

rying a single person. It is borne on poles by two men. *Dryden. Encyc.*

SEDA'TE, *a.* [L. *sedatus*, from *sedo*, to calm or appease, that is, to *set*, to cause to subside.]

Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruddled by passion; undisturbed; as a *sedate* soul, mind or temper. So we say, a *sedate* look or countenance. *Dryden. Wallis.*

SEDA'TELY, *adv.* Calmly; without agitation of mind. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS, *n.* Calmness of mind, manner or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity; as *sedateness* of temper or soul; *sedateness* of countenance; *sedateness* of conversation. *Addison.*

SEDA'TION, *n.* The act of calming. [*Not in use.*] *Coles.*

SEDA'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sedatif*, from L. *sedo*, to calm.]

In *medicine*, moderating muscular action or animal energy. *Quincy. Core.*

SED'ATIVE, *n.* A medicine that moderates muscular action or animal energy. *Quincy. Core.*

*Se defendendo*, in defending himself; the plea of a person charged with murder, who alleges that he committed the act in his own defense.

SED'ENTARILY, *adv.* [from *sedentary*.] The state of being sedentary, or living without much action.

SED'ENTARINESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SED'ENTARY, *a.* [Fr. *sedentaire*; It. Sp. *sedentario*; L. *sedentarius*, from *sedens*, *sedeo*, to sit.]

1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; as a *sedentary* man. Students, taylors and women are *sedentary* persons.

2. Requiring much sitting; as a *sedentary* occupation or employment.

3. Passed for the most part in sitting; as a *sedentary* life. *Arbutnot.*

4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; as the *sedentary* earth. *Milton.*

The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature. *Spectator.*

SEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *seeg*; perhaps from the root of L. *seco*, to cut; that is, sword grass, like L. *gladiolus*.]

1. A narrow flag, or growth of such flags; called in the north of England, *seg* or *sag*. *Johnson. Barret.*

2. In *New England*, a species of very coarse grass growing in swamps, and forming bogs or clumps.

SEDG'ED, *a.* Composed of flags or sedge. *Shak.*

SEDG'Y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge. On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. *Shak.*

SED'IMENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, to settle.]

The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquors; settlings; lees; dregs. *Bacon.*

SED'ITION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *seditio*.] The sense of this word is the contrary of that which is naturally deducible from *sedo*, or *sedeo*, denoting a rising or raging, rather than an appeasing. But to *set* is really to throw down, to drive, and *sedition* may be a setting or rushing together.]

A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. Sedition is a rising or commotion of less extent than an *insurrection*, and both are less than *rebellion*; but some kinds of sedition, in Great Britain, amount to high treason. In general, sedition is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to civil authority, as mutiny is to military. Ezra iv. Luke xxiii. Acts xxiv. *Encyc.*

SED'ITIONARY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition. *Bp. Hall.*

SED'ITIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *seditieux*; L. *seditionus*.]

1. Pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of sedition; as *seditionous* behavior; *seditionous* strife.

2. Tending to excite sedition; as *seditionous* words.

3. Disposed to excite violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition; as *seditionous* citizens.

SED'ITIONOUSLY, *adv.* With tumultuous opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SED'ITIONOUSNESS, *n.* The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion.

SEDUCE, *v. t.* [L. *seduco*; *se*, from, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *seducire*; It. *sedurre*; Sp. *seducir*.]

1. To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes or otherwise; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to corrupt; to deprave.

Me the gold of France did not *seduce*. *Shak.*

In the latter times, some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits. 1 Tim. iv.

2. To entice to a surrender of chastity. He that can *seduce* a female is base enough to betray her.

SEDUCED, *pp.* Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved.

SEDUCEMENT, *n.* The act of seducing; seduction.

2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood and deception. *Pope.*

SEDUCER, *n.* One that seduces; one that by temptation or arts, entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; pre-eminently, one that by flattery, promises or falsehood, persuades a female to surrender her chastity. The *seducer* of a female is little less criminal than the murderer.

2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove, Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden*

SEDUCIBLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible. *Brown.*

SEDUCING, *ppr.* Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity.

SEDUC'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *seductio*.]

1. The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; in a general sense. *Hammond.*

2. Appropriately, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity. A woman who is above flattery, is least liable to *seduction*; but the best safeguard is principle, the love of purity and holiness, the fear of God and reverence for his commands.

SEDUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances. *Stephens.*

SEDU'LITY, *n.* [L. *sedulitas*; It. *sedulità*. See *Sidulous*.]

Diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit. It denotes *constancy* and *perseverance* rather than *intenseness* of application.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's inquiries into it. *South.*

SEDULOUS, *a.* [L. *sedulus*, from the root of *sedeo*, to sit; as *assiduous*, from *assideo*.]

Literally, sitting close to an employment; hence, assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady and persevering in business or in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious; as the *sedulous* bee. *Prior.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may lead to such an end? *L'Estrange.*

SEDULOUSLY, *adv.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application.

SEDULOUSNESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

SEE, *n.* [Fr. *siège*; Scot. *sege*; Arm. *sieh*.]

1. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. *Swift.*

2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as an archiepiscopal *see*. *Shak.*

3. The seat, place or office of the pope or Roman pontif; as the papal *see*.

4. The authority of the pope or court of Rome; as, to appeal to the *see* of Rome. *Addison.*

SEE, *v. t.* pret. *saw*; pp. *seen*. [Sax. *seon*, *scogan*, *geseon*; G. *sehen*; D. *zien*, pret. *zag*, *saw*; Dan. *seer*; Sw. *se*. This verb is contracted, as we know by the Eng. *sight*, Dan. *sigt*, G. *gesicht*, D. *zigt*, *gezigt*. Ch. כָּחַ, כָּחַ or כָּחַ, to see. Class Sg. No. 34. In G. *besuchen* is to visit, to *see*, and this is from *suchen*, which is the Eng. to *seek*, and to *seek* is to look for. In G. *gesuch* is a *suit*, a seeking, demand, petition; and *versuchen* is to try, Eng. *essay*. We have then decisive evidence that *see*, *seek*, L. *sequor*, and Eng. *essay*, are all from the same radix. The primary sense of the root is to strain, stretch, extend; and as applied to *see*, the sense is to extend to, to reach, to strike with the eye or sight.]

1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold.

I will now turn aside and *see* this great sight. Ex. iii.

We have *seen* the land, and behold, it is very good. Judges xviii.