

AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN



Word Definitions

John 1:1 KJV

In the beginning was the Word,
and the Word was with God,
and the Word was God.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ABROGATE, *verb transitive* [L. abrago, to repeal. from ab and rogo, to ask or propose. See the English reach. Class Rg.]

To repeal; to annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor; applied to the repeal of laws, decrees, ordinances, the abolition of established customs etc.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ADJUDGE, *verb transitive*

To decide, or determine, in the case of a controverted question; to decree by a judicial opinion; used appropriately of courts of law and equity.

The case was adjudged in Hilary term.

The prize was adjudged to the victor; a criminal was adjudged to suffer death.

It has been used in the sense of to judge; as, he adjudged him unworthy of his friendship. But this sense is unusual.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ADJURE, v.t. [L. adjuro, to swear solemnly, or compel one to swear; from ad and juro, to swear.]

1. To charge, bind or command on oath, or under the penalty of a curse.

Joshua adjured them at that time, saying, cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city of Jericho. Josh. 6.

2. To charge earnestly and solemnly, on pain of God's wrath.

I adjure thee by the living God. Mat. 26., Acts, 19.

3. To conjure; to charge, urge or summon with solemnity.

The magistrates adjured by all the bonds of civil duty.

Ye sacred stars, be all of you adjured.

The Commissioners adjured them not to let pass so favorable an opportunity of securing their liberties.

Noah Webster's Dictionary 1828

ADMINISTRATION, *noun*

1. The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.

3. The persons collectively, who are entrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain.

4. dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as the *administration* of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace.

[1 Corinthians 12:5.](#) [2 Corinthians 9:12.](#)

5. the management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.

6. The power, office or commission of an administrator.

Surrogates are authorized to grant *administration*

It is more usual to say, letters of *administration*

7. This name is given by the Spaniards, to the staple magazine or warehouse, at Callao, in Peru, where foreign ships must unload.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

AFFIRM, verb transitive affirm' [Latin affirmo; ad and firmo, to make firm. See Firm.]

1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true; opposed to deny.

Of one Jesus whom Paul affirmed to be alive. Acts 25:19.

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm or ratify; as, the Supreme court affirmed the judgment.

AFFIRM, verb intransitive To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, for confirming a fact, or to have an affirmation administered to, by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as, the witness affirmed to the fact, or he was affirmed to the fact.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

AFFIRMATION, n.

1. The act of affirming or asserting as true; opposed to negation or denial.

2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment.

3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishing of what had been before done or decreed.

4. A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath; which affirmation is in law equivalent to testimony given under oath.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ALLEDGE, verb transitive [Latin allego, ad and lego, to send; Eng. lay.]

1. To declare; to affirm; to assert; to pronounce, with positiveness; as, to alledge a fact.

2. To produce as an argument, plea or excuse; to cite or quote; as, to alledge the authority of a judge.

ALLEDGED, participle passive Affirmed; asserted, whether as a charge or a plea.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ALLEDGING, participle present tense Asserting; averring; declaring.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ALLEGATION, n.

1. Affirmation; positive assertion or declaration.

2. That which is affirmed or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, excuse or justification.

3. In ecclesiastical courts, a formal complaint, or declaration of charges.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ALLEGIANCE, noun [Latin alligo, of ad and ligo, to bind. See Liege and League.]

The tie or obligation of a subject to his Prince or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government or state.

Every native or citizen owes allegiance to the government under which he is born. This is called natural or implied allegiance which arises from the connection of a person with the society in which he is born, and his duty to be a faithful subject, independent of any express promise. Express allegiance is that obligation which proceeds from an express promise, or oath of fidelity.

Local or temporary allegiance is due from an alien to the government or state in which he resides.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

AMENDMENT, n.

1. An alteration or change for the better; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life, by quitting vices.

2. A word, clause or paragraph, added or proposed to be added to a bill before a legislature.

3. In law, the correction of an error in a writ or process.

Shakespeare uses it for the recovery of health, but this sense is unusual.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ANNEXED, pp.

Joined at the end; connected with; affixed.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ANTECEDENT, *adjective*

Going before in time; prior; anterior; preceding; as, an event *antecedent* to the deluge.

ANTECEDENT, *noun* That which goes before in time; hence in writings, that which precedes in place. In grammar, the noun to which a relative or other substitute refers; as, Solomon was the prince, who built the Temple. In logic, the first of two propositions in an enthymeme, or argument of two propositions; as, if the sun is fixed, the earth must move. Here the first and conditional proposition is the antecedent; the second, the consequent.

In mathematics, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

APPEAL, v.i. [L. apello; ad and pello, to drive or send; Gr.]

We do not see the sense of call in pello, but to drive or press out, is the radical sense of calling, naming. This word coincides in elements with L. balo, Eng. bawl, and peal.]

1. To refer to a superior judge or court, for the decision of a cause depending, or the revision of a cause decided in a lower court.

I appeal to Cesar. Acts. 21.

2. To refer to another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; as, I appeal to all mankind for the truth of what is alleged.

APPEAL, v.t. To call or remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court. This may be done after trial and judgment in the lower court; or by special statute or agreement, a party may appeal before trial, upon a fictitious issue and judgment. We say the cause was appealed before or **after trial**.

APPEAL, v.t. In criminal law, to charge with a crime; to accuse; to institute a criminal prosecution, for some hainous offense; as, to appeal a person of felony. This process was anciently given to a private person to recover the were gild, or private pecuniary satisfaction for an injury he had received by the murder of a relation, or by some personal injury.

APPEAL, n.

1. The removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, as from a common pleas court to a superior or supreme court. Also the right of appeal.

2. An accusation; a process instituted by a private person against a man for some hainous crime by which he has been injured, as for murder, larceny, mayhem.

3. A summons to answer to a charge.

4. A call upon a person; a reference to another for proof or decision.

In an oath, a person makes an appeal to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.

5. Resort; recourse.

Every milder method is to be tried, before a nation makes an appeal to arms.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ARBITRARY, *adjective* [Latin *arbitrarius*.]

1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules; as, an *arbitrary* decision; an *arbitrary* punishment.

ARBITRARY power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

2. Despot; absolute in power; having no external control; as, an *arbitrary* prince or government.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ARTICLE, n. [L. *articulus*, a joint, from *artus*; Gr.]

1. A single clause in a contract, account system of regulations, treaty, or other writing; a particular separate charge or item, in an account; a term, condition, or stipulation, in a contract. In short, a distinct part of a writing, instrument or discourse, consisting of two or more particulars; as, articles of agreement; an account consisting of many articles.

2. A point of faith; a doctrinal point or proposition in theology; as the thirty-nine articles.

3. A distinct part.

Upon each article of human duty.

4. A particular commodity, or substance; as, an article of merchandise; salt is a necessary article. In common usage, this word is applied to almost every separate substance or material.

The articles which compose the blood.

5. A point of time. [Not in use.]

6. In botany, that part of a stalk or stem, which is between two joints.

7. In grammar, an adjective used before nouns, to limit or define their application; as hic, ille, ipse, in Latin; in Greek; the, this, that, in English. The primary use of these adjectives was to convert an indeterminate name into a determinate one; or to limit the application of a common name, to a specific, known, or certain individual. But article being an improper term to express the true signification, I make use of definitive, which see.

ARTICLE, v.t.

1. To draw up in distinct particulars; as, to article the errors or follies of a man.

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles. 'He shall be article'd against in the High Court of admiralty.' Stat. 33. George III.

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; as, to article an apprentice to a mechanic.

ARTICLE, v.i. [supra.] To agree by articles; to stipulate.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ASSEMBLE, *verb transitive* [Latin simul.]

To collect a number of individuals or particulars into one place, or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.

ASSEMBLE, *verb intransitive* To meet or come together; to convene, as a number of individuals.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ASSEMBLED, *participle passive* collected into a body; congregated.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ASSEMBLING, *participle present tense* Coming together; collecting into one place.

ASSEMBLING, *noun* A collection or meeting together. [Hebrews 10:25](#).

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ASSIMILATE, v.t. [L. assimilo, of ad and similis, like. See Similar.]

1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble.

2. To convert into a like substance; as, food is assimilated by conversion into animal substances, flesh, chyle, blood, &c.

ASSIMILATE, v.i.

1. To become similar.

2. To be converted into a like substance.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ASSOCIATION, noun

1. The act of associating; union; connection of persons.

2. Union of persons in a company; a society formed for transacting or carrying on some business for mutual advantage; a partnership. It is often applied to a union of states or a confederacy.

3. Union of things; apposition, as of particles of matter.

4. Union or connection of ideas. An association of ideas is where two or more ideas constantly or naturally follow each other in the mind, so that one almost infallibly produces the other.

5. An exertion or change of some extreme part of the sensory residing in the muscles or organs of sense, in consequence of some antecedent or attendant fibrous contractions.

6. In ecclesiastical affairs, a society of the clergy, consisting of a number of pastors of neighboring churches, united for promoting the interests of religion and the harmony of the churches.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ATTACHMENT, n.

1. A taking of the person, goods or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand.

2. A writ directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, to secure his appearance before a court. In England, the first notice to appear in court is by summons; and if the defendant disobeys this monition, a writ of attachment issues, commanding the sheriff to attach him, by taking gage, or security in goods, which he forfeits by non-appearance, or by making him find safe pledges or sureties for his appearance. But in trespasses, an attachment is more generally the first process, and in some states, the writ of attachment issues at first against the property or person of the defendant. In Connecticut, this writ issues against the person, goods or land, in the first instance, commanding to take the goods and estate of the defendant, if to be found; or otherwise, to take his body. In England, witnesses not appearing upon a summons, may be taken by attachment; a process called with us a *capias*. Attachments also issue against persons for contempt of court. The court of attachments, in England, is held before the verderors of the forest, to attach and try offenders against vert and vension.

Foreign attachment is the taking of the money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a stranger; as when the debtor is not within the jurisdiction of the court or has absconded. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor, is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond the judgment against the debtor.

3. Close adherence or affection; fidelity; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person; as, an attachment to a friend, or to a party.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

BENEFIT, *noun* [Primarily from Latin *beneficium*, or *benefactum*.]

1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. [Psalms 103:2](#).

2. Advantage; profit; a word of extensive use, and expressing whatever contributes to promote prosperity and personal happiness, or add value to property.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit*

3. In law, *benefit* of clergy. [[See Clergy](#).]

BENEFIT, *verb transitive* To do good to; to advantage; to advance in health, or prosperity; applied either to persons or things; as, exercise benefits health; trade benefits a nation.

BENEFIT, *verb intransitive* To gain advantage; to make improvement; as, he has benefited by good advice; that is, he has been benefited.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

BLASPHEMY, *n*.

An indignity offered to God by words or writing; reproachful, contemptuous or irreverent words uttered impiously against Jehovah.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature.

In the middle ages, blasphemy was used to denote simply the blaming or condemning of a person or thing.

Among the Greeks, to blaspheme was to use words of ill omen, which they were careful to avoid.

1. That which derogates from the prerogatives of God. Mark 2.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

BOUND, *n*.

1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. It differs from boundary. See the latter. Bound is applied to kingdoms, states, cities, towns, tracts of land, and to territorial jurisdiction.

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire; as, the love of money knows no bounds.

3. A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.

4. In dancing, a spring from one foot to the other.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CEREMONIAL, *a*. [[See Ceremony](#).]

1. Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual; according to the forms of established rites; as ceremonial exactness. It is particularly applied to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion; as the ceremonial law or worship, as distinguished from the moral and judicial law.

2. Formal; observant of old forms; exact; precise in manners.

[In this sense, ceremonious is now used.]

CEREMONIAL, n.

1. Outward form; external rite, or established forms or rites, including all the forms prescribed; a system of rules and ceremonies, enjoined by law or established by custom, whether in religious worship, in social intercourse, or in the courts of princes.
2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CHANCERY, n.

1. In Great Britain, the highest court of justice, next to the parliament, consisting of two distinct tribunals; one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, or a court of equity. The ordinary legal court holds pleas of recognizance acknowledged in the chancery, writs of scire facias, for repeal of letters patent, writs of partition, and all personal action by or against any officer of the court. But if the parties come to issue, in fact, this court cannot try it by a jury; but the record must be delivered to the kings bench. From this court issue all original writs that pass under the great seal, commissions of charitable uses, bankruptcy, idiocy, lunacy, &c.

The extraordinary court, or court of equity, proceeds upon rules of equity and conscience, moderates the rigor of the common law, and gives relief in cases where there is no remedy in the common law courts.

2. In the United States, a court of equity.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CHARGE, v.t.

1. To rush on; to fall on; to attack, especially with fixed bayonets; as, an army charges the enemy.
2. To load, as a musket or cannon; to thrust in powder, or powder and ball or shot.
3. To load or burden; to throw on or impose that which oppresses; as, to charge the stomach with indigestible food; or to lay on, or to fill, without oppressing; as, to charge the memory with rules and precepts; to charge the mind with facts.
4. To set or lay on; to impose, as a tax; as, the land is charged with a quit rent; a rent is charge on the land.
5. To lay on or impose, as a task.

The gospel chargeth us with piety towards God.

6. To put or lay on; as, to charge a building with ornaments, often implying superfluity.
7. To lay on, as a duty; followed by with.

The commander charged the officer with the execution of the project. See Gen. 40:4

8. To entrust to; as, an officer is charged with dispatches.
 9. To set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account; as, to charge a man with the price of goods sold to him.
 10. To load or lay on in words, something wrong, reproachful or criminal; to impute to; as, to charge a man with theft.
 11. To lay on in words; to impute to; followed by on before the person; as, to charge a crime on the offender; to charge evil consequences on the doctrines of the stoics.
 12. To lay on, give or communicate, as an order, command or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort. In all this, Job sinned not, nor charged God foolishly. Job 1.
 13. To lay on, give or communicate, as an order, command or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort. Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded. 1 Tim. 4.
- In this sense, when the command is given in the name of God, or with an oath, the phrase amounts to an adjuration.
- To adjure; to bind by an oath. 1 Sam. 14:28.
14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively; as, the judge charged the grand jury to inquire respecting breaches of the peace.
 15. To communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.

CHARGE, v.i. To make an onset. Thus Glanville says, like your heroes of antiquity, he charges in iron; and we say, to charge with fixed bayonets. But in this application, the object is understood; to charge the enemy.

CHARGE, n.

1. That which is laid on or in; in a general sense, any load or burden. It is the same word radically as cargo.
2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used to load a musket, cannon or other like instrument.

3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; attack; especially by moving troops with fixed bayonets. But it is used for an onset of cavalry as well as of infantry.
4. An order, injunction, mandate, command.
Moses gave Joshua a charge. Numbers 27.
The king gave charge concerning Absalom. 2 Sam. 18.
5. That which is enjoined, committed, entrusted or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person entrusted.
I gave Hanani charge over Jerusalem. Neh. 7.
Hence the word includes any trust or commission; an office, duty, employment. It is followed by of or over; more generally by of. Hence,
6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care or management; a trust. Thus the people of a parish are called the ministers charge.
The starry guardian drove his charge away to some fresh pasture.
7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to his clergy. The word may be used as synonymous with command, direction, exhortation or injunction, but always implies solemnity.
8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation.
Lay not this sin to their charge. Acts 7.
9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.
10. Cost; expense; as, the charges of the war are to be borne by the nation.
11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.
12. In military affairs, a signal to attack; as, to sound the charge.
13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.
Their armed slaves in charge.
14. Among farriers, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.
15. In heraldry, that which is borne upon the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.
16. In electrical experiments, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial or pane of glass. A charge of lead, is thirty-six pigs, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

CHARTER, *noun*

1. A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. In its more usual sense, it is the instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights and privileges, either from a king or other sovereign power, or from a private person, as a *charter* of exemption, that no person shall be empannelled on a jury, a *charter* of pardon, etc. The charters under which most of the colonies in America were settled, were given by the king of England, and incorporated certain persons, with powers to hold the lands granted, to establish a government, and make laws for their own regulation. These were called charter-governments.
2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges.
3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

My mother, Who has a *charter* to extol her blood, When she does praise me, grieves me.

CHARTER, *verb transitive*

1. To hire or to let a ship by *charter* [[See Charter-party.](#)]
2. To establish by *charter*

Bouvier's law dictionary

CHRISTIANITY. The religion established by Jesus Christ.

2. Christianity has been judicially declared to be a part of the common law of Pennsylvania; 11 Serg. & Rawle, 394; 5 Binn. R. 555; of New York, 8 Johns. R. 291; of Connecticut, 2 Swift's System, 321; of Massachusetts, Dane's Ab. vol. 7, c. 219, a. 2, 19. To write or speak contemptuously and maliciously against it, is an indictable offence. Vide Cooper on the Law of Libel, 59 and 114, et seq.; and generally, 1 Russ. on Cr. 217; 1 Hawk, c. 5; 1 Vent. 293; 3 Keb. 607; 1 Barn. & Cress. 26. S. C. 8 Eng. Com. Law R. 14; Barnard. 162; Fitzgib. 66; Roscoe, Cr. Ev. 524; 2 Str. 834; 3 Barn. & Ald. 161; S. C. 5 Eng. Com. Law R. 249 Jeff. Rep. Appx. See 1 Cro. Jac. 421 Vent. 293; 3 Keb. 607; Cooke on Def. 74; 2 How. S. C. 11-ep. 127, 197 to 201.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

CITIZEN, *noun*

1. The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; the freeman of a city, as distinguished from a foreigner, or one not entitled to its franchises.
2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.
3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any city, town or place.
4. In general sense, a native or permanent resident in a city or country; as the citizens of London or Philadelphia; the citizens of the United States.
5. In the United States, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate. If the citizens of the United States should not be free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

CITIZEN, *adjective* Having the qualities of a *citizen*

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

CITIZENSHIP, *noun* The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

CIVIC, *adjective* Literally, pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honors. The *civic* crown, in Roman affairs, was a crown or garland of oak boughs, bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

CIVIL, *adjective*

1. Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state; as in the phrases, civil rights, civil government, civil privileges, civil war, civil justice. It is opposed to criminal; as a civil suit, a suit between citizens alone; whereas a criminal process is between the state and a citizen. It is distinguished from ecclesiastical, which respects the church; and from military, which respects the army and navy.
2. Relating to any man as a member of a community; as civil power, civil rights, the power or rights which a man enjoys as a citizen.
3. Reduced to order, rule and government; under a regular administration; implying some refinement of manners; not savage or wild; as civil life; civil society.
8. civil law, in a general sense, the law of a state, city or country; but in an appropriate sense, the Roman empire, comprised in the Institutes, Code and Digest of Justinian and the Novel Constitutions.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

CLAIM, *verb transitive*

1. To call for; to ask or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right or supposed right; to challenge as a right; to demand as due; as, to *claim* a debt; to *claim* obedience, or respect.
2. To assert, or maintain as a right; as, he claims to be the best poet of the age.
3. To have a right or title to; as, the heir claims the estate by descent; he claims a promise.
4. To proclaim.
5. To call or name.

CLAIM, *noun*

1. A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due, or supposed to be due; as a *claim* of wages for services. A *claim* implies a right or supposed right in the claimant to something which is in another's possession or power. A *claim* may be made in words, by suit, and by other means. The word is usually preceded by *make* or *lay*; to *make claim*; to *lay claim*.
2. A right to *claim* or demand; a title to any debt, privilege or other thing in possession of another; as, a prince has a *claim* to the throne.
Homer's claims to the first rank among Epic poets have rarely been disputed.
3. The thing claimed, or demanded.
4. A loud call.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

COGNIZANCE, *n.*

1. Judicial notice or knowledge; the hearing, trying and determining of a cause or action in court.

The court of kings bench takes cognizance of civil and criminal causes.
In the United States, the district courts have cognizance of maritime causes.

2. Jurisdiction, or right to try and determine causes.

The court of kings bench has original jurisdiction and cognizance of all actions of trespass vi et armis.

3. In law, an acknowledgment or confession; as in fines, the acknowledgment of the cognizor or deforciant, that the right to the land in question is in the plaintiff or cognizee, by gift or otherwise; in replevin, the acknowledgment of the defendant, that he took the goods, but alledging that he did it legally as the bailiff of another person who had a right to distrain.

4. A badge on the sleeve of a waterman or servant, by which he is known to belong to this or that nobleman or gentleman.

5. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; as the cognizance of the senses.

6. Knowledge by recollection.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

COMMERCE, *noun*

In a general sense, an interchange or mutual change of goods, wares, productions, or property of any kind, between nations or individuals, either by barter, or by purchase and sale; trade; traffick. *commerce* is foreign or inland. Foreign *commerce* is the trade which one nation carries on with another; inland *commerce* or inland trade, is the trade in the exchange of commodities between citizens of the same nation or state. Active *commerce*.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

Common Law, in Great Britain and the United States, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law. That body of rules, principles and customs which have been received from our ancestors, and by which courts have been governed in their judicial decisions. The evidence of this law is to be found in the reports of those decisions, and the records of the courts. Some of these rules may have originated in edicts or statutes which are now lost, or in the terms and conditions of particular grants or charters; but it is most probable that many of them originated in judicial decisions founded on natural justice and equity, or on local customs.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th edition

COMMON LAW.

As distinguished from the Roman law, the modern civil law, the canon law, and other systems, the common law is that body of law and juristic theory which was originated, developed, and formulated and is administered in England, and has obtained among most of the states and peoples of Anglo-Saxon stock. *Lux v. Haggin*, 69 Cal. 255, 10 P. 674.

Common Law. "As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action, relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming, and enforcing such usages and customs;" "As distinguished from equity law, it is a body of rules and principles, written or unwritten, which are of fixed and immutable authority, and which must be applied to controversies rigorously and in their entirety, and cannot be modified to suit the peculiarities of a specific case, or colored by any judicial discretion"

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

COMMONWEAL,
COMMONWEALTH, *n.*

1. An established form of government, or civil polity; or more generally, a state; a body politic, consisting of a certain portion of men united by compact or tacit agreement, under one form of government and system of laws. This term is applied to the government of Great Britain, which is of a mixed character, and to other governments which are considered as free or popular, but rarely or improperly, to an absolute government. A commonwealth is properly a free state; a popular or representative government; a republic; as the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The word signifies strictly, the common good or happiness; and hence, the form of government supposed best to secure the public good.

2. The whole body of people in a state the public.

3. The territory of a state; as, all the land within the limits of the commonwealth.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th edition

COMMONWEALTH.

The public or common weal or welfare. This cannot be regarded as a technical term of public law, though often used in political science. It generally designates, when so employed, a republican frame of government,—one in which the welfare and rights of the entire mass of people are the main consideration, rather than the privileges of a class or the will of a monarch; or it may designate the body of citizens living under such a government.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

COMMONWEALTHSMAN, *noun* One who favors the commonwealth, or a republican government.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

COMMUNITY, *noun*

1. Properly, common possession or enjoyment; as a *community* of goods.

It is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things.

2. A society of people, having common rights and privileges, or common interests, civil, political or ecclesiastical; or living under the same laws and regulations. This word may signify a commonwealth or state, a body politic, or a particular society or order of men within a state, as a *community* of monks; and it is often used for the public or people in general, without very definite limits.

3. Commonness; frequency.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

COMPACT, *n.* An agreement; a contract between parties; a word that may be applied, in a general sense, to any covenant or contract between individuals; but it is more generally applied to agreements between nations and states, as treaties and confederacies. So the constitution of the United States is a political contract between the States; a national compact. Or the word is applied to the agreement of the individuals of a community.

The law of nations depends on mutual compacts, treaties, leagues, &c.

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit compact, founded on common consent.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

COMPULSION, *n.* [L., See *Compel*.]

1. The act of driving or urging by force, physical or moral; force applied; constraint of the will; the application of a force that is irresistible.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion.

A man is excused for acts done through unavoidable force and compulsion.

2. The state of being compelled or urged by violence.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

CONFEDERATION, [L.]

1. The act of confederating; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance; particularly of princes, nations or states.

The three princes enter into a strict league and confederation.

2. The United States of America are sometimes called the confederation.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

CONFORMIST, *n.* One who conforms or complies; appropriately, one who complies with the worship of the church of England or of the established church, as distinguished from a dissenter, or nonconformist.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

CONSENT, *n.* [L., to be of one mind, to agree; to think, feel or perceive. See *Sense* and *Assent*.]

1. Agreement of the mind to what is proposed or state by another; accord; hence, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; as, a parent gives his consent to the marriage of his daughter. We generally use this word in cases where power, rights, and claims are concerned. We give consent, when we yield that which

we have a right to withhold; but we do not give consent to a mere opinion, or abstract proposition. In this case, we give our assent. But assent is also used in conceding what we may withhold. We give our assent to the marriage of a daughter. Consequently, assent has a more extensive application than consent. But the distinction is not always observed. Consent often amounts to permission.

Defraud ye not one another, except with consent for a time. 1 Corinthians 7.

2. Accord of minds; agreement; unity of opinion.

All with one consent began to make excuse. Luke 14.

The company of priests murder by consent. Hosea. 6.

3. Agreement; coherence; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation.

Such is the worlds great harmony that springs from union, order, full consent of things.

4. In the animal economy, an agreement, or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. This consent is supposed to exist in, or be produced by the nerves; and the affections to be communicated from one part to another by means of their ramifications and distribution through the body.

Thus, the stone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibers, will produce spasms and colic in the bowels; a shameful thing seen or heard will produce blushing in the cheeks. But many facts indicate that other causes than nervous communication produce sympathy.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CONSTITUTION, *noun*

1. The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing.

2. The state of being; that form of being or peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body. Hence the particular frame or temperament of the human body is called its *constitution* We speak of a robust or feeble constitution; a cold, phlegmatic, sanguine or irritable *constitution* We speak of the *constitution* of the air, or other substance; the *constitution* of the solar system; the *constitution* of things.

3. The frame or temper of mind, affections or passions.

4. The established form of government in a state, kingdom or country; a system of fundamental rules, principles and ordinances for the government of a state or nation. In free states, the *constitution* is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the legislature, limiting and controlling its power; and in the United States, the legislature is created, and its powers designated, by the *constitution*

5. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; as the constitutions of Justinian and his successors.

6. A system of fundamental principles for the government of rational and social beings.

The New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

CONSTITUTION.

The organic and fundamental law of a nation or state, which may be written or unwritten, establishing the character and conception of its government, laying the basic principles to which its internal life is to be conformed, organizing the government, and regulating, distributing, and limiting the functions of its different departments, and prescribing the extent and manner of the exercise of sovereign powers. A charter of government deriving its whole authority from the governed.

CONSTITUTION.

In American law. The written instrument agreed upon by the people of the Union or of a particular state, as the absolute rule of action and decision for all departments and officers of the government in respect to all the points covered by it, which must control until it shall be changed by the authority which established it, and in opposition to which any act or ordinance of any such department or officer is null and void.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

Consistent with the constitution; authorized by the constitution; not conflicting with any provision of the constitution or fundamental law of the state. Dependent upon a constitution, or secured or regulated by a constitution; as "constitutional monarchy," "constitutional rights."

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT.

A court named or described and expressly protected by Constitution, or recognized by name or definite description in Constitution but given no express protection thereby.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

A right guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution and so guaranteed as to prevent legislative interference therewith.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

(1) That branch of the public law of a state which treats of the organization and frame of government, the organs and powers of sovereignty, the distribution of political and governmental authorities and functions, the fundamental principles which are to regulate the relations of government and subject, and which prescribes generally the plan and method according to which the public affairs of the state are to be administered. (2) That department of the science of law which treats of constitutions, their establishment, construction, and interpretation, and of the validity of legal enactments as tested by the criterion of conformity to the fundamental law. (3) A constitutional law is one which *is* consonant to, and agrees with, the constitution; one which is not in violation of any provision of the constitution of the particular state.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY OR FREEDOM.

Such freedom as is enjoyed by the citizens of a country or state under the protection of its constitution; the aggregate of those personal, civil, and political rights of the individual which are guaranteed by the constitution and secured against invasion by the government or any of its agencies.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICER.

One whose tenure and term of office are fixed and defined by the constitution, as distinguished from the incumbents of offices created by the legislature.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

A right guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitution and so guaranteed as to prevent legislative interference therewith.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CONSULT, *verb intransitive* [Latin, to *consult* to ask counsel.]

1. To seek the opinion or advice of another by, by a statement of facts, and suitable inquiries, for the purpose of directing one's own judgment; followed by with.

Rehoboam consulted with the old men. [1 Kings 12:6](#).

David consulted with the captains of thousands. [1 Chronicles 13:1](#).

2. To take counsel together; to seek opinions and advice by mutual statements, enquiries and reasonings; to deliberate in common.

The chief priests consulted that they might put Lazarus to death. [John 12:10](#).

3. To consider with deliberation. [Luke 14:31](#).

CONSULT, *verb transitive*

1. To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of another, as a guide to one's own judgment; as, to *consult* a friend or parent.

2. To seek information, or facts, in something; as by examining books or papers, Thus, I consulted several authors on the subject; I consulted the official documents.

3. To regard; to have reference or respect to, in judging or acting; to decide or to act in favor of. We are to *consult* the necessities, rather than the pleasures of life. We are to *consult* public as well as private interest. He consulted his own safety in flight.

Ere fancy you *consult consult* your purse.

4. To plan, devise or contrive.

Thou hast consulted shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. [Habakkuk 2:10](#). [This sense is unusual and not to be countenanced.]

CONSULT, *noun* The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination; a council, or deliberating assembly. This word is, I believe, entirely obsolete, except in poetry. It would be naturally accented on the first syllable, but the poets accent the last.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CONTRACT, *noun*

1. An agreement or covenant between two or more persons, in which each party binds himself to do or forbear some act, and each acquires a right to what the other promises; a mutual promise upon lawful consideration or promise upon lawful consideration or cause, which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact. Contracts are executory or executed.

2. The act by which a man and woman are betrothed, each to the other.

3. The writing which contains the agreement of parties with the terms and conditions, and which serves as a proof of the obligation.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CONTROVERT, *verb transitive* [Latin , to turn. Literally, to turn against.]

To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute; to agitate contrary opinions; as, to *controvert* opinions, or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CONVENE, *verb intransitive* [Latin , to come.]

1. To come together; to meet; to unite; as things.

The rays of light converge and *convene* in the eyes.

2. To come together; to meet in the same place; to assemble; as persons. Parliament will *convene* in November. The two houses of the legislature convened at twelve o'clock. The citizens convened in the state house.

CONVENE, *verb transitive*

1. To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke. The President has power to *convene* the Congress, on special occasions.

2. To summon judicially to meet or appear.

By the papal canon law, clerks can be convened only before ecclesiastical judge.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CONVICTION, noun

1. The act of proving, finding or determining to be guilty of an offense charged against a person before a legal tribunal; as by confession, by the verdict of a jury, or by the sentence of other tribunal, as in the summary convictions before commissioners of the revenue.

2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt; as, the convictions of a sinner may be temporary, or lasting and efficacious. By conviction a sinner is brought to repentance. Men often sin against the conviction of their own consciences.

3. The act of convincing of error; confutation; the act of compelling one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alledged; as, the conviction of a heretic may induce him to abandon his errors.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

COURT, *n.*

1. A place in front of a house, enclosed by a wall or fence; in popular language, a court-yard.

2. A space in closed by houses, broader than a street; or a space forming a kind of recess from a public street.

3. A palace; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince.

4. The hall, chamber or place where justice is administered.

St. Paul was brought into the highest court in Athens.

5. Persons who compose the retinue or council of a king or emperor.

6. The persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, civil, criminal, military, naval or ecclesiastical; as a court of law; a court of chancery; a court martial; a court of admiralty; an ecclesiastical court; court baron; etc. Hence,

7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery; address to gain favor. Hence the phrase, to make court, to attempt to please by flattery and address.

9. In scripture, an in closed part of the entrance into a palace or house. The tabernacle had one court; the temple, three. The first was the court of the Gentiles; the second, the court of Israel, in which the people worshiped; the third was the court of the priests, where the priests and Levites exercised their ministry. Hence places of public worship are called the courts of the Lord.

10. In the United States, a legislature consisting of two houses; as the General court of Massachusetts. The original constitution of Connecticut established a General Court in 1639.

11. A session of the legislature.

COURT, *v.t.*

1. In a general sense, to flatter; to endeavor to please by civilities and address; a use of the word derived from the manners of a court.

2. To woo; to solicit for marriage.
A thousand court you, though they court in vain.
3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek; as, to court commendation or applause.

Black's Law Dictionary 1st Ed.

COURT OF RECORD.

A court where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or paper for a perpetual memorial and testimony; and which has power to fine and imprison for contempt of its authority.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th edition

Courts of record and courts not of record. The former being those whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled, or recorded, for a perpetual memory and testimony, and which have power to fine or imprison for contempt. Error lies to their judgments, and they generally possess a seal. Courts not of record are those of inferior dignity, which have no power to fine or imprison, and in which the proceedings are not enrolled or recorded. 3 Bl. Comm. 24; 3 Steph. Comm. 383; The Thomas Fletcher, C.C.Ga., 24 F. 481; Ex parte Thistleton, 52 Cal. 225; Erwin v. U. S., D.C.Ga., 37 F. 488, 2 L.R.A. 229; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 N.E. 229, 231.

A "**court of record**" is a judicial tribunal having attributes and exercising functions independently of the person of the magistrate designated generally to hold it, and proceeding according to the course of common law, its acts and proceedings being enrolled for a perpetual memorial. Jones v. Jones, 188 Mo. App. 220, 175 S.W. 227, 229; Ex parte Gladhill, 8 Metc., Mass., 171, per Shaw, C. J. See, also, Ledwith v. Rosalsky, 244 N.Y. 406, 155 N.E. 688, 689.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CRIME, noun [Latin , Gr. , to separate, to judge, to decree, to condemn.]

1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offense against the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws. A crime may consist in omission or neglect, as well as in commission, or positive transgression. The commander of a fortress who suffers the enemy to take possession by neglect, is as really criminal, as one who voluntarily opens the gates without resistance.

But in a more common and restricted sense, a crime denotes an offense, or violation of public law, of a deeper and more atrocious nature; a public wrong; or a violation of the commands of God, and the offenses against the laws made to preserve the public rights; as treason, murder, robbery, theft, arson, etc. The minor wrongs committed against individuals or private rights, are denominated trespasses, and the minor wrongs against public rights are called misdemeanors. Crimes and misdemeanors are punishable by indictment, information or public prosecution; trespasses or private injuries, at the suit of the individuals injured. But in many cases an act is considered both as a public offense and a trespass, and is punishable both by the public and the individual injured.

2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.

No crime was thing, if tis no crime to love.

Capital crime a crime punishable with death.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CRIMINAL, adjective

1. Guilty of a crime; applied to persons.

2. Partaking of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; as, theft is a criminal act.

3. That violates moral obligation; wicked.

4. Relating to crimes; opposed to civil; as a criminal code; criminal law.

CRIMINAL, noun A person who has committed an offense against public law; a violator of law, divine or human. More particularly, a person indicted or charged with a public offense, and one who is found guilty, by verdict, confession or proof.

CRIMINAL conversation, the illegal commerce of the sexes; adultery.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th edition

CRIME, noun [Latin , Gr. , to separate, to judge, to decree, to condemn.]

1. An act which violates a law, divine or human; an act which violates a rule of moral duty; an offense against the laws of right, prescribed by God or man, or against any rule of duty plainly implied in those laws. A crime may consist in omission or neglect, as well as in commission, or positive transgression. The commander of a fortress who suffers the enemy to take possession by neglect, is as really criminal, as one who voluntarily opens the gates without resistance.

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2. Any great wickedness; iniquity; wrong.

No crime was thing, if tis no crime to love.

Capital crime a crime punishable with death.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

CUSTOM, n. [L.]

1. Frequent or common use, or practice; a frequent repetition o the same act; hence, way; established manner; habitual practice.

The prists custom with the people was--- 1 Samuel 2.

We have no such custom. 1 Corinthians 11.

The customs of the people are vain. Jeremiah 10.

2. A buying of goods; practice of frequenting a shop and purchasing or procuring to be done.

Let him have your custom, but not your votes.

The shopkeeper has extensive custom, or a good run of custom. A mill or a manufacturer has extensive custom, or little custom.

3. In law, long established practice, or usage, which constitutes the unwritten law, and long consent to which gives it authority. Customs are general, which extend over a state or kingdom, and particular, which are limited to a city or district.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DECREE, *noun* [Latin To judge; to divide.]

1. Judicial decision, or determination of a litigated cause; as a *decree* of the court of chancery. The decision of a court of equity is called a decree; that of a court of law, a judgment.

2. In the civil law, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties.

3. An edict or law made by a council for regulating any business within their jurisdiction; as the decrees of ecclesiastical councils.

4. In general, an order, edict or law made by a superior as a rule to govern inferiors.

There went a *decree* from Cesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. [Luke 2:1](#).

5. Established law, or rule.

He made a *decree* for the rain. [Job 28:26](#).

6. In theology, predetermined purpose of God; the purpose or determination of an immutable Being, whose plan of operations is, like himself, unchangeable.

DECREE, *verb transitive*

1. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; as, the court decreed that the property should be restored; or they decreed a restoration of the property.

2. To determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to set or constitute by edict or in purpose.

Thou shalt *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. [Job 22:28](#).

Let us not be solicitous to know what God has decreed concerning us.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DEFAMATION, n.

The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; the malicious uttering of falsehood

respecting another which tends to destroy or impair his good name, character or occupation; slander; calumny. To constitute defamation in law, the words must be false and spoken maliciously. Defamatory words written and published are called a libel.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DEFEND, *verb transitive*

1. To drive from; to thrust back; hence, to deny; to repel a demand, charge, or accusation; to oppose; to resist; the effect of which is to maintain one's own claims.

2. To forbid; to prohibit; that is, to drive from, or back. Milton calls the forbidden fruit, the defended fruit.

The use of wine in some places is defended by customs or laws.

3. To drive back a foe or danger; to repel from anything that which assails or annoys; to protect by opposition or resistance; to support or maintain; to prevent from being injured, or destroyed.

There arose, to *defend* Israel, Tola the son of Puah. [Judges 10:1](#).

4. To vindicate; to assert; to uphold; to maintain uninjured, by force or by argument; as, to *defend* our cause; to *defend* rights and privileges; to *defend* reputation.

5. To secure against attacks or evil; to fortify against danger or violence; to set obstacles to the approach of any thing that can annoy. A garden may be defended by a wall, a hill or a river.

DEFEND, *verb intransitive* To make opposition; as, the party comes into court, defends and says.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DEMOCRATIC,

DEMOCRATICAL, adjective Popular; pertaining to democracy or government by the people; as a democratical form of government.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition

DEMOCRATIC. Of or pertaining to democracy, or to a political party called "democratic," particularly, in the United States, the Democratic party, which succeeded the Anti-federalist, or Republican, party.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition

DEMOLISH. To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy the fabrication of; to pull to pieces; hence to ruin; destroy. *Star Mfg. Co. v. Quarries*, 172 Okl. 550, 46 P.2d 497, 498. To destroy totally or to commence the work of total destruction with the purpose of completing the same. 50 L.J.M.C. 141. It is not synonymous with "remove." *Durrett v. Woods*, 155 La. 533, 99 So. 430,431.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DEPONENT, a.

1. Laying down.

2. A deponent verb, in the Latin Grammar, is a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification, and wants one of the passive participles; as, loquor, to speak.

DEPONENT,

1. One who deposes, or gives a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice. With us in New England, this word is never used, I believe, for a witness who gives oral testimony in court. In England, a deponent is one who gives answers under oath to interrogatories exhibited in chancery.

2. A deponent verb.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DESPOTIC,

DESPOTICAL, adjective

1. Absolute in power; independent of control from men, constitution or laws; arbitrary in the exercise of power; as a despotic prince.

2. Unlimited or unrestrained by constitution, laws or men; absolute; arbitrary; as despotic authority or power.

3. Tyrannical.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DESPOTICALLY, adverb

With unlimited power; arbitrarily; in a despotic manner.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition

DESPOTISM.

That abuse of government where the sovereign power is not divided, but united in the hands of a single man, whatever may be his official title. It is not, properly, a form of government. Toullier, Dr.Civ.Fr. tit. prel. n. 32; Rutherf. Inst. b. 1, c. 20, § 1.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DETERMINATION, n.

1. The act of determining or deciding.
 2. Decision of a question in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; as, they have acquainted me with their determination.
 3. Judicial decision; the ending of a controversy or suit by the judgment of a court. Justice is promoted by a speedy determination of causes, civil and criminal.
 4. Absolute direction to a certain end.
- Remissness can by no means consist with a constant determination of the will to the greatest apparent good.
5. An ending; a putting an end to; as the determination of a will.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DISPUTE, *verb intransitive* [Latin *dispute* is radically very similar to debate and discuss, both of which are from beating, driving, agitation.]

1. To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercate; and to *dispute* violently is to wrangle. Paul disputed with the Jews in the synagogue. The disciples of Christ disputed among themselves who should be the greatest. Men often *dispute* about trifles.
2. To strive or contend in opposition in a competitor; as, we disputed for the prize.

DISPUTE, *verb transitive*

1. To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to prove to be false, unfounded or erroneous; to controvert; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning. *We dispute* assertions, opinions, arguments or statements, when we endeavor to prove them false or unfounded. *We dispute* the validity of a title or claim. Hence to *dispute* a cause or case with another, is to endeavor to maintain ones own opinions or claims, and to overthrow those of his opponent.
2. To strive or contend for, either by words or actions; as, to *dispute* the honor of the day; to *dispute* a prize. But this phrase is elliptical, being used for *dispute* for, and primarily the verb is intransitive. See the Intransitive Verb, No. 2.
3. To call in question the propriety of; to oppose by reasoning. An officer is never to *dispute* the orders of his superior.
4. To strive to maintain; as, to *dispute* every inch of ground.

DISPUTE, *noun*

1. Strife or contest in words or by arguments; an attempt to prove and maintain ones own opinions or claims, by arguments or statements, in opposition to the opinions, arguments or claims of another; controversy in words. They had a *dispute* on the lawfulness of slavery, a subject which, one would think, could admit of no *dispute*

DISPUTE is usually applied to verbal contest; controversy may be in words or writing.

DISPUTE is between individuals; debate and discussion are applicable to public bodies.

2. The possibility of being controverted; as in the phrase, this is a fact, beyond all *dispute*

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DISSEIZED, participle passive Put out of possession wrongfully or by force; deprived of actual possession.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DISSOLVED, participle passive Melted; liquefied; disunited; parted; loosed; relaxed; wasted away; ended.

DISSOLVED blood, is that which does not readily coagulate.

DISSOLUTION, noun [Latin] In a general sense, the separation of the parts of a body which, in the natural

structure, are united; or the reduction of concrete bodies into their smallest parts, without regard to solidity or fluidity. Thus we speak of the dissolution of salts in water, of metals in nitro-muriatic acid, and of ice or butter by heat; in which cases, the dissolution is effected by a menstruum or particular agent. We speak so of the dissolution of flesh or animal bodies, when the parts separate by putrefaction. dissolution then is,

1. The act of liquefying or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; a melting; a thawing; as the dissolution of snow and ice, which converts them into water.
2. The reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum, as of a metal by nitro-muricatic acid, or of slats in water.
3. The separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, or the analysis of the natural structure of mixed bodies, as of animal or vegetable substances; decomposition.
4. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum. [This is now called a solution.]
5. Death; the separation of the soul and body.
6. Destruction; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system, or body; as the dissolution of the world, or of nature; the dissolution of government.
7. The breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

DISSOLUTION is the civil death of parliament.

8. Looseness of manners; dissipation. In this latter sense the word is obsolete, dissoluteness being substituted.
9. dissolution of the blood, in medicine, that state of the blood, in which it does not readily coagulate, no its cooling out of the body, as in malignant fevers.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DIVINE, a. [L., a god.]

1. Pertaining to the true God; as the divine nature; divine perfections.
2. Pertaining to a heathen deity, or to false gods.
3. Partaking of the nature of God.
Half human, half divine.
4. Proceeding from God; as divine judgments.
5. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human. In this application the word admits of comparison; as a divine invention; a divine genius; the divinest mind.
A divine sentence is in the lips of the king. Prov 16.
6. Presageful; foreboding; prescient. [Not used.]
7. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise; as divine service; divine songs; divine worship.

DIVINE, n.

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

The first divines of New England were surpassed by none in extensive erudition, personal sanctity, and diligence in the pastoral office.

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian; as a great divine.

DIVINE, v.t. [L.]

1. To foreknow; to foretell; to presage.

Darst thou divine his downfall?

2. To deify. [Not in use.]

DIVINE, v.i.

1. To use or practice divination.
2. To utter presages or prognostications.
The prophets thereof divine for money. Micah 3.
3. To have presages or forebodings.
Suggest but truth to my divining thoughts--
4. To guess or conjecture.
Could you divine what lovers bear.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

DOMINION, *noun* [Latin [See Dominant.](#)]

1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.

The *dominion* of the Most High is an everlasting *dominion* [Daniel 4:3.](#)

2. Power to direct, control, use and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable; as the private *dominion* of individuals.

3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as the British dominions.
 4. Government; right of governing. Jamaica is under the *dominion* of Great Britain.
 5. Predominance; ascendant.
 6. An order of angels.
- Whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers. [Colossians 1:16](#).
7. Persons governed.
- Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his *dominion* [Psalms 114:2](#).

Black's Law Fifth Edition [excerpt]

Due Process of Law "Law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice. Due process of law in each particular case means such an exercise of the powers of the government as the settled maxims of law permit and sanction, and under the safeguards for the protection of individual rights as those maxims prescribe for the class of cases to which the one in question belongs. A course of legal proceedings according to those rules and principles which have been established in our systems of jurisprudence for the enforcement and protection of private rights. To give such proceedings any validity, there must be a tribunal competent by its constitution that is, by the law of its creation-to pass upon the subject-matter of the suit; and, if that involves merely a determination of the personal liability of the defendant, he must be brought within its jurisdiction by service of process within the state, or his voluntary appearance. *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 733, 24 L., Ed. 565. Due process of law implies the right of the person affected thereby to be present before the tribunal which pronounces judgement upon the question of life, liberty, or property, in its most comprehensive sense; to be heard, by testimony or otherwise, and to have the right of controverting, by proof, every material fact which bears on the question of right in the matter involved. If any question of fact or liability be conclusively presumed against him this is not due process of law.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

EMPANNEL, *noun* [Eng. pane, a square. [See Pane and Pannel](#).]

A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff. It is now written pannel, which see.

EMPANNEL, *verb transitive* To form a list of jurors. It is now written impannel, which see.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

EQUAL, *adjective* [Latin oequalis, from oequus, *equal* even, oequo, to *equal* perhaps Gr. similar.]

1. Having the same magnitude or dimensions; being of the same bulk or extent; as an *equal* quantity of land; a house of *equal* size; two persons of *equal* bulk; an *equal* line or angle.
 2. Having the same value; as two commodities of *equal* price or worth.
 3. Having the same qualities or condition; as two men of *equal* rank or excellence; two bodies of *equal* hardness or softness.
 4. Having the same degree; as two motions of *equal* velocity.
 5. Even; uniform; not variable; as an *equal* temper or mind.
- Ye say, the way of the Lord is not *equal* [Ezekiel 18:25](#).
6. Being in just proportion; as, my commendation is not *equal* to his merit.
 7. Impartial; neutral; not biased.
- Equal and unconcerned, I look on all.
8. Indifferent; of the same interest or concern. He may receive them or not, it is *equal* to me.
 9. Just; equitable; giving the same or similar rights or advantages. The terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*
 10. Being on the same terms; enjoying the same or similar benefits.
- They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves.
11. Adequate; having competent power, ability or means. The ship is not *equal* to her antagonist. The army was not *equal* to the contest. We are not *equal* to the undertaking.

EQUAL, *noun* One not inferior or superior to another; having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

Those who were once his equals, envy and defame him.

It was thou, a man my *equal* my guide. [Psalms 55:13](#). [Galatians 1:14](#)

EQUAL, *verb transitive* To make equal; to make one thing of the same quantity, dimensions or quality as another.

1. To rise to the same state, rank or estimation with another; to become *equal* to. Few officers can expect to *equal* Washington in fame.

2. To be *equal* to.

One whose all not equals Edward's moiety.

3. To make equivalent to; to recompense fully; to answer in full proportion.

He answer'd all her cares, and equal'd all her love.

4. To be of like excellence or beauty.

The gold and the crystal cannot *equal* it. [Job 28:17](#).

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

EQUITY, *noun* [Latin *oequitas*, from *oequus*, equal, even, level.]

1. Justice; right. In practice, *equity* is the impartial distribution of justice, or the doing that to another which the laws of God and man, and of reason, give him a right to claim. It is the treating of a person according to justice and reason.

The Lord shall judge the people with *equity* [Psalms 98:9](#).

With righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with *equity* [Isaiah 11:4](#).

2. Justice; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim; as, we must, in *equity* allow this claim.

3. In law, an equitable claim. 'I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken.'

4. In jurisprudence, the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Hence a court of *equity* or chancery, is a court which corrects the operation of the literal text of the law, and supplies its defects, by reasonable construction, and by rules of proceeding and deciding, which are not admissible in a court of law. *equity* then is the law of reason, exercised by the chancellor or judge, giving remedy in cases to which the courts of law are not competent.

5. *equity* of redemption, in law, the advantage, allowed to a mortgager, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

ERR, *verb intransitive* [Latin *erro*.]

1. To wander from the right way; to deviate from the true course or purpose.

But errs not nature from this gracious end,

From burning suns when livid deaths descend?

2. To miss the right way, in morals or religion; to deviate from the path or line of duty; to stray by design or mistake.

We have erred and strayed like lost sheep.

3. To mistake; to commit error; to do wrong from ignorance or inattention. Men err in judgment from ignorance, from want of attention to facts, or from previous bias of mind.

4. To wander; to ramble.

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,

And errs about their temples, ears, and eyes.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

ERROR, *noun* [Latin *error* from *erro*, to wander.] A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment, by which men assent to or believe what is not true. error may be voluntary, or involuntary. Voluntary, when men neglect or pervert the proper means to inform the mind; involuntary, when the means of judging correctly are not in their power. An error committed through carelessness or haste is a blunder.

Charge home upon error its most tremendous consequences.

1. A mistake made in writing or other performance. It is no easy task to correct the errors of the press. Authors sometimes charge their own errors to the printer.

2. A wandering; excursion; irregular course.

Driv'n by the winds and errors of the sea.

[This sense is unusual and hardly legitimate.]

3. Deviation from law, justice or right; oversight; mistake in conduct.

Say not, it was an error Ecclesiastes 5:6.

4. In scripture and theology, sin; iniquity; transgression.

Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. Psalms 19:12.

5. In law, a mistake in pleading or in judgment. A writ of error is a writ founded on an alleged error in judgment, which carries the suit to another tribunal for redress. Hence the following verb,

ERROR, verb transitive To determine a judgment of court to be erroneous.

[The use of this verb is not well authorized.]

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

ESTABLISH, *verb transitive* [Latin *stabilio*; Heb. to set, fix, *establish*]

1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. [Genesis 17:7](#).

2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; as, to *establish* a colony or an empire.

3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint; as, to *establish* laws, regulations, institutions, rules, ordinances, etc.

4. To settle or fix; to confirm; as, to *establish* a person, society or corporation, in possessions or privileges.

5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify what has been previously set or made.

Do we then make void the law through faith?

God forbid; yea, we *establish* the law. [Romans 3:31](#).

6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful or weak; to confirm.

So were the churches established in the faith. [Acts 16:5](#).

To the end he may *establish* your hearts unblamable in holiness. I Thess.3.

7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good.

Establish thy word to thy servant. [Psalms 119:90](#)

8. To set up in the place of another and confirm.

Who go about to *establish* their own righteousness. [Romans 10:3](#).

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

ESTABLISHMENT, n. The act of establishing, founding, ratifying or ordaining.

1. Settlement; fixed state.

2. Confirmation; ratification of what has been settled or made.

3. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government.

Bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty.

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency--might gradually lessen your establishment.

5. That which is fixed or established; as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. The king has establishments to support, in the four quarters of the globe.

6. The episcopal form of religion, so called in England.

7. Settlement or final rest.

We set up our hopes and establishment here.

Noah Webster Dictionary 1828

FACT, noun [Latin *factum*, from *facio*, to make or do.]

1. Any thing done, or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event. Witnesses are introduced into court to prove a fact Facts are stubborn things. To deny a fact knowingly is to lie.

2. Reality; truth; as, in fact So we say, indeed.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

FALSE, a. [L. *falsus*, from *fallo*, to deceive. See Fall and Fail.]

1. Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said or thought.

A false report communicates what is not done or said. A false accusation imputes to a person what he has not done or said. A false witness testifies what is not true. A false opinion is not according to truth or fact. The word is applicable to any subject, physical or moral.

2. Not well founded; as a false claim.

3. Not true; not according to the lawful standard; as a false weight or measure.

4. Substituted for another; succedaneous; supposititious; as a false bottom.
 5. Counterfeit; forged; not genuine; as false coin; a false bill or note.
 6. Not solid or sound; deceiving expectations; as a false foundation
False and slippery ground.
 7. Not agreeable to rule or propriety; as false construction in language.
 8. Not honest or just; not fair; as false play.
 9. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful. The king's subjects may prove false to him. So we say, a false heart.
 10. Unfaithful; inconstant; as a false friend; a false lover; false to promises and vows.
The husband and wife proved false to each other.
 11. Deceitful; treacherous; betraying secrets.
 12. Counterfeit; not genuine or real; as a false diamond.
 13. Hypocritical; feigned; made or assumed for the purpose of deception; as false tears; false modesty. The man appears in false colors. The advocate gave the subject a false coloring.
False fire, a blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles, in a wooden tube; used as a signal during the night.
False imprisonment, the arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law; or the unlawful detaining of a person in custody.
- FALSE**, adv. Not truly; not honestly; falsely.
- FALSE**, v.t.
1. To violate by failure of veracity; to deceive. Obs.
 2. To defeat; to balk; to evade. Obs.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

FREE, n. [Heb. See Frank.]

1. Being at liberty; not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; a word of general application to the body, the will or mind, and to corporations.
2. In government, not enslaved; not in a state of vassalage or dependence; subject only to fixed laws, made by consent, and to a regular administration of such laws; not subject to the arbitrary will of a sovereign or lord; as a free state, nation or people.
3. Instituted by a free people, or by consent or choice of those who are to be subjects, and securing private rights and privileges by fixed laws and principles; not arbitrary or despotic; as a free constitution or government.
There can be no free government without a democratical branch in the constitution.
4. Not imprisoned, confined or under arrest; as, the prisoner is set free.
5. Unconstrained; unrestrained; not under compulsion or control. A man is free to pursue his own choice; he enjoys free will.
6. Permitted; allowed; open; not appropriated; as, places of honor and confidence are free to all; we seldom hear of a commerce perfectly free.
7. Not obstructed; as, the water has a free passage or channel; the house is open to a free current of air.
8. Licentious; unrestrained. The reviewer is very free in his censures.
9. Open; candid; frank; ingenuous; unreserved; as, we had a free conversation together.
Will you be free and candid to your friend?
10. Liberal in expenses; not parsimonious; as a free purse; a man is free to give to all useful institutions.
11. Gratuitous; not gained by importunity or purchase. He made him a free offer of his services. It is a free gift. The salvation of men is of free grace.
12. Clear of crime or offense; guiltless; innocent.
My hands are guilty, but my heart is free.
13. Not having feeling or suffering; clear; exempt; with from; as free from pain or disease; free from remorse.
14. Not encumbered with; as free from a burden.
15. Open to all, without restriction or without expense; as a free school.
16. Invested with franchises; enjoying certain immunities; with of; as a man free of the city of London.
17. Possessing without vassalage or slavish conditions; as free of his farm.
18. Liberated from the government or control of parents, or of a guardian or master. A son or an apprentice, when of age, is free.

19. Ready; eager; not dull; acting without spurring or shipping; as a free horse.

20. Genteel; charming. [Not in use.]

FREE, v.t.

1. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage from; to rid; to strip; to clear; as, to free the body from clothes; to free the feet from fetters; to free a channel from sand.

2. To set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity or confinement; to loose. The prisoner is freed from arrest.

3. To disentangle; to disengage.

4. To exempt.

He that is dead is freed from sin. Rom. 6.

5. To manumit; to release from bondage; as, to free a slave.

6. To clear from water, as a ship by pumping.

7. To release from obligation or duty.

To free from or free of, is to rid of, by removing, in any manner.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

FOREMAN, *noun*

1. The first or chief man; particularly, the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.

2. The chief man in a printing office or other establishment, who conducts the whole work.

Black's Law Dictionary 1st Edition

GENERAL MALICE.

General malice is wickedness, a disposition to do wrong, a "black and diabolical heart, regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief." 11 Red. 261.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

GOD, n.

1. The Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite spirit, the creator, and the sovereign of the universe. God is a spirit; and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth. John 4.

2. A false god; a heathen deity; an idol.

Fear not the gods of the Amorites. Judg 6.

3. A prince; a ruler; a magistrate or judge; an angel. Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people.

Exo 22. Psa 97.

[Gods here is a bad translation.]

4. Any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honored as the chief good.

Whose god is their belly. Phil 3.

GOD, v.t. To deify. [Not used.]

Black's Law Dictionary 1st Ed.

GOD AND MY COUNTRY.

The answer made by a prisoner, when arraigned, in answer to the question, "How will you be tried?" In the ancient practice he had the choice (as appears by the question) whether to submit to the trial by ordeal (by God) or to be tried by a jury, (by the country;) and it is probable that the original form of the answer was, "By God or my country," where by the prisoner averred his Innocence by declining neither of the modes of trial.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

GOVERNMENT, *noun* Direction; regulation. These precepts will serve for the government of our conduct.

1. Control; restraint. Men are apt to neglect the government of their temper and passions.

2. The exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies or states; the administration of public affairs, according to established constitution, laws and usages, or by arbitrary edicts. Prussia rose to importance under the government of Frederick II.

3. The exercise of authority by a parent or householder. Children are often ruined by a neglect of government in parents.

Let family government be like that of our heavenly Father, mild, gentle and affectionate.

4. The system of polity in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or state is

governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; a constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined; as a monarchical government or a republican government

Thirteen governments thus founded on the natural authority of the people alone, without the pretence of miracle or mystery, are a great point gained in favor of the rights of mankind.

5. An empire, kingdom or state; any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended.

6. The right of governing or administering the laws. The king of England vested the government of Ireland in the lord lieutenant.

7. The persons or council which administer the laws of a kingdom or state; executive power.

8. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

9. Regularity of behavior. [Not in use.]

10. Management of the limbs or body. [Not in use.]

11. In grammar, the influence of a word in regard to construction, as when established usage required that one word should cause another to be in a particular case or mode.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY.

A subordinate creature of the sovereign created to carry out a governmental function. Frequently, a political subdivision or corporation.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

GRANDJUROR, *noun* One of a grand jury. In Connecticut, a peace-officer.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

GRAND JURY, *noun* [grand and jury.] A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them to be presented to the court.

Black's Law Dictionary 1st Ed.

GRAND JURY A jury of inquiry, consisting of from twelve to twenty-three men, who are summoned and returned by the sheriff to each session of the criminal courts. and whose duty is to receive complaints and accusations in criminal cases, hear the evidence adduced on the part of the state, and end bills of indictment in cases where they are satisfied a trial ought to be had. They are first sworn, and instructed by the court. This is called a "grand jury" because it comprises a greater number of ordinary trial jury or "petit jury."

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

GRIEVANCE, *noun* [from grief.] That which causes grief or uneasiness; that which burdens, oppresses or injures, implying a sense of wrong done, or a continued injury, and therefore applied only to the effects of human conduct; never to providential evils. The oppressed subject has the right to petition for a redress of grievances.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

HEALTHY, *a.*

Being in a sound state; enjoying health; hale; sound; as a healthy body or constitution.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

HEAVEN, *n.* hev'n.

1. The region or expanse which surrounds the earth, and which appears above and around us, like an immense arch or vault, in which are seen the sun, moon and stars.

2. Among christians, the part of space in which the omnipresent Jehovah is supposed to afford more sensible manifestations of his glory. Hence this is called the habitation of God, and is represented as the residence of angels and blessed spirits. Deut.26.

The sanctified heart loves heaven for its purity, and God for his goodness.

3. Among pagans, the residence of the celestial gods.

4. The sky or air; the region of the atmosphere; or an elevated place; in a very indefinite sense. Thus we speak of a mountain reaching to heaven; the fowls of heaven; the clouds of heaven; hail or rain from heaven.

Jer.9. Job.35.

Their cities are walled to heaven. Deut. 1.

5. The Hebrews acknowledged three heavens; the air or aerial heavens; the firmament in which the stars are supposed to be placed; and the heaven of heavens, or third heaven, the residence of Jehovah.

6. Modern philosophers divide the expanse above and around the earth into two parts, the atmosphere or aerial heaven, and the ethereal heaven beyond the region of the air, in which there is supposed to be a thin, unresisting medium called ether.

7. The Supreme Power; the Sovereign of heaven; god; as prophets sent by heaven.

I have sinned against heaven. Luke 15.

Shun the impious profaneness which scoffs at the institution of heaven.

8. The pagan deities; celestials.

And show the heavens more just.

9. Elevation; sublimity.

O! for a muse of fire, that would ascend

The brightest heaven of invention.

10. Supreme felicity; great happiness.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

IDENTITY, n. Sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity. We speak of the identity of goods found, the identity of persons, or of personal identity.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

IMPANNEL, *verb transitive* [in and pannel.]

To write or enter the names of a jury in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a pannel; to form, complete or enroll a list of jurors in a court of justice.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

IMPANNELED, *participle passive* Having the names entered in a pannel; formed, as a jury.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

IMPANNELING, *participle present tense* Writing the names of a pannel; forming, as a jury.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

IMPRECATE, v.t. [L. imprecor; in and precor, to pray. See Pray.]

To invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall on one's self or on another person.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

INDEPENDENCE, *noun* [in and dependence.]

1. A state of being not dependent; complete exemption from control, or the power of others; as the *independence* of the Supreme Being.

2. A state in which a person does not rely on others for subsistence; ability to support one's self.

3. A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; exemption from undue influence; self-direction. *independence* of mind is an important qualification in a judge.

Declaration of *independence* the solemn declaration of the Congress of the United States of America, on the 4th of July 1776, by which they formally renounced their subjection to the government of Great Britain.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

INDICT, *verb transitive* *indi'te*. [Latin *indictus*, from *indico*; in and *dico*, to speak.] In law, to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath. It is the peculiar province of a grand jury to *indict* as it is of a house of representatives to impeach. It is followed by *of*; as *indicted of treason or arson*.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

INDICTMENT, *noun* *indi'tement*. A written accusation or formal charge of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred by a grand jury under oath to a court.

1. The paper or parchment containing the accusation of a grand jury.

Black's Law Dictionary 1st Ed.

INDICTMENT. An indictment is an accusation in writing found and presented by a grand jury, legally convoked and sworn, to the court in which it is impaneled, charging that a person therein named has done some act, or been guilty of some omission, which, by law, is a public offense, punishable on indictment.

A presentment differs from an indictment in that it is an accusation made by a grand jury of their own motion, either upon their own observation and knowledge, or upon evidence before them; while an indictment is preferred at the suit of the government, and is usually framed in the first instance by the prosecuting officer of the government, and by him laid before the grand jury, to be found or ignored. An information resembles in its form and substance an indictment, but is filed at the mere discretion of the proper law officer of the government, without the intervention or approval of a grand jury.

In Scotch law. An indictment is the form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the lord advocate. Where a private party is a principal prosecutor, he brings his charge in what is termed the "form of criminal letters."

-Joint indictment. When several offenders are joined in the same indictment, such an indictment is called a "joint indictment;" as when principals in the first and second degree, and accessaries before and after the fact, are all joined in the same indictment.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

INDIVIDUAL, [Latin *individuus*; in and *dividuus*, from *divido*, to divide.]

1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; as an *individual* man or city.

--Under his great vicegerent reign abide

United, as one *individual* soul.

2. Pertaining to one only; as *individual* labor or exertions.

INDIVIDUAL, *noun* A single person or human being. This is the common application of the word; as, there was not an *individual* present.

1. A single animal or thing of any kind. But this word, as a noun, is rarely applied except to human beings.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

INFORMATION, *noun* [Latin *informatio*.]

1. Intelligence; notice, news or advice communicated by word or writing. We received information of the capture of the ship by an arrival at Boston. The information by the messenger is confirmed by letters.

2. Knowledge derived from reading or instruction.

He should get some information in the subject he intends to handle.

3. Knowledge derived from the senses or from the operation of the intellectual faculties.

The active informations of the intellect--

4. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court. An information is the accusation of a common informer or of a private person; the accusation of a grand jury is called an indictment or a presentment.

Noah Websters 1828 dictionary

INHERENT, *adjective* Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

Inherent baseness.

1. Innate; naturally pertaining to; as the *inherent* qualities of the magnet; the *inherent* right of men to life, liberty and protection.

Noah Websters 1828 dictionary

INJURY, *n.* [L. *injuria*; in and *jus, juris*, right.]

1. In general, any wrong or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation or goods. That which impairs the soundness of the body or health, or gives pain, is an injury. That which impairs the mental faculties, is an injury. These injuries may be received by a fall or by other violence. Trespass, fraud, and non-fulfillment of covenants and contracts are injuries to rights. Slander is an injury to reputation, and so is cowardice and vice. Whatever impairs the quality or diminishes the value of goods or property, is an injury. We may receive injury by misfortune as well as by injustice.

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do injury to a cause by dwelling on trifling arguments.

3. Any diminution of that which is good, valuable or advantageous.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

INSPIRATION, n. [L. *inspiro*.]

1. The act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air; a branch of respiration, and opposed to expiration.
2. The act of breathing into any thing.
3. The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the minds of men, ideas, notices or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence; or the communication of the divine will to the understanding by suggestions or impressions on the mind, which leave no room to doubt the reality of their supernatural origin.

All Scripture is given by inspiration of God. 2 Tim 3.

4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans.
5. The infusion or communication of ideas or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power; as the inspiration of Homer or other poet.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

INSTRUMENT, noun [Latin *instrumentum*, from *instruo*, to prepare; that which is prepared.]

1. A tool; that by which work is performed or any thing is effected; as a knife, a hammer, a saw, a plow, etc. Swords, muskets and cannon are instruments of destruction. A telescope is an astronomical instrument
2. That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used or contributing to an effect; applicable to persons or things. Bad men are often instruments of ruin to others. The distribution of the Scriptures may be the instrument of a vastly extensive reformation in morals and religion.
3. An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds; as an organ, a harpsichord, a violin, or flute, etc., which are called musical instruments, or instruments of music.
4. In law, a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed of conveyance, a grant, a patent, an indenture, etc.; in general, a writing by which some fact is recorded for evidence, or some right conveyed.
5. A person who acts for another, or is employed by another for a special purpose, and if the purpose is dishonorable, the term implies degradation or meanness.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

INSTITUTE, verb transitive [Latin *instituo*; in and *statuo*, to set.]

1. To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe; as, to institute laws; to institute rules and regulations.
2. To found; to originate and establish, as to institute a new order of nobility; to institute a court.
3. To ground or establish in principles; to educate; to instruct; as, to institute children in the principles of a science.
4. To begin; to commence; to set in operation; as, to institute an inquiry; to institute a suit.
5. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice or the care of souls.

INSTITUTE, noun [Latin *institutum*.]

1. Established law; settled order.
2. Precept; maxim; principle.
To make the Stoic institutes thy own.
3. A book of elements or principles; particularly, a work containing the principles of the Roman law.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

INTERROGATING, *participle present tense* Asking questions of one; examining by questions.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

INTERCESSION, n. [L. *intercessio*, from *intercedo*. See *Intercede*.]

The act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance, with a view to reconciliation; prayer or solicitation to one party in favor of another, sometimes against another.

Your intercession now is needless grown;

Retire and let me speak with her alone.

He bore the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors. Is. 53.

INTERCESSOR, n. [L. See *intercede*.]

1. A mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; one who pleads

in behalf of another.

2. A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

JUDGE, noun [Latin *judex*, supposed to be compounded of *jus*, law or right, and *dico*, to pronounce.]

1. A civil officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine causes, civil or criminal, between parties, according to his commission; as the judges of the king's bench, or of the common pleas; judges of the supreme court, of district courts, or of a county court. The judge of a court of equity is called a chancellor.

2. The Supreme Being.

Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? Genesis 18:25.

3. One who presides in a court of judicature.

4. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of any thing; one who can discern truth and propriety.

A man who is no judge of law, may be a good judge of poetry or eloquence, or of the merits of a painting.

5. In the history of Israel, a chief magistrate, with civil and military powers. The Israelites were governed by judges more than three hundred years, and the history of their transactions is called the book of Judges.

6. A juryman or juror. In criminal suits, the jurors are judges of the law as well as of the fact.

JUDGE, verb intransitive [Latin *judico*.]

1. To compare facts or ideas, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, and thus to distinguish truth from falsehood.

JUDGE not according to the appearance John 7:24.

2. To form an opinion; to bring to issue the reasoning or deliberations of the mind.

If I did not know the originals, I should not be able to judge by the copies, which was Virgil and which Ovid.

3. To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. He was present on the bench, but could not judge in the case.

The Lord judge between thee and me. Genesis 16:5.

4. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.

JUDGE in yourselves; is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered? 1 Corinthians 11:13.

JUDGE, verb transitive To hear and determine a case; to examine and decide.

Chaos shall judge the strife.

1. To try; to examine and pass sentence on.

Take ye him and judge him according to your law.

John 18.

God shall judge the righteous and the wicked. Ecclesiastes 3:17.

2. Rightly to understand and discern.

He that is spiritual, judgeth all things. 1 Corinthians 2:15.

3. To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence.

JUDGE not, that ye be not judged. Matthew 7:1.

4. To esteem; to think; to reckon.

If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord--

Acts 16:15.

5. To rule or govern.

The Lord shall judge his people. Hebrews 10:30.

6. To doom to punishment; to punish.

I will judge thee according to thy ways. Ezekiel 7:3.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

JURISDICTION, *noun* [Latin *jurisdictio*; *jus*, *juris*, law, and *dictio*, from *dico*, to pronounce.]

1. The legal power of authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. Thus we speak of certain suits or actions, or the cognizance of certain crimes being within the *jurisdiction* of a court, that is, within the limits of their authority or commission. Inferior courts have *jurisdiction* of debt and trespass, or of smaller offenses; the supreme courts have *jurisdiction* of treason, murder, and other high crimes. *jurisdiction* is secular or ecclesiastical.

2. Power of governing or legislating. The legislature of one state can exercise no *jurisdiction* in another.

3. The power or right of exercising authority. Nations claim exclusive *jurisdiction* on the sea, to the extent of a marine league from the main land or shore.

4. The limit within which power may be exercised.

Jurisdiction, in its most general sense, is the power to make, declare or apply the law; when confined to the judiciary department, it is what we denominate the judicial power, the right of administering justice through the laws, by the means which the laws have provided for that purpose. *jurisdiction* is limited to place or territory, to persons, or to particular subjects.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

JUROR, *noun* [Latin jurator; or rather juro, to swear.]

One that serves on a jury; one sworn to deliver the truth on the evidence given him concerning any matter in question or on trial.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

JUSTICE, *noun* [Latin justitia, from justus, just.]

1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse. justice is distributive or commutative. Distributive justice belongs to magistrates or rulers, and consists in distributing to every man that right or equity which the laws and the principles of equity require; or in deciding controversies according to the laws and to principles of equity. Commutative justice consists in fair dealing in trade and mutual intercourse between man and man.

2. Impartiality; equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. In criticisms, narrations, history or discourse, it is a duty to do justice to every man, whether friend or foe.

3. Equity; agreeableness to right; as, he proved the justice of his claim. This should, in strictness, be justness.

4. Vindictive retribution; merited punishment. Sooner or later, justice overtakes the criminal.

5. Right; application of equity. His arm will do him justice

6. [Low Latin justiciarius.] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals; as the Chief justice of the king's bench, or of the common pleas, in England; the Chief justice of the supreme court in the United States, etc. and justices of the peace.

JUST'ICE, *verb transitive* To administer justice [Little Used.]

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

LAYMAN, *noun* la'man. [lay and man.]

1. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the clergy.

2. An image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

3. A lay-clerk.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th edition

LAW OF THE LAND. Due process of law (q. v.).

By the law of the land is most clearly intended the general law which hears before it condemns, which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial. Dupuy v. Tedora, 204 La. 560, 15 So.2d 886, 891. The meaning is that every citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property, and immunities under the protection of general rules which govern society. Rich Hill Coal Co. v. Brashore, 334 Pa. 449, 7 A.2d 302, 316; In re Stobie's Estate, 30 Cal.App.2d 525, 86 P.2d 883, 885. Everything which may pass under the form of an enactment is not the law of the land. Sedg. St. & Const. Law, (2d Ed.) 475. When first used in *Magna Charta*, the phrase probably meant the established law of the kingdom, in opposition to the civil or Roman law. It is now generally regarded as meaning general public laws binding on all members of the community. Janes v. Reynolds, 2 Tex. 251; Beasley v. Cunningham, 171 Tenn. 334, 103 S.W.2d 18, 20, 110 A.L.R. 306. It means due process of law warranted by the constitution, by the common law adopted by the constitution, or by statutes passed in pursuance of the constitution. Mayo v. Wilson, 1 N.H. 53.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

LEGISLATURE, *noun* the body of men in a state or kingdom, invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state. The *legislature* of Great Britain consists of the house of lords and the house of commons with the king, whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The legislatures of most of the states in America, consist of two houses or branches, but the sanction of the governor is required to

give their acts the force of law, or a concurrence of two thirds of the two houses, after he has declined and assigned his objections.

Black's Law Dictionary 1st Edition

LEGISLATURE.

The department, assembly, or body of men that makes laws for a state or nation; a legislative body.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

LIBERTY, *noun* [Latin *libert* as, from *liber*, free.]

1. Freedom from restraint, in a general sense, and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind. The body is at *liberty* when not confined; the will or mind is at *liberty* when not checked or controlled. A man enjoys *liberty* when no physical force operates to restrain his actions or volitions.

2. Natural *liberty* consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. It is a state of exemption from the control of others, and from positive laws and the institutions of social life. This *liberty* is abridged by the establishment of government.

3. Civil *liberty* is the *liberty* of men in a state of society, or natural *liberty* so far only abridged and restrained, as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state or nation. A restraint of natural *liberty* not necessary or expedient for the public, is tyranny or oppression. civil *liberty* is an exemption from the arbitrary will of others, which exemption is secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another. Hence the restraints of law are essential to civil *liberty*.

The *liberty* of one depends not so much on the removal of all restraint from him, as on the due restraint upon the *liberty* of others.

In this sentence, the latter word *liberty* denotes natural *liberty*.

4. Political *liberty* is sometimes used as synonymous with civil *liberty* But it more properly designates the *liberty* of a nation, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation. Hence we often speak of the political liberties of Europe, or the nations of Europe.

5. Religious *liberty* is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.

6. *Liberty* in metaphysics, as opposed to necessity, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other.

Freedom of the will; exemption from compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.

7. Privilege; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; with a plural. Thus we speak of the liberties of the commercial cities of Europe.

8. Leave; permission granted. The witness obtained *liberty* to leave the court.

9. A space in which one is permitted to pass without restraint, and beyond which he may not lawfully pass; with a plural; as the liberties of a prison.

10. Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum. Females should repel all improper liberties.

To take the *liberty* to do or say any thing, to use freedom not specially granted.

To set at *liberty* to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.

To be at *liberty* to be free from restraint.

Liberty of the press, is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books; the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for abusing the privilege, or publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals.

First occurrence in the Bible(KJV): [Leviticus 25:10](#)

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

LICENTIOUSNESS, *noun* Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality and decorum. The *licentiousness* of authors is justly condemned; the *licentiousness* of the press is punishable by law.

Law is the god of wise men; *licentiousness* is the god of fools.

Black's Law Dictionary 1st Edition

LICENTIOUSNESS.

The indulgence of the arbitrary will of the individual, without regard to ethics or law, or respect for the rights of others. In this it differs from "liberty;" for the latter term may properly be used only of the exercise of the will in

its moral freedom), with justice to all men and obedience to the laws.
In a narrower and more technical sense, the word is equivalent to lewdness or lasciviousness.
NOAH WEBSTER 1828 DICTIONARY

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

MAGISTRATE, n. [L. magistratus, from magister, master; magis, major, and ster, Teutonic steora, a director; steoran, to steer; the principal director.] A public civil officer, invested with the executive government of some branch of it. In this sense, a king is the highest or first magistrate, as is the President of the United States. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like.

The magistrate must have his reverence; the laws their authority.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

MALADMINISTRATION, n. [See Mal and Administer.] Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration, or the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties, prescribed by law; as the maladministration of a king, or of any chief magistrate.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

MALADMINISTRATION.

This term is used, in the law-books, interchangeably with *misadministration*, and both words mean "wrong administration."

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

MALFEASANCE, n. Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

MALFEASANCE.

Evil doing; ill conduct; the commission of some act which is positively unlawful; the doing of an act which is wholly wrongful and unlawful; the doing of an act which person ought not to do at all or the unjust performance of some act which the party had no right or which he had contracted not to do. Comprehensive term including any wrongful conduct that affects, interrupts or interferes with the performance of official duties.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

MALICE, n. [L. malitia, from malus, evil.] Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause, from mere personal gratification or from a spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite.

--Nor set down aught in malice.

MALICE, v.t. To regard with extreme ill will. [Not used.]

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

MALICE.

The intentional doing of a wrongful act without just cause or excuse, with an intent to inflict an injury or under circumstances that the law will imply an evil intent.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

MANDATE, noun [Latin mando, to command.]

1. A command; an order, precept or injunction; a commission.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

MAXIM, noun [Latin maximum, literally the greatest.]

1. An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true. It is nearly the same in popular usage, as axiom in philosophy and mathematics.

It is a *maxim* of state, that countries newly acquired and not settled, are matters of burden, rather than of strength.

It is their *maxim* love is love's reward.

2. In music, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

Maxim. "An established principle or proposition. A principle of law universally admitted, as being a correct statement of the law, or as agreeable to reason. Coke defines a maxim to be "conclusion of reason," and says that it is so called "quia maxima ejusdignitas et certissima auctoritas, et quod maxime omnibus probetur." Co.Litt. 11a. He says in another place: "A maxime is a proposition to be of all men confessed and granted without proof, argument, or discourse." Id. 67a."

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

MISPRISION, n. misprizh'un. [supra.] Neglect; contempt.

2. In law, any high offense under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. Misprision is contained in every treason and felony. Misprisions are divided into negative and positive; negative, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and positive, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. Misprision of treason, consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

MISPRISION. A word used to describe a misdemeanor which does not possess a specific name. 3 Inst. 36; United States v. Perlstein, C.C.A.N.J., 126 F.2d 789, 798. But more particularly and properly the term denotes either (1) a contempt against the sovereign, the government, or the courts of justice, including not only contempts of court, properly so called, but also all forms of seditious or disloyal conduct and leze-majesty; (2) maladministration of high public office, including peculation of the public funds; (3) neglect or light account made of a crime, that is, failure in the duty of a citizen to endeavor to prevent the commission of a crime, or, having knowledge of its commission, to reveal it to the proper authorities.

Black's Law Dictionary 1st Edition

MISPRISION OF TREASON. The bare knowledge and concealment of an act of treason or treasonable plot, that is, without any assent or participation there in, for if the latter elements be present the party becomes a principal.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition

MORAL, a. [L. moralis, from mos, moris, manner.]

1. Relating to the practice, manners or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong. The word moral is applicable to actions that are good or evil, virtuous or vicious, and has reference to the law of God as the standard by which their character is to be determined. The word however may be applied to actions which affect only, or primarily and principally, a person's own happiness. Keep at the least within the compass of moral actions, which have in them vice or virtue.

Mankind is broken loose from moral bands.

2. Subject to the moral law and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties; as a moral agent or being.

3. Supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things; as moral certainty, distinguished from physical or mathematical certainty or demonstration.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be stiled infallible, and moral certainty may be properly stiled indubitable.

Things of a moral nature may be proved by moral arguments.

4. Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; virtuous; just; as when we say, a particular action is not moral.

5. Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment; as, he leads a good moral life.

6. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

While thou, a moral fool, sitt'st still and cri'st.

7. In general, moral denotes something which respects the conduct of men and their relations as social beings whose actions have a bearing on each others's rights and happiness, and are therefore right or wrong, virtuous or vicious; as moral character; moral views; moral knowledge; moral sentiments; moral maxims; moral approbation; moral doubts; moral justice; moral virtue; moral obligations, &c. Or moral denotes something which respects the intellectual powers of man, as distinct from his physical powers. Thus we speak of moral evidence, moral arguments, moral persuasion, moral certainty, moral force; which operate on the mind.

Moral law, the law of God which prescribes the moral or social duties, and prohibits the transgression of them.

Moral sense, an innate or natural sense of right and wrong; an instinctive perception of what is right or wrong in moral conduct, which approves some actions and disapproves others, independent of education or the knowledge of any positive rule or law. But the existence of any such moral sense is very much doubted. Moral philosophy, the science of manners and duty; the science which treats of the nature and condition of man as a social being, of the duties which result from his social relations, and the reasons on which they are founded.

MORAL, n. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

NECESSITY, noun

1. That which must be and cannot be otherwise, or the cause of that which cannot be otherwise. It is of necessity that a thing cannot be and not be at the same time. It is of necessity that two contradictory propositions cannot both be true.
2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral. If man's actions are determined by causes beyond his control, he acts from necessity and is not a free agent. Necessity compelled the general to act on the defensive.
3. Indispensableness; the state of being requisite. The necessity of funds to support public credit, no man questions. The necessity of economy in domestic concerns is admitted. No man can plead necessity in excuse for crimes.
4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need.
The cause of all the distractions in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and necessity his majesty was in.
5. Unavoidableness; inevitableness; as the necessity of a consequence from certain premises.
6. In the plural, things requisite for a purpose.
These should be hors for necessities, Not for delights.

NON-CONFORMIST, noun

One who neglects or refuses to conform to the rites and mode of worship of an established church.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

OATH, noun

A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an *oath* implies that the person imprecates his vengeance and renounces his favor if the declaration is false, or if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God if he should fail to fulfill it. A false *oath* is called perjury.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

ORGANIZATION, noun

1. The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action.
2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government.
The first organization of the general government.
3. Structure; form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

PANEL, noun

1. A square piece of board, or other piece somewhat similar inserted between other pieces; as the panel of a door.
2. A piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff. Hence more generally,
3. The whole jury.

PANEL, verb transitive To form with panels; as, to panel a wainscot.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

PEACE-OFFICER, n. A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, &c; as a sheriff, or constable.

The mother petitioned her goddess to bestow on them the greatest gift that could be given.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

PEER, noun [Latin par.]

1. An equal; one of the same rank. A man may be familiar with his peers.

2. An equal in excellence or endowments.

In song he never had his peer

3. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his peers in beauty did surpass.

4. A nobleman; as a peer of the realm; the house of peers, so called because noblemen and barons were originally considered as the companions of the king, like Latin comes, count. In England, persons belonging to the five degrees of nobility are all peers.

PEER, verb intransitive [Latin pareo.]

1. To come just in sight; to appear; a poetic word.

So honor peereth in the meanest habit.

See how his gorget peers above his gown.

2. To look narrowly; to peep; as the peering day.

PEERING in maps for ports and piers and roads.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

PENALTY, n.

1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense or trespass, as a punishment. A fine is a pecuniary penalty. The usual penalties inflicted on the person, are whipping, cropping, branding, imprisonment, hard labor, transportation or death.

2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfillment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement; as the penalty of a bond.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

PEOPLE,

The body of persons who compose a community, town, city or nation. We say, the people of a town; the people of London or Paris; the English people. In this sense, the word is not used in the plural, but it comprehends all classes of inhabitants, considered as a collective body, or any portion of the inhabitants of a city or country.

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PEOPLE.

A state; as the people of the state of New York. A nation in its collective and political capacity.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

PERJURY, n. [L. perjurium.] The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered; or a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the issue.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

PERSONAL, a. [L. personalis.] Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of personal difference only.

1. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character.

The words are conditional; if thou doest well; and so personal to Cain.

Character and success depend more on personal effort than on any external advantages.

So we speak of personal pride, personal reflections.

2. Pertaining to the corporal nature; exterior; corporal; as personal charms or accomplishments.

3. Present in person; not acting by representative; as a personal interview.

The immediate and personal speaking of God almighty to Abraham, Job and Moses.

Personal estate, in law, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person; as money, jewels, furniture, &c. as distinguished from real estate in land and houses.

Personal action, in law, a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property; an action founded on contract or on tort or wrong; as an action on a debt or promise, or an action for a trespass, assault or defamatory words; opposed to real actions, or such as concern real property.

Personal identity, in metaphysics, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence.

Personal verb, in grammar, a verb conjugated in the three persons; thus called in distinction from an impersonal verb, which has the third person only.

PERSONAL, n. A movable. [Not in use.]

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

PETITION, *noun* [Latin *petitio*, from *peto*, to ask, properly to urge or press.]

1. In a general sense, a request, supplication or prayer; but chiefly and appropriately, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being, for something needed or desired, or a branch or particular article of prayer.

2. A formal request or supplication, verbal or written; particularly, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, either to a single person clothed with power, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, grant, right or mercy.

3. The paper containing a supplication or solicitation. Much of the time of our legislative bodies is consumed in attending to private petitions. The speaker's table is often loaded with petitions. Petitions to the king of Great Britain must contain nothing reflecting on the administration.

PETITION, *verb transitive* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; particularly, to make supplication to a superior for some favor or right; as, to *petition* the legislature; to *petition* a court of chancery.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Edition

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

A paper filed in a court of bankruptcy, or with the clerk, by a debtor praying for the benefits of the bankruptcy act, or by creditors alleging the commission of an act of bankruptcy by their debtor and praying an adjudication of bankruptcy against him.

PETITION OF RIGHT. In English law. A proceeding in chancery by which a subject may recover property in the possession of the king. See *Petition de Droit*.

PETITION OF RIGHTS. A parliamentary declaration of the liberties of the people, assented to by King Charles I, in 1629. It is to be distinguished from the bill of rights, (1689), which has passed into a permanent constitutional statute. Brown.

PETITIONER. One who presents a petition to a court, officer, or legislative body. In legal proceedings begun by petition, the person against whom action or relief is prayed, or who opposes the prayer of the petition, is called the "respondent."

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

POLICY, *noun* [Latin *politia*; Gr. *city*.]

1. *policy* in its primary signification, is the same as polity, comprehending the fundamental constitution or frame of civil government in a state or kingdom. But by usage, *policy* is now more generally used to denote what is

included under legislation and administration, and may be defined, the art or manner of governing a nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign of a country adopts and pursues, as best adapted to the interests of the nation. Thus we speak of domestic *policy* or the system of internal regulations in a nation; foreign *policy* or the measures which respect foreign nations; commercial *policy* or the measures which respect commerce.

2. Art, prudence, wisdom or dexterity in the management of public affairs; applied to persons governing. It has been the *policy* of France to preclude females from the throne. It has been the *policy* of Great Britain to encourage her navy, by keeping her carrying trade in her own hands. In this she manifests sound *policy*. Formerly, England permitted wool to be exported and manufactured in the Low Countries, which was very bad *policy*.

The *policy* of all laws has made some forms necessary in the wording of last wills and testaments.

All violent *policy* defeats itself.

3. In common usage, the art, prudence or wisdom of individuals in the management of their private or social concerns.

4. Stratagem; cunning; dexterity of management.

5. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

6. *policy* in commerce, the writing or instrument by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured; or the instrument containing the terms or conditions on which a person or company undertakes to indemnify another person or company against losses of property exposed to peculiar hazards, as houses or goods exposed to fire, or ships and goods exposed to destruction on the high seas. This writing is subscribed by the insurer, who is called the underwriter. The terms *policy* of insurance, or assurance, are also used for the contract between the insured and the underwriter.

Policies are valued or open; valued, when the property or goods insured are valued at prime cost; open, when the goods are not valued, but if lost, their value must be proved.

Wagering policies, which insure sums of money, interest or no interest, are illegal.

All insurances, interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the *policy* itself, are null and void.

The word *policy* is used also for the writing which insures against other events, as well as against loss of property.

Noah Websters 1828

PRAY, v.i. [L. precor; proco; this word belongs to the same family as preach and reproach; Heb. to bless, to reproach; rendered in Job 2.9, to curse; properly, to reproach, to rail at or upbraid. In Latin the word precor signifies to supplicate good or evil, and precis signifies a prayer and a curse. See Imprecate.]

1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable; to entreat; to supplicate.

Pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you. Matt.5.

2. To petition; to ask, as for a favor; as in application to a legislative body.

3. In worship, to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received.

When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly. Matt.6.

4. I pray, that is, I pray you tell me, or let me know, is a common mode of introducing a question.

PRAY, v.t. To supplicate; to entreat; to urge.

We pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor.5.

1. In worship, to supplicate; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility.

Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee. Acts 8.

2. To petition. The plaintiff prays judgment of the court.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must pray a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court.

3. To ask or intreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague Antonius I may speak with him.

[In most instances, this verb is transitive only by ellipsis. To pray God, is used for to pray to God; to pray a prohibition, is to pray for a prohibition, &c.]

To pray in aid, in law, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.

PRAYER, n. In a general sense, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness.

1. In worship, a solemn address to the Supreme Being, consisting of adoration, or an expression of our sense of God's glorious perfections, confession of our sins, supplication for mercy and forgiveness, intercession for blessings on others, and thanksgiving, or an expression of gratitude to God for his mercies and benefits. A prayer however may consist of a single petition, and it may be extemporaneous, written or printed.

2. A formula of church service, or of worship, public or private.

3. Practice of supplication.

As he is famed for mildness, peace and prayer.

4. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body, which specifies the request or thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant. We say, the prayer of the petition is that the petitioner may be discharged from arrest.

PRAYERFUL, a. Devotional; given to prayer; as a prayerful frame of mind.

1. Using much prayer.

PRAYERFULLY, adv. With much prayer.

PRAYERLESS, a. Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God; as a prayerless family.

PRA'YERLESSNESS, n. Total or habitual neglect of prayer.

Blacks Law 4th Edition Dictionary

PRAYER OF PROCESS.

A petition with which a bill in equity used to conclude, to the effect that a writ of subpoena might issue against the defendant to compel him to answer upon oath all the matters charged against him in the bill.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

PRESENTMENT, *noun* s as z. The act of presenting.

1. Appearance to the view; representation.

2. In law, a *presentment* properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king; as the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel or the like, on which the officer of the court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it.

3. In a more general sense, *presentment* comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments.

In the United States, a *presentment* is an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment; or it is the act of offering an indictment. It is also used for the indictment itself. The grand jury are charged to inquire and due *presentment* make of all crimes, etc. The use of the word is limited to accusations by grand jurors.

4. The official notice in court which the jury or homage gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate.

Black Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

PRESENTMENT.

Criminal Practice

The written notice taken by a grand jury of any offense, from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the government.

Presentments are also made in court-sleet and Courts-baron, before the stewards.

The writing which contains the accusation so presented by a grand jury.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

PRINCIPAL, *adjective* [Latin *principalis*, from *princeps*.]

1. Chief; highest in rank, character or respectability; as the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a city, town, or state. [Acts 25:23](#). [1 Chronicles 24:6](#).

2. Chief; most important or considerable; as the *principal* topics of debate; the *principal* arguments in a case; the *principal* points of law; the *principal* beams of a building; the *principal* productions of a country.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing. [Proverbs 4:7](#).

3. In law, a *principal* challenge, is where the cause assigned carries with it prima facie evidence of partiality, favor or malice.

4. In music, fundamental.

PRINCIPAL, *noun* A chief or head; one who takes the lead; as the *principal* of a faction, an insurrection or mutiny.

1. The president, governor, or chief in authority. We apply the word to the chief instructor of an academy or seminary of learning.

2. In law, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A *principal* in the first degree, is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a *principal* in the second degree, is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done; distinguished from an accessory. In treason, all persons concerned are principals.

3. In commerce, a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction from interest or profits.

Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*

4. One primarily engaged; a chief party; in distinction from an auxiliary.

We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

PRISONER, *noun* One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant.

1. A person under arrest or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not; as a *prisoner* at the bar of a court.

2. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.

3. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

PRIVATE, *adjective* [Latin *privatus*, from *privo*, to bereave, properly to strip or separate; *privus*, singular, several, peculiar to one's self, that is, separate; *rapio*, *diripio*, *eripio*; *privo* for *perivo* or *berivo*.]

1. Properly, separate; unconnected with others; hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only; as a man's *private* opinion, business or concerns; *private* property; the king's *private* purse; a man's *private* expenses. Charge the money to my *private* account in the company's books.

2. Peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic; as the *private* interest of a family, of a company or of a state; opposed to public, or to the general interest of nations.

3. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; as a *private* cell; a *private* room or apartment; *private* prayer.

4. Not publicly known; not open; as a *private* negotiation.

5. Not invested with public office or employment; as a *private* man or citizen; *private* lift.

A *private* person may arrest a felon.

6. Individual; personal; in contradistinction from public or national; as *private* interest.

Private way, in law, is a way or passage in which a man has an interest and right, though the ground may belong to another person. In common language, a *private* way may be a secret way, one not known or public.

A *private* act or statute, is one which operates on an individual or company only; opposed to a general law, which operates on the whole community.

A *private* nuance or wrong, is one which affects an individual.

In *private* secretly; not openly or publicly.

PRIVATE, *noun* A secret message; particular business. [Unusual.]

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

PRIVILEGE, *noun* [Latin *privilegium*; *privus*, separate, private, and *lex*, law; originally a private law, some public act that regarded an individual.]

1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. A *privilege* may be a particular right granted by law or held by custom, or it may be an exemption from some burden to which others are subject. The nobles of Great Britain have the *privilege* of being triable by their peers only. Members of parliament and of our legislatures have the *privilege* of exemption from arrests in certain cases. The powers of a banking company are privileges granted by the legislature.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman.

The *privilege* of birthright was a double portion.

2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, right or immunity, not common to others of the human race. Thus we speak of national privileges, and civil and political privileges, which we enjoy above other nations. We have ecclesiastical and religious privileges secured to us by our constitutions of government. Personal privileges are attached to the person; as those of ambassadors, peers, members of legislatures, etc. Real privileges are attached to place; as the privileges of the king's palace in England.

3. Advantage; favor; benefit.

A nation despicable by its weakness, forfeits even the *privilege* of being neutral.

Writ of *privilege* is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

PRIVILEGE, *verb transitive* To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest; to *privilege* the officers and students of a college from military duty.

1. To exempt from ensure or danger.

This place doth *privilege* me.

1. A common soldier.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

PROVIDENCE, n. [L. providentia.]

1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application.

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. [Now little used.]

2. Foresight; timely care; particularly, active foresight, or foresight accompanied with the procurement of what is necessary for future use, or with suitable preparation. How many of the troubles and perplexities of life proceed from want of providence!

3. In theology, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures. He that acknowledges a creation and denies a providence, involves himself in a palpable contradiction; for the same power which caused a thing to exist is necessary to continue its existence. Some persons admit a general providence, but deny a particular providence, not considering that a general providence consists of particulars. A belief in divine providence, is a source of great consolation to good men. By divine providence is often understood God himself.

4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns or in private economy.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

PUBLIC, *adjective* [Latin publicus, from the root of populus, people; that is, people-like.]

1. Pertaining to a nation, state or community; extending to a whole people; as a *public* law, which binds the people of a nation or state, as opposed to a private statute or resolve, which respects an individual or a corporation only. Thus we say, *public* welfare, *public* good, *public* calamity, *public* service, *public* property.

2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general; as *public* report; *public* scandal.

3. Open; notorious; exposed to all persons without restriction.

Joseph her husband being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. [Matthew 1:1](#).

4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state or community; as *public* spirit; *public* mindedness; opposed to private or selfish.

5. Open for general entertainment; as a *public* house.

6. Open to common use; as a *public* road.

7. In general, *public* expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city or town, and is opposed to private, which denotes what belongs to an individual, to a family, to a company or corporation.

Public law, is often synonymous with the law of nations.

PUBLIC, *noun* The general body of mankind or of a nation, state or community; the people, indefinitely.

The *public* is more disposed to censure than to praise.

In this passage, *public* is followed by a verb in the singular number; but being a noun of multitude, it is more generally followed by a plural verb; the *public* are.

In *public* in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn,

In *public* seem to triumph, not to mourn.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

QUASH, v.t. [L. quasso, quatio.]

1. Properly, to beat down or beat in pieces; to crush.

The whales against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels, quash'd.

2. To crush; to subdue; as, to quash a rebellion.

3. In law, to abate, annul, overthrow or make void; as, to quash an indictment. He pays judgment of the writ or declaration that the same may be quashed.

QUASH, v.i. To be shaken with a noise.

QUASH, n. A species of cucurbita; but in America pronounced squash; so called probably from its softness. [See the Verb.]

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

QUORUM, noun [Latin gen. plural of qui, who.]

1. A bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as a *quorum* of the house of representatives. A constitutional *quorum* was not present.

2. A special commission of justices.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

RATIFYING, ppr. Confirming; establishing; approving and sanctioning.

RATIFY, v.t. [L. ratum facio, to make firm.]

1. To confirm; to establish; to settle.

We have ratified to them the borders of Judea.

2. To approve and sanction; to make valid; as, to ratify an agreement or treaty.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

REBUT, verb transitive [[See Butt and Pout.](#)]

To repel; to oppose by argument, plea or countervailing proof. [It is used by lawyers in a general sense.]

REBUT, verb intransitive

1. To retire back. *obsolete*

2. To answer, as a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; on which the defendant may *rebut*

REBUTTED, *participle passive* Repelled; answered.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

RECOGNIZANCE, n. recon'izance.

1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; as the recognizance of christians, by which they avow their belief in their religion.

2. In law, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some **court of record** or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace or pay a debt. This recognizance differs from a bond, as it does not create a new debt, but it is the acknowledgment of a former debt or record. This is witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal. There is also a recognizance in the nature of a statute staple, acknowledged before either of the chief justice or their substitutes, the mayor of the staple at Westminster and the recorder of London, which is to be enrolled and certified into chancery.

3. The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

RECORD, v.t. [L. recorder, to call to mind, to remember, from re and cor, cordis, the heart or mind.]

1. To register; to enroll; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing; as, to record the proceedings of a court; to record a deed or lease; to record historical events.

2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory; as, to record the sayings of another in the heart.

3. To cause to be remembered.

So ev'n and morn recorded the third day.

4. To recite; to repeat. [Not in use.]

5. To call to mind. [Not in use.]

RECORD, v.i. To sing or repeat a tune. [Not in use.]

RECORD, *n.*

1. A register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account; as the records of statutes or of judicial courts; the records of a town or parish.

Records are properly the registers of official transactions, made by officers appointed for the purpose, or by the officer whose proceedings are directed by law to be recorded.

2. Authentic memorial; as the records of past ages.

Court of record, is a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial; and their records are the highest evidence of facts, and their truth cannot be called in question.

Debt of record, is a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a **court of record**, as upon a judgment or a recognizance.

Trial by record, is where a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case, the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

RECUR', *verb intransitive* [Latin *recurso*; re and *curro*, to run.]

1. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will *recur* in the mind, when the word is heard.

2. To resort; to have recourse.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools, they will very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

REDRESS, *verb transitive*

1. To set right; to amend. In yonder spring of roses, find what to *redress* till noon.

[In this sense, as applied to material things, *Rarely used.*]

2. To remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for; as, to *redress* wrongs; to *redress* injuries; to *redress* grievances. Sovereigns are bound to protect their subjects, and *redress* their grievances.

3. To ease; to relieve; as, she labored to *redress* my pain.

[We use this verb before the person or the thing. We say, to *redress* an injured person, or to *redress* the injury. The latter is most common.]

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

REDRESS, *noun*

1. Reformation; amendment.

For us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves.

[This sense is now unusual.]

2. Relief; remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury or oppression; as the *redress* of grievances. We applied to government, but could obtain no *redress*

There is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal.

3. Reparation; indemnification. [This sense is often directly intended or implied in *redress*]

4. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress* of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

RELIGION, noun *relij'on*. [Latin *religio*, from *religo*, to bind anew; re and *ligo*, to bind. This word seems originally to have signified an oath or vow to the gods, or the obligation of such an oath or vow, which was held very sacred by the Romans.]

1. religion in its most comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountableness to God; and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. It therefore comprehends theology, as a system of doctrines or principles, as well as practical piety; for the practice of moral duties without a belief in a divine lawgiver, and without reference to his will or commands,

is not religion

2. religion as distinct from theology, is godliness or real piety in practice, consisting in the performance of all known duties to God and our fellow men, in obedience to divine command, or from love to God and his law.

James 1:26.

3. religion as distinct from virtue, or morality, consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will. Hence we often speak of religion and virtue, as different branches of one system, or the duties of the first and second tables of the law.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion

4. Any system of faith and worship. In this sense, religion comprehends the belief and worship of pagans and Mohammedans, as well as of christians; any religion consisting in the belief of a superior power or powers governing the world, and in the worship of such power or powers. Thus we speak of the religion of the Turks, of the Hindoos, of the Indians, etc. as well as of the christian religion We speak of false religion as well as of true religion

5. The rites of religion; in the plural.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

REPRESENTATIVE, adjective

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They own the legal sacrifices, though representative to be proper and real.

REPRESENTATIVE, noun

4. That by which any thing is exhibited or shown.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be the representatives to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

REPROBATE, a. [L. reprobatus, reprobo, to disallow; re and probo, to prove.]

1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. Jer 6.

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace.

They profess that they know God, but in works deny him, being abominable and disobedient, and to every good work reprobate. Titus 1.

3. Abandoned to error, or in apostasy. 2 Tim 3.

REPROBATE, n. A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion.

I acknowledge myself a reprobate, a villain, a traitor to the king.

REP'ROBATE, v.t.

1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject. It expresses more than disapprove or disallow. We disapprove of slight faults and improprieties; we reprobate what is mean or criminal.

2. In a milder sense, to disallow.

Such an answer as this, is reprobated and disallowed of in law.

3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.

4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out to reprobated exile.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

REPUBLIC,

A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. In modern usage, it differs from a democracy or democratic state, in which the people exercise the powers of sovereignty in person. Yet the democracies of Greece are often called republics.

Black Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

REPUBLIC.

A commonwealth; that form of government in which the administration of affairs is open to all the citizens. In another sense, it signifies the state, independently of its form of government.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

REPUBLICAN,

Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as a republican constitution or government. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

A government in the republican form; a government of the people; a government by representatives chosen by the people.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

REVENG'ER, n.

1. One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully in return for an injury.
2. One who inflicts just punishment for injuries. [Less proper.]

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

RIGHT, noun

1. Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. In the literal sense, *right* is a straight line of conduct, and wrong a crooked one. *right* therefore is rectitude or straightness, and perfect rectitude is found only in an infinite Being and his will.

2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety or justice. When laws are definite, *right* and wrong are easily ascertained and understood. In arts, there are some principles and rules which determine what is *right* In many things indifferent, or left without positive law, we are to judge what is *right* by fitness or propriety, by custom, civility or other circumstances.

3. Justice; that which is due or proper; as, to do *right* to every man.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight, and well deserv'd had fortune done him *right*

4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact.

Seldom your opinions err, your eyes are always in the *right*

5. Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment. In hereditary monarchies, a *right* to the throne vests in the heir on the decease of the king. A deed vests the *right* of possession in the purchaser of land. *right* and possession are very different things. We often have occasion to demand and sue for rights not in possession.

6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. Every man has a *right* to civil treatment. The magistrate has a *right* to respect.

7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. God, as the author of all things, has a *right* to govern and dispose of them at his pleasure.

8. That which justly belongs to one.

Born free, he sought his *right*

9. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right*

10. Just claim; immunity; privilege. All men have a *right* to the secure enjoyment of life, personal safety, liberty and property. We deem the *right* of trial by jury invaluable, particularly in the case of crimes. Rights are natural, civil, political, religious, personal, and public.

11. Authority; legal power. We have no *right* to disturb others in the enjoyment of their religious opinions.

12. In the United States, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory.

13. The side opposite to the left; as on the *right* Look to the *right*

1. To rights, in a direct line; straight. [Unusual.]

2. Directly; soon.

To set to rights,

To put to rights, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate what is out of order.

Bill of rights, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself.

Writ of *right* a writ which lies to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

RIGHTEOUS, a. ri'chus.

1. Just; accordant to the divine law. Applied to persons, it denotes one who is holy in heart, and observant of the divine commands in practice; as a righteous man. Applied to things, it denotes consonant to the divine will

or to justice; as a righteous act. It is used chiefly in theology, and applied to God, to his testimonies and to his saints.

The righteous, in Scripture, denote the servants of God, the saints.

2. Just; equitable; merited.

And I thy righteous doom will bless.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

RIGHTEOUSLY, adv. ri'chusly. Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably; as a criminal righteously condemned.

Thou shalt judge the people righteously. Ps. 67.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

RIGHTEOUSNESS, n. ri'chusness.

1. Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law. Righteousness, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it is chiefly used, is nearly equivalent to holiness, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law. It includes all we call justice, honesty and virtue, with holy affections; in short, it is true religion.

2. Applied to God, the perfection or holiness of his nature; exact rectitude; faithfulness.

3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled. Daniel 9.

4. Justice; equity between man and man. Luke 1.

5. The cause of our justification.

The Lord our righteousness. Jer. 23.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SALVATION, n. [L. *salvo*, to save.]

1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger or great calamity.

2. Appropriately in theology, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. This is the great salvation.

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation. 2Cor. 7.

3. Deliverance from enemies; victory. Ex. 14.

4. Remission of sins, or saving graces. Luke 19.

5. The author of man's salvation. Ps. 27.

6. A term of praise or benediction. Rev. 19.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SATAN, n.[Heb. an adversary.]

The grand adversary of man; the devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SECRECY, *noun*. [from *secret*.]

1. Properly, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view. When used of an individual, *secrecy* implies concealment from all others; when used of two or more, it implies concealment from all persons except those concerned. thus a company of counterfeiters carry on their villainy in *secrecy*.

The Lady Anne, Whom the king in *secrecy* hath long married. *Shak*.

2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from the view of others.

3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery.

It is not with public as with private prayer; in this, rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward show. *Hooker*.

4. Fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.

For *secrecy* no lady closer.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SECULAR, adjective. [Latin *secularis*, from *seculum*, the world or an age.]

1. Pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly. The secular concerns of life respect making provision for the support of life, the preservation of health, the temporal prosperity of men, of states, etc. Secular power is

that which superintends and governs the temporal affairs of men, the civil or political power; and is contradistinguished from spiritual or ecclesiastical power.

2. Among catholics, not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery or subject to the rules of a religious community. Thus we say, the secular clergy and the regular clergy.

3. Coming once in a century; as a secular year.

Secular games, in Rome, were games celebrated once in an age or century, which lasted three days and three nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, combats, sports, etc.

Valerius Maximus.

Secular music, any music or songs not adapted to sacred uses.

Secular song or poem, a song or poem composed for the secular games, or sung or rehearsed at those games.

SECULAR, noun. A church officer or officiate whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

SECULARIZE, v. t.

1. To make secular; to convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common use; to convert that which is regular or monastic into secular; as, the ancient regular cathedral churches were secularized.

At the reformation, the abbey was secularized. Coxe, Switz.

2. To make worldly.

SECULARIZED, pp. Converted from regular to secular.

Noah Webster's 1828 Dictionary

SERVANT, [L. *servant*, from *servo*, to keep or hold; properly one that waits, that is, stops, holds, attends, or one that is bound.]

1. A person, male or female, that attends another for the purpose of performing menial offices for him, or who is employed by another for such offices or for other labor, and is subject to his command. The word is correlative to *master*. *Servant* differs from *slave*, as the servant's subjection to a master is voluntary, the slave's is not. Every slave is a *servant* but every *servant* is not a slave.

Servants are of various kinds; as *household* or *domestic servants*, menial servants; *laborers*, who are hired by the day, week or other term, and do not reside with their employers, or if they board in the same house, are employed abroad and not in the domestic services; *apprentices*, who are bound for a term of years to serve a master, for the purpose of learning his trade or occupation.

In a *legal sense*, stewards, factors, bailiffs and other agents, are *servants* for the time they are employed in such character, as they act in subordination to others.

2. One in a state of subjection.

3. In *Scripture*, a slave; a bondman; one purchased for money, and who was compelled to serve till the year of jubilee; also, one purchased for a term of years.

4. The subject of a king; as the *servants* of David or of Saul.

The Syrians became *servants* to David. [2 Samuel 8:2](#).

5. A person who voluntarily serves another or acts as his minister; as Joshua was the *servant* of Moses, and the apostles the *servants* of Christ. So Christ himself is called a *servant*, [Isaiah 42:1](#). Moses is called the *servant* of the Lord, Duet. 34.

6. A person employed or used as an instrument in accomplishing God's purposes of mercy or wrath. So Nebuchadnezzar is called the *servant* of God. [Jeremiah 25:9](#).

7. One who yields obedience to another. The saints are called *servants* of God, or of righteousness; and the wicked are called the *servants* of sin.

8. That which yields obedience, or acts on subordination as an instrument.

9. One that makes painful sacrifices in compliance with the weakness or wants of others.

10. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit.

11. A word of civility. I am, sir, your humble or obedient *servant*.

Our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift*.

Servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SETTLED, *participle passive* Placed; established; determined; composed; adjusted.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SETTLEMENT, *noun*

1. The act of settling, the state of being settled.
2. The falling of the foul of foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence.
3. The matter that subsides; lees; dregs. [*Not used.* For this we use *settlings*.]
4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden*.
5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. We say, the wife has a competent *settlement* for her maintenance; or she has provision made for her by the *settlement* of a jointure.
6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and going to housekeeping .
7. A becoming stationary, or taking permanent residence after a roving course of life.
8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, to place, or the colony established; as the British *settlements* in America or India.
9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of an account.
10. Adjustment of differences; pacification; reconcisiation; as the *settlement* of disputes or controversies.
11. The ordaining or installment of a clergyman over a parish or a congregation.
12. A sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary.
13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. In England, the poor are supported by the parish where they have a *settlement*. In New England they are supported by the town. In England, the statutes 12 Richard II. and 19 Henry VII. seem to be the first rudiments of parish *settlements*. By statute 13 and 14 Ch. II. a legal *settlement* is declared to be gained by birth, by inhabitancy, by apprenticeship, or by service for forty days. But the gaining of a *settlement* by so short a residence produced great evils, which were remedied by statute 1 James II.
14. *Act of settlement*, in British history, the statute of 12 and 13 William III. by which the crown was limited to his present majesty's house, or the house of Orange.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SIMILITUDE, *n.* [L. similitudo.]

1. Likeness; resemblance; likeness in nature, qualities of appearance; as similitude of substance. Let us make man in our image, man in our similitude. Fate some future bard shall join in sad similitude of griefs to mine.
2. Comparison; simile. Tasso, in his similitude, never departed from the woods. [See Simile.]

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SLANDER, *n.*

[Norm. esclauder; Fr. esclandre; Russ. klenu, klianu, to slander; Sw. klandra, to accuse or blame.]]

1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered. and tending to injure the reputation of another by lessening him in the esteem of his fellow citizens, by exposing him to impeachment and punishment, or by impairing his means of living; defamation. [Blackstone.]

"Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds an easy entrance to ignoble minds." Hervey.

- 2 Disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name.

SLANDER, *v.t.*

To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one; to tarnish or impair the reputation of one by false tales, maliciously told or propagated.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SOVEREIGN,

adjective *suv'eran*. [We retain this barbarous orthography from the Norman sovereign The true spelling would be *suveran* from the Latin *supernes*, *superus*.]

1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; as a sovereign ruler of the universe.
2. Supreme; superior to all others; chief. God is the sovereign good of all who love and obey him.
3. Supremely efficacious; superior to all others; predominant; effectual; as a sovereign remedy.
4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation; as sovereign authority.

SOVEREIGN, noun suv'eran.

1. A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. Some earthly princes, kings and emperors are sovereigns in their dominions.
2. A supreme magistrate; a king.
3. A gold coin of England, value 20s or \$4.44

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

SOVEREIGN.

A person, body, or state in which independent and supreme authority is vested; a chief ruler with supreme power; a king or other ruler with limited power.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SOVEREIGNIZE,

To exercise supreme authority. [Not in use.]

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

SOVEREIGNLY,

Supreme power; supremacy; the possession power. Absolute sovereignty belongs to God only.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

SOVEREIGNTY.

The supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which any independent state is governed; supreme political authority; paramount control of the constitution and frame of government and its administration; the selfsufficient source of political power, from which all specific political powers are derived; the international independence of a state, combined with the right and power of regulating its internal affairs without foreign dictation; also a political society, or state, which is sovereign and independent.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

STATE, A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government.

Black's Law Dictionary 4th Ed.

STATE.

A people permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by common-law habits and custom into one body politic exercising, through the medium of an organized government, independent sovereignty and control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of making war and peace and of entering into international relations with other communities of the globe.

STATE, v.t.

1. To set; to settle. [See Stated.]
2. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite. The witnesses stated all the circumstances of the transaction. They are enjoined to state all the particulars. It is the business of the advocate to state the whole case. Let the question be fairly stated.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

STATUTE, [Latin , to set.]

1. An act of the legislature of a state that extends its binding force to all the citizens or subjects of that state, as distinguished from an act which extends only to an individual or company; an act of the legislature commanding or prohibiting something; a positive law. Statutes are distinguished from common law. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power. statute is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of the sovereign are called edicts, decrees, ordinances, rescripts, etc.
2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company.
3. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as the statutes of a university.

Noah Websters 1828 Dictionary

STRIKE, *verb transitive preterit tense struck; participle passive struck and stricken*; but struck is in the most common use. Strook is wholly obsolete. [G., to pass, move or ramble, to depart, to touch, to stroke, to glide or glance over, to lower or *strike* as sails, to curry; Latin , to sweep together, to spread, as a plaster, to play on a violin, to card, as wool, to *strike* or whip, as with a rod; a stroke, stripe or lash.]

1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to give a blow to, either with the open hand, the fist, a stick, club or whip, or with a pointed instrument, or with a ball or an arrow discharged. An arrow struck the shield; a ball strikes a ship between wind and water.

He at Philippi kept his sword een like a dancer, while I struck the lean and wrinkled Cassius.

2. To dash; to throw with a quick motion.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts. [Exodus 12:7](#).

3. To stamp; to impress; to coin; as, to *strike* coin at the mint; to *strike* dollars or sovereigns; also, to print; as, to *strike* five hundred copies of a book.

4. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; as, a tree strikes its root deep.

5. To punish; to afflict; as smite is also used.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. [Proverbs 17:26](#).

6. To cause to sound; to notify by sound; as, the clock strikes twelve; the drums *strike* up a march.

7. To run upon; to be stranded. The ship struck at twelve, and remained fast.

8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate.

Now and then a beam of wit or passion strikes through the obscurity of the poem.

9. To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy.

10. To break forth; as, to *strike* into reputation. [*Not in use.*]

To *strike* in, to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear.

To *strike* in with, to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once.

To *strike* out, to wander; to make a sudden excursion; as, to *strike* out into an irregular course of life.

To *strike* among workmen in manufactories, in England, is to quit work I a body or by combination, in order to compel their employers to raise their wages.

STRIKE, *noun*

1. An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top.

2. A bushel; four pecks. [Local.]

3. A measure of four bushels or half a quarter. [Local.]

STRIKE of flax, a handful that may be hackled at once. [Local.]

Noah Webster Dictionary 1828

SUBJECT, n. [L.]

1. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are subjects of the British government. The natives of the United States, and naturalized foreigners, are subjects of the federal government. Men in free governments, are subjects as well as citizens; as citizens, they enjoy rights and franchises; as subjects, they are bound to obey the laws.

The subject must obey his prince, because God commands it, and human laws require it.

Black's Law Dictionary 1st Ed.

SUI JURIS. Lat.

Of his own right; possessing full social and civil rights; not under any legal disability, or the power of another, or guardianship.

Having capacity to manage one's own affairs; not under legal disability to act for one's self. Story, Ag. § 2.

Noah Webster Dictionary 1828

SUPPLICATION, noun [Latin supplicatio.]

1. Entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship. In all our supplications to the Father of mercies, let us remember a world lying in ignorance and wickedness.

2. Petition; earnest request.

3. In Roman antiquity, a religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success. It consisted in sacrifices, feasting, offering thanks, and praying for a continuance of success.

Noah Webster Dictionary 1828

TORT, n. [L. tortus, twisted, from torqueo. The primary sense is to turn or strain, hence to twist.]

1. In law, any wrong or injury. Torts are injuries done to the person or property of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation and the like.
2. Mischief; calamity. [Except in the legal sense above explained, it is obsolete.]

Noah Webster's Dictionary 1828

TRAIN, verb transitive [Latin traho, to draw?]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he train'd

His devilish enginery.

2. To draw; to entice; to allure.

If but twelve French

Were there in arms, they would be as a call

To *train* ten thousand English to their side.

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

O *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note.

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on.

5. To exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; as, to *train* the militia to the manual exercise; to *train* soldiers to the use of arms and to tactics. Abram armed his trained servants. [Genesis 14:14](#).

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train*

6. To break, tame and accustom to draw; as oxen.

7. In gardening, to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth, lopping or pruning; as, to *train* young trees.

8. In mining, to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.

To *train* or *train* up, to educate; to teach; to form by instruction or practice; to bring up.

TRAIN up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. [Proverbs 22:6](#).

The first Christians were, by great hardships, trained up for glory.

TRAIN, noun Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

Now to my charms,

And to my wily trains.

1. Something drawn along behind, the end of a gown, etc.; as the *train* of a gown or robe.

2. The tail of a fowl.

The *train* steers their flight, and turns their bodies, like the rudder of a ship.

3. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts.

The king; s daughter with a lovely *train*

4. A series; a consecution or succession of connected things.

Rivers now stream and draw their humid *train*

Other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order.

--The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it.

5. Process; regular method; course. Things are now in a *train* for settlement.

If things were once in this train--our duty would take root in our nature.

6. A company in order; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night.

7. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time.

8. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution.

A train of artillery, any number of cannon and mortars accompanying an army.

Noah Webster's Dictionary 1828

TREASON, is the highest crime of a civil nature of which a man can be guilty. Its signification is different in different countries. In general, it is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. In monarchies, the killing of the king, or an attempt to take his life, is *treason*. In England, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason; as are

many other offenses created by statute.

In the **United States**, *treason* is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Noah Websters Dictionary 1828

TRIBUNAL, *noun* [Latin *tribunal* from *tribunus*, a tribune, who administered justice.]

1. Properly, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.
2. More generally, a court of justice; as, the house of lords in England is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom.
3. In France, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert.

Blacks Law Dictionary 4th Edition

TRUE BILL.

In criminal practice. The indorsement made by a grand jury upon a bill of indictment, when they find it sustained by the evidence laid before them, and are satisfied of the truth of the accusation. 4

Bl.Comm. 306.

Blacks Law Dictionary 4th Edition

TRUTH, n.

1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. The truth of history constitutes its whole value. We rely on the truth of the scriptural prophecies.
My mouth shall speak truth. Prov.8.
Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth. John. 17.
2. True state of facts or things. The duty of a court of justice is to discover the truth. Witnesses are sworn to declare the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.
3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called moral truth.
Shall truth fail to keep her word?
4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth; as when we say, a man is a man of truth.
5. Correct opinion.
6. Fidelity; constancy.
The thoughts of past pleasure and truth.
7. Honesty; virtue.
It must appear
That malice bears down truth.
8. Exactness; conformity to rule.
Plows, to go true, depend much on the truth of the iron work. [Not in use.]
9. Real fact of just principle; real state of things. There are innumerable truths with which we are not acquainted.
10. Sincerity.
God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship in spirit and in truth. John 4.
11. The truth of God, is his veracity and faithfulness. Ps.71.
Or his revealed will.
I have walked in thy truth. Ps.26.
12. Jesus Christ is called the truth. John 14.
13. It is sometimes used by way of concession.
She said, truth, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs-- Matt 15.
That is, it is a truth; what you have said, I admit to be true.
In truth, in reality; in fact.
Of a truth, in reality; certainly.
To do truth, is to practice what God commands. John 3.

Noah Websters Dictionary 1828

UPHOLD, *verb transitivepreterit tense and participle passive* upheld. [Upholden is obsolete.]

1. To lift on high; to elevate.
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling or slipping.

Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit. [Proverbs 29:23](#).

3. To keep from declension.

4. To support in any state.

5. To continue; to maintain.

6. To keep from being lost.

Faulcon bridge, in spite of spite, along upholds the day.

7. To continue without failing.

8. To continue in being.

WARRANT, verb transitive [The primary sense of the root is to stop or hold, or to repel, and thus guard by resisting danger; as we say, to keep off. Hence the sense of security. See Guard and Garrison.]

1. To authorize; to give authority or power to do or forbear any thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. A commission warrants an officer to seize an enemy. We are not warranted to resist legitimate government. Except in extreme cases.

2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof.

Reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it as true.

3. To justify.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits, that justice warrants, and that wisdom guides.

4. To secure; to exempt; to privilege..

Ill warrant him from drowning.

In a place less warranted than this, or less secure, I cannot be--

5. To declare with assurance.

My neck is as smooth as silk, I warrant ye.

6. In law, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure.

7. To secure to a purchaser of goods the title to the same; or to indemnify him against loss.

8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold. [See Warranty.]

9. To assure that a thing is what it appears to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.

WARRANT, noun

1. An act, instrument or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage; a word of general application.

2. A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. A general warrant to seize suspected persons, is illegal.

3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. Those who preach the gospel have the warrant of Scripture. We have the warrant of natural right to do what the laws do not forbid; but civility and propriety may sometimes render things improper, which natural right warrants.

4. A commission that gives authority, or that justifies.

5. A voucher; that which attests or proves.

6. Right; legality.

Theres warrant in that theft which steals itself when theres no mercy left.

7. A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.

WARRANT of attorney, that by which a man appoints another to act in his name, and warrants his transaction.

Land warrant is an instrument or writing issued by the proper officer, authorizing a person to locate or take up a tract of new or uncultivated land.

Search warrant a precept authorizing a person to enter houses, shops, etc. to search for a criminal, for stolen or smuggled goods.

WARRANT officer, an officer holding a warrant from the navy board, such as the master, surgeon, purser, etc. of a ship.

Noah Websters Dictionary 1828

WARRANTED, participle passive Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation.

Sources

Noah Webster's publication, *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, is important for many modern readers because it is contemporary with the American Constitution. As a reference tool, it is invaluable to anyone studying the national documents and literature of the period. It will help the reader understand the meaning of words that may have changed with time. (Excerpt)

<https://webstersdictionary1828.com>

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