitas, L.] state of being unfilled; want of reality. INANITY, [inanitas, vanity, unprofitableness, L.] void space; quality of not satisfying.

Vacancy of mind; vacuity of meaning; inanity of worldly pleasures.

VALE, [vallis, L.] a tract of low ground between hills; an extended plain washed by a river.

VALLEY, [vallis, L.] a hollow between hills.

DALE, [dal, Du.] low hollow ground.

DINGLE, [degle, S.] a narrow valley.
DELL, [dell, a cleft, W.] a cavity or narrow opening.

Vale implies larger space than valley; dale is deep, but not extensive; dingle is a little valley in a flat country; a dell is a shady ornamented dingle. Vale is used in poetry, valley in prose and common discourse. "Fair vales by nature formed to please." The valley of the Connecticut is famed for its beauty and fertility. Colnbrook dale; an unfrequented dingle; a cool sequestered dell.

VALUABLE, having useful or estimable properties.

PRECIOUS, [pretium, price, L.] being of great worth.
COSTLY, [kost, price, D.] purchased at a high price.
A valuable discovery; "precious promises;" precious metals, stones;
costly habit, seat; rare and valuable; costly and desirable.

VALUE, [valor, L.] that property which renders a thing useful or estimable.

WORTH, [weorth, S.] excellence; importance; usefulness RATE, [retor, to set, L.] amount fixed; degree of value.

PRICE, [pretium, L.] equivalent given for any thing sold.

Value received; pay the value; the worth of a thing is its acknowledged value; rate and price are the measures of value and worth. Rate of interest; dear rate; high price; low price; price of corn, grain, wheat. Value may sometimes be understood as distinguished from worth, the former relating to price, the latter to desert.

VARIATION, [variatio, L.] change from one to another.

VARIETY, [varietas, L.] intermixture or succession of things. Variation of climate, weather, of the compass; variety of colors, of opinions.

VENAL, [veneo, to be sold, L.] that may be bought or obtained for money.

MEBCENARY, [merces, reward, L.] moved by the hope of reward or the love of money.

Venal writer, services; mercenary servant, spirit. Offices are venal in a corrupt government. Mercenary soldiers are hired into foreign service.

VENIAL, [venia, pardon, leave to depart, L.] excusable.

PARDONABLE, [per, for, dono, to give, L.] that may be forgiven. Venial slip, fault, transgression; pardonable error. Talkativeness in an old person is a venial offence; playfulness and frolic are pardonable in youth.

VERBAL, [verbalis, L.] spoken, not written.

VOCAL, [vocalis, L.] uttered or modulated by the voice.

ORAL, [oris, the mouth, L.] delivered by mouth.

Verbal agreement, message; vocal praise, music, melody; oral testimony, tradition.

VESTURE, [vesture, O. F.] garment, robe, dress.

CLOTHES, [clath, S.] covering for the human body. RAIMENT, [araies, apparel, N.] clothing in general.

Vesture and raiment used only on serious subjects, but clothes on all common occasions.

VEXATION, [from vex,] the state of being irritated or harassed. MORTIFICATION, [mors, death, facio, to make, L.] humiliation; trouble.

CHAGRIN, [chagrin, F.] ill-humor; peevishness; fretfulness. A life of vexation and pain. A state of chagrin. "It is one of the most vexatious mortifications of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit."

VICTIM, [victima, L.] a living being slain for a sacrifice.

SACRIFICE, [sacrificium, L.] an offering; surrender, or loss.

A victim prepared for the sacrifice. The victim of ambition; a sacrifice to principle.

VIOLENT, [violentus, L.] unreasonably vehement; outrageous. FURIOUS, [furiosus, L.] raging; transported by passion.

BOISTEROUS, [byster, a tempest, S.] turbulent; loud; noisy. VEHEMENT, [vehemens, L.] acting with great force.

IMPETUOUS, impeto, to rush, L.] fierce; passionate.

Violent wind; boisterous storm; furious whirlwind; vehement flame; impetuous torrent. Violent opposition; furious temper; boisterous tongue; vehement desire; impetuous passions.

VOTE, | votum, wish, L.] expression of will or wish.

SUFFRAGE, [suffragium, L.] vote given in deciding a controverted point, or in electing a man to an office.

Voice, [vox, vocis, L.] choice or opinion expressed.

Vote for or against; suffraye in a person's favor; the roice of the church; "I have no words; my voice is in my sword."—(Shakspere.)

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice Of holy senates, and elect by roice.

W.

WAKEFUL, [wacan, to wake, and full, S.] indisposed to sleep. WATCHFUL, [wacian, to watch, and full, S.] careful to observe; attentive to duty.

VIGILANT, [vigilans, L.] cautious; circumspect; diligent to

discover and avoid danger.

"Wakeful with the fright." "Be watchful and strengthen the things that remain." (Rev. iii. 2.)—"Be sober, be vigilant." (1 Pet. v. 8.)—"A bishop must be vigilant." (1 Tim. iii. 2.)

WANDER, [wandrian, S.] to ramble without any certain course or object.

STROLL, to walk idly or leisurely.

RAMBLE, [rammelen, Du.] to go about without any determinate object.

ROVE, [rouffver, D.] to move without certain direction.

ROAM, [rhamu, to soar, W.] to move about from place to place.

RANGE, [ranger, F.] to wander without restraint.

"They wandered about in sheep skins and goat skins.—They wandered in deserts." (Heb. xi. 37, 38.)—Gipsies and pedlars stroll about the country; idle people ramble about; the botanist roves about the fields in search of herbs and flowers; a man roams into foreign countries; wild beasts range the forests.

WANT, [wanian, to fail, S.] to be destitute of or deficient m.

NEED, [geneadan, to compel, S.] to require.

LACK, [leegen, to empty, Du.] not to have or possess.

Men want money, riches, trade, &c. ; they want many things which they might do without; but we all need food and raiment; it is an evil to lack wisdom.

WATERMAN, [wæter, and man, S.] one who manages water-craft. BOATMAN, [boat, and man,] a man who lets out himself with a boat for hire.

FERRYMAN, [faran, to pass, S.] one who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over a river.
"The waterman forlorn, along the shore,

Pensive reclines upon his useless oar."-Gay.

"That booby Phaon only was unkind,

An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind."-Prior.

"The grisly ferryman of hell denied

Æneas entrance, till he knew his guide."-Roscommon.

WAVE, [wafian, to move to and fro, S.] a moving swell of water. BILLOW, [bulgian, to swell out, S.] a wave swoln by the wind. Surge, [surgo, to rise, L.] a swelling sea, wave rolling above

the general surface of the water.

BREAKER, [bræcan, to break, S.] a wave broken by rocks or sand-banks.

"The wave behind impels the wave before."-Pope. "Loud billows lash the shore."—The foaming surges; "the whirling breakers."

WAY, [wæg, S.] scheme of acting.

MANNER, [manière, F.] peculiar way.

MODE, [modus, L.] form; fashion; custom.

METHOD, [meta, beyond, odos, way, Gr.] convenient arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas.

Course, [curro, to run, L.] line of conduct; train of actions.

MEANS, instrument of action or performance.

There is a right way to do every thing that can be done; air and manner are more expressive than words; modes of dress. " A table richly spread, in regal mode."

Method of cure, of proceeding; course of law, of study; an evil course; slender means; means of doing good.

WAYWARD, [way, and ward,] petulant; peevish; vexatious; liking his own way.

FROWARD, [framweard, turned, S.] unvielding; refractory. PERVERSE, perversus, turned aside, L. distorted from the right;

contrary; stubborn. A wayward expression; a froward child; a perverse man, humor.

WEAK, [wæc, yielding, S.] having little strength.

FEBLE, [faible, F.] debilitated; sickly; wanting force or vigor. INFIRM, [infirmus, L.] disabled of body; not sound.

Weak in body; weak in mind; weak voice; weak and feeble infant; an infirm old man; an infirm constitution.—A weak attempt; a feeble effort.

WEAKEN, [wacan, S.] to deprive of strength.

ENFEEBLE, [from feeble,] to reduce the strength or force. DEBILITATE, [debilito, L.] to impair the strength.

ENERVATE, [enervo, L.] to deprive of nerve or force.

INVALIDATE, [in, not, valeo, to be strong, L.] to destroy or lessen the force or efficacy.

Weakened by illness; enfeebled by age; the body and mind both become debilitated; the whole frame becomes enervated; claims are invalidated.

WEARISOME, [werig, tired, S.] fatiguing; causing weariness. TIRESOME, [from tire,] exhausting the strength or patience.
TEDIOUS, [tædium, L.] troublesome by continuance; irksome.
Wearisome labor, life.—"Wearisome nights are appointed to me. (Job vii. 3.)—Tiresome journey, author, work; tedious discourse, speech.

WEARY, [werian, to carry, S.] to fatigue; to subdue by labor.

TIRE, [teorian, to fail, S.] to exhaust the strength; to wear out with labor, tediousness, or dulness.

JADE, [gaad, a goad, S.] to dispirit; to weary with hard service. HARASS, [harasser, F.] to fatigue with bodily labor or impor-

Wearied with labor of body or of mind; tired of work; jaded by incessant attention to business; harassed with cares, complaints.—A horse is jaded by being forced beyond his strength; troops are harassed in retreating before their enemies.

WEIGHT, [wæg, a balance, S.] the quantity of a body ascertained by the balance.

HEAVINESS, ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; that which it requires great strength to move.

GRAVITY, [gravitas, L.] tendency to a centre.

Weight of lead, or weight of a feather; heaviness of lead, lightness of a feather; gravity is a scientific term; specific gravity; centre of gravity.

WELL-BEING, [wel, S. and be,] the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

Welfare, [wel, S. and fare,] exemption from evil; enjoyment

of the common blessings of life.

PROSPERITY, [prosperitas, L.] successful progress; attainment of any object desired.

HAPPINESS, [hapus, fortunate, W.] pleasure unalloyed with pain. Well-being of man, society, mankind; welfare of children, relations, friends; prosperity in obtaining riches, power, honor; happiness of mind; perfect happiness is not attainable in this life.

WHOLE, [walg, S.] containing all. ENTIRE, [entier, F.] full; undivided. COMPLETE, [completus, L.] having no deficiencies. TOTAL, [totalis, L.] whole; full; perfect; all. The whole population. - Entire set; complete work; total number. WICKED, [wican, to fall away, S.] given to vice; morally bad; evil in principle or practice.

UNJUST, [injustus, L.] contrary to justice and right. INIQUITOUS, [in, not, equitas, equity, L.] unrighteous.

NEFARIOUS, [nefarius, unlawful, L.] abominable; atrocious.

Wicked action; unjust proceeding; iniquitous fraud; nefarious breach of rust.

trust.

WILL, [willan, S.] to decide in the mind.

Wish, [wiscan, S.] to direct the desires to.

We will what we have the power to effect; we may wish for many things which we can never obtain.—"They have more than heart could wish." (Ps. lxxiii. 7.)

WILLINGLY, without reluctance; with one's own consent.

Voluntarily, [voluntas, will, L.] of one's own accord; without compulsion.

SPONTANEOUSLY, [spontaneus, L.] of its own acting, by its own impulse, without the excitement of anything external.

He parted with it willingly; he performed it volunturily; the earth produces many things spontaneously, without the culture of man.

WISELY, [wissan, to know, S.] with wisdom.

JUDICIOUSLY, [judico, to judge, L.] skilfully; with judgement. DISCREETLY, [discretus, L.] prudent, cautiously, circumspectly. PRUDENTLY, [prudens, L.] with practical wisdom.

Let men act wisely and judiciously; women discreetly and prudently.

WONDER, [wunder, S.] that emotion which is excited by something new, strange, great, or extraordinary.

ADMIBATION, [admiratio, L.] wonder mingled with esteem, love, or veneration.

SURPRISE, [surprise, F.] the state of being taken unawares. ASTONISHMENT, [étonnement, F.] extreme surprise.

AMAZEMENT, [from a and mase, a whirlpool, S.] confusion,

either of fear or wonder; height of admiration.

Wonder is the effect of novelty and amazement. We view the starry heavens with admiration. The fort was taken by surprise. Astonishment is excited by an unexpected or extraordinary event. Amazement is extreme and sudden wonder, often accompanied with fear and terror.

WONDER, something more or greater than can be expected.

MIRACLE, [miraculum, L.] an effect contrary to the established course of things; something supernatural.

MARVEL, [merveille, F.] any thing astonishing, or that arrests the attention.

PRODIGY, [prodigo, to drive or launch forth, to shoot out, L.] any thing out of the ordinary process of nature.

MONSTER, [monstrum, a strange or misshapen thing, L.] an unnatural production; out of proportion through defect or excess.

Wonders of nature; wonders of the creation; mirucles recorded in the

Old and New Testaments; travellers relate many marvels; ancient histories abound in accounts of prodigies; a lamb with six legs, and a duck with two bills, are monsters; a parricide is called a monster, being unnaturally wicked.

WOOD, [wuda, S.] the substance of trees.

TIMBER, [timber, structure, S.] the main trunk of a tree. Wood for the joiner; timber for buildings, carriages, ships, fences, &c.

WORD, [word, S.] a combination of sounds; a single part of speech.

EXPRESSION, [from express,] a phrase; a mode of speech.
TERM, [terma, Gr.] a word or expression peculiar to an art.
A word is used as a sign of an idea; sentiments are made known by expressions; every science has its terms.

WORK, [weorc, S.] employment; operation.

LABOR, [labor, L.] the exertion of muscular strength.

Toil, [tiolan, to strain, S.] labor that oppresses the body or mind. DRUDGERY, [drugaire, a slave, Ir.] ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupation.

Common work; hard labor; painful toil; low, degrading drudgery.
"You do not know the heavy grievances,

"You do not know the heavy grievances, The toils, the labors, weary drudgeries, Which they impose."—Southerne.

WORK, that which is made or done.

OPERATION, [operatio, L.] the exertion of power, physical, moral, or mechanical.

Work done by a laborer, or a mechanic; an operation performed by a surgeon.

WORLD, [weerold, S.] the terraqueous globe. EARTH, [eorth, S.] the mass of the globe.

GLOBE, [globus, L.] a spherical solid body.

Traverse the world; cultivate the earth; sail round the globe.

WORTHY, [from worth,] possessing virtue or excellence.
ESTIMABLE, [from esteem,] worthy of honor and respect.
A worthy person; an estimable character.

WRITER, [writan, to scratch, L.] one who writes.

PENMAN, [pen, and man,] one who practises the art of writing. Scribe, [scribo, to write, L.] a public or professional writer.

Any person who writes is a writer; a penman is an expert, clever, or fine writer; a scribe is a writer who copies officially.

WRITER, one who represents ideas by written characters.

AUTHOR, [auctor, L.] one who composes an original work.

An author is a writer, but a writer is not always an author; an author is an original writer; but a writer may be only a compiler.

Y.

YEARLY, [gear, a course, S.] comprehending a year; happening

every year.

Annual, [annalis, of a year, L.] that returns every year.

Yearly course; annual rent.

YOUTHFUL, [iuguth, and ful, S.] pertaining to the early part of

JUVENILE, [juvenilis, L.] suited to youth.

PUBRILE, [puerilis, boyish, L.] childish; trifling.

Youthful face, vigor, thoughts, hopes, sports, pastimes; juvenile performance, exercise, writer; puerile studies, amusements; puerile observation, objection.

Z.

ZEALOUS, [zelos, passionate ardor, ardent desire to do, Gr.] warmly engaged in any cause.

EARNEST, [cornest, S.] ardent; warm; animated.

IMPORTUNATE, [importo, to bear on, L.] pressing; urging. A zealous disposition; an earnest solicitation; an importunate request.

ZONE, [zona, a girdle, Gr.] a division of the earth; a band. GIRDLE, [gyrdle, S.] a belt; a sash.

CIRCUIT, [circuitus, L.] the space enclosed in a circle. BOUNDARY, [bond, limited, N.] furthest point of extension.

LIMIT, [limes, bound, L.] utmost reach; part which terminates. Zone of the earth; a lady's girdle; circuit of the globe; boundaries of countries; limits of the solar system.

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