PER/COLATING, ppr. Filtering. PER/COLA/TION, n. The act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

Percolation is intended for the purification of liquors.

PERCUSS', v. t. [L. percussus, from percutio, to strike.] To strike. [Little used.]

PERCUS'SION, n. [L. percussio.] The act of striking one body against another, with in the air by percussion. Newton.

other by falling on it or striking it. Encyc.

3. The impression or effect of sound on the PEREMP'TION, n. [L. peremptio.] A kill-Rymer.
That

PERCU'TIENT, n. [L. pereutiens.] which strikes, or has power to strike.

PER'DIFOIL, n. [L. perdo, to lose, and folium, leaf.]

A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to evergreen.

The passion flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native elimates, become perdifoils when transplanted into Britain.

PERDI'TION, n. [L. perditio, from perdo, PER/EMPTORY, a. [Fr. peremptoire; It. to lose, to ruin. Qu. per and do, or Gr. περθω.]

1. Entire loss or ruin; utter destruction; as the perdition of the Turkish fleet. Shak. (In this sense, the word is now nearly

or wholly obsolete.] 2. The utter loss of the soul or of final hap2. Positive in opinion or judgment. The piness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. The impenitent sinner is condemned to final perdition.

If we reject the truth, we seal our own perdition. J. M. Mason.

3. Loss. [Not used.] Shak.
PERDU', { adv. [Fr. perdu, lost, from per-PERDU'E, { adv. dre, to lose, L. perdo.] t'lose ; in concealment.

The moderator, out of view, Beneath the desk had lain perdue.

Trumbult's M Fingal.

PERDU', n. One that is placed on the 2. Perpetual; unceasing; never failing. Shak. watch or in ambush.

PERDU', a. Abandoned; employed on des- 3. In botany, continuing more than two perate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes or enterprises.

PER/DULOUS, a. [Fr. perdu, from L. perdo.] Lost; thrown away. [Not used.]

Bramhall. PERDU'RABLE, a. [Fr. from L. perduro;

per and duro, to last.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long.

Shak. Drayton. [. Not used.] PERDU'RABLY, adv. Very durably. [Not PEREN'NIALLY, adv. Continually; with-Shak.

Not used.] .Tinsworth.

PER'DY, adv. [Fr. par Dieu.] Certainly; verily; in truth. Obs. Spenser.

PER'EGAL, a. [Fr. per and egal, equal.]

Equal. [Not used.] Spenser.
PER/EGRINATE, v. i. [L. peregrinor, from

To travel from place to place or from one country.

PEREGRINA'TION, n. A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries.

Hammond. Bentley.

foreign countries. Casaubon. Bacon. PER/EGRINE, a. [L. peregrinus.] Foreign;

not native. [Little used.] Bacon. Percerine falcon, a species of hawk, the black hawk or falcon, found in America

and in Asia, and which wanders in sum-Pennant. mer to the Arctic circle. some violence; as the vibrations excited PEREMPT', v. t. [L. peremptus, perimo, to kill.1

2. The impression one body makes on an-In law, to kill; to crush or destroy. [Not used.]

> [Not used.] ing; a quashing; nonsuit. Ayliffe.

PER/EMPTORILY, adv. [from peremptory.] Absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further debate.

Never judge peremptorily on first appearan-Clarissa.

PER/EMPTORINESS, n. Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; one, a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other, a positiveness in matters of fact.

Gov. of the Tongue. perentorio: L. peremptorius, from peremptus, taken away, killed.]

1. Express; positive; absolute; decisive; 2. To instruct fully; to make fully skillful; authoritative; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation. The orders of the commander are peremptory.

men less peremptory in their determina-

3. Final; determinate.

4. Peremptory challenge, in law, a challenge or right of challenging jurors without PERFECT'IBLE, a. Capable of becoming showing cause.

PEREN'NIAL, a. [L. perennis; per and annus, a year.]

I. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year.

Harvey. years; as a perennial stem or root.

Beaum. and Fletcher. 4. Continuing without intermission; as a fe-Core.

> PEREN'NIAL, n. In botany, a plant which lives or continues more than two years, 3. Metaphysical or transcendental perfection, whether it retains its leaves or not. which retains its leaves during winter is called an evergreen; that which casts its leaves, deciduous, or a perdifoit.

out reasing

PERDURA'TION, n. Long continuance. PEREN'NITY, n. [L. percnnitas.] An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing. Derham. PERERRA'TION, n. [L. pererro; per and

erro, to wander.]

places.

peregrinus, a traveler or stranger; peragro, PER/FECT, a. [L. perfectus, perficio, to to wander; per and ager.] PER/FECT, a. [L. perfectus, perficio, to do or make through, to carry to the end.

Dict. defective; having all that is requisite to preme or infinite excellence; or one perfect

its nature and kind; as a perfect statue: a perfect likeness; a perfect work; a perfect system.

As full, as perfect in a hair as heart. PER/EGRINATOR, n. A traveler into 2. Fully informed; completely skilled; as men perfect in the use of arms; perfect in discipline.

3. Complete in moral excellencies.

Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father who is in heaven is perfect. Matt. v.

4. Manifesting perfection.

My strength is made perfect in weakness. 2 Cor. xii.

Perfect chord, in music, a concord or union of sounds which is perfectly coalescent and agreeable to the car, as the fifth and the octave; a perfect consonance.

perfect flower, in botany, has both stamen and pistil, or at least anther and stigma.

Martun. Perfect tense, in grammar, the preterit tense; a tense which expresses an act completed.

PER/FECT, v. t. [L. perfectus, perficio.] To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, to perfect a picture or statue. 2 Chron. viii.

-Inquire into the nature and properties of things, and thereby perfect our ideas of distinct species. Locke.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us. 1 John iv.

as, to perfect one's self in the rules of musie or architecture; to perfect soldiers in discipline.

PER/FECTED, pp. Finished; completed. genuine effect of sound learning is to make PER/FECTER, n. One that makes perfect. Broome.

PERFECTIBIL/ITY, n. [from perfectible.] The capacity of becoming or being made perfect

or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.

PER/FECTING, ppr. Finishing; completing; consummating.

Cheyne. PERFEC'TION, n. [L. perfectio.] The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; as perfection in an art or science; perfection in a system of morals.

Martyn. 2. Physical perfection, is when a natural object has all its powers, faculties or qualities entire and in full vigor, and all its parts in due proportion.

is the possession of all the essential attributes or all the parts necessary to the integrity of a substance. This is absolute. where all defect is precluded, such as the perfection of God; or according to its kind, as in created things.

4. Moral perfection, is the complete possession of all moral excellence, as in the Supreme Being; or the possession of such moral qualities and virtues as a thing is capable of.

Spenser. A wandering or rambling through various 5. A quality, endowment or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth.

In this sense, the word has a plural. What tongue can her perfections tell ?

country to another; to live in a foreign I. Finished; complete; consummate; not 6. An inherent or essential attribute of su-