

any person; one. This is as much as a man can desire.

A man, in an instant, may discover the assertion to be impossible. *More.*

This word however is always used in the singular number, referring to an individual. In this respect it does not answer to the French *on*, nor to the use of *man* by our Saxon ancestors. In Saxon, *man of-sloh*, signifies, *they slew*; *man scitte ut, they set or fitted out*. So in German, *man sagt*, may be rendered, *one says, it is said, they say, or people say*. So in Danish, *man siger, one says, it is said, they say*.

11. In popular usage, a husband.
Every wife ought to answer for her man.

Addison.

12. A movable piece at chess or draughts.
13. In feudal law, a vassal, a liege subject or tenant.

The vassal or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his man, from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor. *Blackstone.*

Man of war, a ship of war; an armed ship.
MAN-MIDWIFE, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.

MAN, *v. t.* To furnish with men; as, to man the lines of a fort or fortress; to man a ship or a boat; to man the yards; to man the capstan; to man a prize. It is, however, generally understood to signify, to supply with the full complement or with a sufficient number of men.

2. To guard with men. *Shak.*

3. To strengthen; to fortify.
Theodosius having manned his soul with proper reflections— *Addison.*

4. To tame a hawk. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

5. To furnish with attendants or servants. [*Little used.*] *Shak. B. Jonson.*

6. To point; to aim.
Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MAN'ACLE, *n.* [*Fr. manicles*; *It. manette*; *Sp. maniola*; *L. manica*; from *manus*, the hand; *W. man.*]

An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; hand-cuffs; shackles. It is generally used in the plural, *manacles*.

Shak.

MAN'ACLE, *v. t.* To put on hand-cuffs or other fastening for confining the hands.

2. To shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.
Is it thus you use this monarch, to manacle him hand and foot? *Arbutnot.*

MAN'ACLED, *pp.* Hand-cuffed; shackled.

MAN'ACLING, *ppr.* Confining the hands; shackling.

MAN'AGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. menager*; *menage*, house, household, house-keeping; *It. maneggiare*; *Sp. Port. manejar*. The primary sense seems to be to lead.]

1. To conduct; to carry on; to direct the concerns of; as, to manage a farm; to manage the affairs of a family.

What was I manage, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train or govern, as a horse.
They vault from hunters to the managed steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to control; to make tame or tractable; as, the buffalo is too refractory to be managed.

4. To wield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily managed. *Newton.*

5. To make subservient.

Antony managed him to his own views. *Middleton.*

6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly.

The less he had to lose, the less he car'd
To manage lothesome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.

It was much his interest to manage his protestant subjects. *Addison.*

MAN'AGE, *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

Leave them to manage for thee. *Dryden.*

MAN'AGE, *n.* Conduct; administration; as the manage of the state or kingdom. *Obs.* *Shak.*

2. Government; control, as of a horse, or the exercise of riding him.

3. Discipline; governance; direction. *L'Estrange.*

4. Use; application or treatment.
Quicksilver will not endure the manage of the fire. *Bacon.*

[This word is nearly obsolete in all its applications, unless in reference to horses. We now use *management*.]

MAN'AGEABLE, *a.* Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded. Heavy cannon are not very manageable.

2. Governable; tractable; that may be controlled; as a manageable horse.

3. That may be made subservient to one's views or designs.

MAN'AGEABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose; as the manageableness of an instrument. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; the quality of being susceptible of government and control; easiness to be governed.

MAN'AGED, *pp.* Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded.

MAN'AGEMENT, *n.* Conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing or carrying on; as the management of a family or of a farm; the management of state affairs.

2. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design or prudence; contrivance.

Mark with what management their tribes divide. *Dryden.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great management with ecclesiastics, in the view to be advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

4. Modulation; variation.

All directions as to the management of the voice, must be regarded as subsidiary to the expression of feeling. *Porter's Analysis.*

MAN'AGER, *n.* One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; as the manager of a theater; the manager of a lottery, of a ball, &c.

A skilful manager of the rabble. *South.*
An artful manager, that crept between— *Pope.*

2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good husband.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a manager of his treasure. *Temple.*

MAN'AGERY, *n.* [from *manage*.] Conduct; direction; administration. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; economy; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Manner of using. *Ibm.*

[*Little used or obsolete in all its applications.*]

MAN'AGING, *ppr.* Conducting; regulating; directing; governing; wielding.

MAN'AKIN, *n.* The name of a beautiful race of birds found in warm climates.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

MANA'TI, } The sea-cow, or fish-tailed
MANA'TUS, } *n.* walrus, an animal of the genus *Trichechus*, which grows to an enormous size; sometimes it is said, to the length of twenty three feet. Of this animal there are two varieties, the australis, or lamentin, and borealis, or whale-tailed manati. It has fore feet palmated, and furnished with claws, but the hind part ends in a tail like that of a fish. The skin is of a dark color, the eyes small, and instead of teeth, the mouth is furnished with hard bones, extending the whole length of the jaws. [There are eight grinders on each side in each jaw. *Cuvier.*] It never leaves the water, but frequents the mouths of rivers, feeding on grass that grows in the water. *Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MANA'TION, *n.* [*L. manatio*, from *mano*, to flow.]

The act of issuing or flowing out. [*Little used.*]

MAN'CIET, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MANCHINEE'L, *n.* [*L. mancanilla*.] A tree of the genus *Hippomane*, growing in the West Indies to the size of a large oak. It abounds in an acrid, milky juice of a poisonous quality. It bears a fruit of the size of a pippin, which, when eaten, causes inflammation in the mouth and throat, pains in the stomach, &c. The wood is valuable for cabinet work. *Encyc.*

MAN'CIPATE, *v. t.* [*L. mancipio*, from *manceps*, *mancipium*; *manu capio*, to take with the hand.]

To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [*Little used.*] *Halc.*

MANCIPATION, *n.* Slavery; involuntary servitude. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

MAN'CIPLE, *n.* [*L. manceps*; *manu capio*, supra.]

A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor, particularly of a college. *Johnson.*

MANDAMUS, *n.* [*L. mando*, to command; *mandamus*, we command. The primary sense is to send.]

In law, a command or writ, issuing from the king's bench in England, and in America, from some of the higher courts, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty; as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to an academical degree, or to deliver papers, annex a seal to a paper, &c. *Blackstone.*

MANDARIN, *n.* In China, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of China.