creature : a poor creature : what a crea-li ture !

4. With words of endearment, it denotes a human being beloved; as a pretty creature; a sweet creature

5. That which is produced, formed or ima-

gined; as a creature of the imagination. 6. A person who owes his rise and fortune 2. Worthy of belief; having a claim to credto another: one who is made to be whate he is.

Great princes thus, when favorites they raise, To justify their grace, their creatures praise.

7. A dependent; a person who is subject to the will or influence of another.

CRE'ATURELY, a. Having the qualities of a creature. [Little used.] Cheyre. CREATURESHIP, n. The state of a crea-

[Little used.] Care. CRE/DENCE, n. [It. credenza ; Fr. creance ;

Creed'

1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on 1. Belief; faith; a reliance or resting of the evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others. We give credence to a historian of unsuspected integrity, or to a story which is related by a man of known.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief or confidence; as a letter of credence, which 2 is intended to commend the bearer to the

confidence of a third person.

CREDEN DA, n. [L. See Creed.] In theology, things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished from agenda, or practical duties.

CRE'DENT, a. Believing; giving credit easy of belief. Shak 2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

This word is rarely used, and in the latter ense is improper.

CREDEN TIALS, n. plu. [Rarely or never used in the singular.]

That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence; the warrant on which belief, credit or authority is claimed, among strangers; as the letters of commendation and power given by a government to an embassador or envoy, 5. which give him credit at a foreign court. So the power of working miracles given to the anostles may be considered as their credentials, authorizing them to propagate the gospel, and entitling them to credit.

CREDIBIL ITY, n. [Fr. credibilité, from L.

Credibleness; the quality or state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed. G. or which admits belief, on rational principles; the quality or state of a thing which involves no contradiction, or absurdity. Credibility is less than certainty, and greater than possibility; indeed it is less than probability, but is nearly allied to it. [See] Credible.

CREDIBLE, a. [L. credibilis.] That may be believed; worthy of credit. A thing is credible, when it is known to be possible, or when it involves no contradiction or absurdity ; it is more credible, when it is known 7 to come within the ordinary laws or operations of nature. With regard to the Divine Being and his operations, every thing is credible which is consistent with

or unimpeachable testimony, for his power is unlimited. With regard to human affairs, we do not apply the word to things barely possible, but to things which come and the general rules of evidence.

it : applied to persons. A credible person is one of known veracity and integrity, or whose veracity may be fairly deduced from circumstances. We believe the history of Aristides and Themistocles, on the authority of credible historians.

RED IBLENESS, n. Credibility: worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [See

CRED IBLY, adv. In a manner that de-serves helief; with good authority to sup-

port belief. from L. credens, from credo, to believe. See CREDIT, n. [Fr. credit; It. credito; Sp. id .: L. creditum. See Creed.

mind on the truth of something said or done. We give credit to a man's declaration, when the mind rests on the truth of it, without doubt or suspicion, which is attended with wavering. We give credit to testimony or to a report, when we rely on its truth and certainty. Reputation derived from the confidence of

others. Esteem; estimation; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities and virtue; as a 11. The time given for payment for lands or physician in high credit with his brethren.

to men or things. A man gains no credit. by profaneness; and a poem may lose no credit by criticism. The credit of a man depends on his virtues; the credit of his writings, on their worth.

That which procures or is entitled to belief; testimony; authority derived from CRED'IT, v. t. [from the Noun.] To beone's character, or from the confidence of others. We believe a story on the credit of the narrator. We believe in miracles 2. on the credit of inspired men. We trust to the credit of an assertion, made by a man

of known veracity. Influence derived from the reputation of veracity or integrity, or from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, fidelity or other cause. A minister may have great credit with a prince. He may employ his credit to good or evil purposes. A man uses his credit CRED TTABLE, a. Reputable; that may with a friend; a servant, with his master. In commerce, trust; transfer of goods in confidence of future payment. When the merchant gives a credit, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that CRED'ITABLENESS, n. Reputation; esthe purchaser will pay for them at a future and probity of the purchaser, and delivers livers them on the credit or reputation of the purchaser. The purchaser takes what is sold, on credit. In like manner, money CRED ITING, ppr. is loaned on the credit of the borrower. The capacity of being trusted; or the rep-utation of solvency and probity which en-to whom a sum of money or other thing is utation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted. A customer has good credit or no credit with a mer-

his perfections, and supported by evidence 8. In book-keeping, the side of an account in which payment is entered; opposed to debit. This article is carried to one's credit, and that to his debit. We speak of the credit side of an account.

within the usual course of human conduct, 9. Public credit, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation, to make good its engagements with its creditors; or the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, whether such promises are expressed or implied. The term is also applied to the general credit of individuals in a nation; when merchants and others are wealthy, and punctual in fulfilling engagements; or when they transact business with honor and fidelity; or when transfers of property are made with ease for ready payment. So we speak of the credit of a bank, when general confidence is placed in its ability to redeem its notes; and the credit of a mercantile house rests on its supposed ability and probity, which induce men to trust to its engagements.

Cherish public credit. Washington. When the public credit is questionable, it raises the premium on loans.

10. The notes or bills which are issued by the public or by corporations or individuals, which circulate on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition in those who issue them, to redeem them. are sometimes called bills of credit.

goods sold on trust; as a long credit, or a

short credit.

Johnson. 3. Honor; reputation; estimation; applied 12. A sum of money due to any person; any thing valuable standing on the creditor side of an account. A has a credit on the books of B. The credits are more than balanced by the debits.

In this sense the word has the plural num-

lieve; to confide in the truth of; as, to credit a report, or the man who tells it. To trust; to sell or loan in confidence of future payment; as, to credit goods or money

3. To procure credit or honor; to do credit; to give reputation or honor.

May here her monument stand so, To credit this rude age.

Waller To enter upon the credit side of an account ; as, to credit the amount paid.

To set to the credit of ; as, to credit to a man the interest paid on a bond.

be enjoyed or exercised with reputation or esteem; estimable. A man pursues a creditable occupation, or way of living.

Arbuthnot

timation. Johnson. time. The seller believes in the solvability CRED ITABLY, adv. Reputably; with

credit : without disgrace. his goods on that belief or trust; or he de- CRED ITED, pp. Believed; trusted; passed to the credit, or entered on the credit side of an account.

Believing; trusting; entering to the credit in account.

due, by obligation, premise or in law; properly, one who gives credit in commerce; but in a general sense, one who has a just