ing a plaintif's replication.

Barrow. joints.

shock. [Not used.] South. cerning. REJOURN, v. t. rejurn'. [Fr. reajourner. RELA/TION, n. [Fr. from L. relatio, re-

See Adjourn.]

To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. Burton. [Not used.]

RÉJUDGE, v. t. rejuj'. [re and judge.] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision. Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.

REJUDG'ED, pp. Reviewed; judged again.

REJUDG'ING, ppr. Judging again.
REJUVENES'CENCE, L. re and juREJUVENES'CENCY, n. venescens; juvenis, a youth.]

A renewing of youth; the state of being Paus. Trans. young again.

REKIN'DLE, v. t. [re and kindle.] To kin-Cheyne. dle again; to set on fire anew. 2. To inflame again; to rouse anew. Pope. REKIN/DLED, pp. Kindled again; inflam-

ed anew. REKIN'DLING, ppr. Kindling again; in-

flaming anew.

RELA'ID, pp. Laid a second time. RELAND', v. t. [re and land.] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked. Judge Sewall.

RELAND', v. i. To go on shore after having embarked.

RELAND/ED, pp. Put on shore again.

RELAND'ING, ppr. Landing again. RELAPSE, v. i. relaps'. [L. relapsus, relabor, to slide back; re and labor, to slide.] 1. To slip or slide back; to return.

To fall back; to return to a former state or practice; as, to relapse into vice or error after amendment.

3. To fall back or return from recovery or a REL/ATIVE, a. [Fr. relatif; L. relativus.] convalescent state; as, to relapse into a I. Having relation; respecting. The argufever.

RELAPSE, n. relaps'. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or of morals; as a relapse into a disease from a convalescent state; a relayse into a vicious course of life. [In the sense of a person relapsing, not used.]

RELAPS'ER, n. One that relapses into vice or error.

RELAPS'ING, ppr. Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice.

RELATE, v. t. [L. relatus, refero; re and fero, to produce.]

I. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event; as, to relate the story of Priam; to relate the adventures of Den Quixote.

2. To bring back; to restore. [Not in use.] 3. To ally by connection or kindred.

To relate one's self, to vent thoughts in words. [Ill.]

RELATE, v. i. To have reference or respect; to regard.

All negative words retate to positive ideas.

RELATED, pp. Recited; narrated. 2. a. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity;

REJOIN/ED, pp. Joined again; reuni- as a person related in the first or second degree.

Milton. Swift. narrates; a historian. RELA'TING, ppr. Telling; reciting; nar- 3. In grammar, a word which relates to or

REJOLT, n. [re and jolt.] A reacting jolt or 2. a. Having relation or reference; concerning

fero.]

1. The act of telling; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as a historical relation. We listened to the relation of his adventures.

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in relation to its agree-Druden. ment with poetry.

Connection between things; mutual respect, or what one thing is with regard to another: as the relation of a citizen to the state; the relation of a subject to the supreme authority; the relation of husband and wife, or of master and servant; the relation of a state of probation to a state of retribution.

4. Kindred; alliance; as the relation of pa-

rents and children.

Relations dear, and all the charities Of father, son and brother, first were known.

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman. He passed a month with his relations in the . country

6. Resemblance of phenomena; analogy. 7. In geometry, ratio; proportion.

RELATIONAL, a. Having relation or kin

tions for relational stems. Tooke. RELA'TIONSHIP, n. The state of being

related by kindred, affinity or other alli-

[This word is generally tautological and useless.

ments may be good, but they are not relutire to the subject.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting some-3,

thing else.

Every thing systains both an absolute and a relative capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. South. 3. Incident to man in society; as relative

Shak.

rights and duties.

4. Particular; positive. [Not in use.]

composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.

Eneuc. relation, as guardian and ward; master and servant; husband and wife.

Relative word, in grammar, a word which dent, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences.

RELIATIVE, n. A person connected by RELAX', n. Relaxation. [Not used. blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswo-RELAX'ABLE, a. That may be remitted.

Confining our care either to ourselves and relatives.

REJOIN/ING, ppr. Joining again; answer-RELA/TER, n. One who tells, recites or 2. That which has relation to something

cedent, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, which constitutes its antecedent. "He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance." Here who is the relative, which represents he, the antecedent.

"Judas declared him innecent, which he could not be, had he deceived his disciples." Porteus. Here which refers to innocent, an adjective, as its antecedent.

"Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles, is, that I think there cannot any one meral rule be proposed, whereof a man may not justly demand a reason; which would be perfeetly ridiculous and absurd, if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, which every innate principle must needs be.

If we ask the question, what would be ridiculous and absurd, the answer must be, whereof a man may justly demand a reason, and this part of the sentence is the antecedent to which. Self-evident is the antecedent to which, near the elese of the sentence

REL/ATIVELY, adv. In relation or respect to semething else; not absolutely.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it relative-

REL'ATIVENESS, n. The state of having relation.

We might be tempted to take these two na-RELATOR, n. In law, one who brings an information in the nature of a quo warran-Blackstone.

RELAX', v. t. [L. relaxo; re and laxo, to slacken; Fr. relacher, relascher; It. rilassare; Sp. relaxar. See Lax.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; as, to relax a rope or cord; to relax the muscles or sinews; to relax the reins in riding.

2. To loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to relax the joints.

To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to relax a law or rule of justice; to retax a demand.

4. To remit or abate in attention, assiduity or labor; as, to relax study; to relax exertions or efforts.

5. To unbend; to ease; to relieve from close attention; as, conversation relaxes the student or the mind.

Relative mode, in music, the mode which the G. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, medicines relax the bowels. 7. To open; to loose. Milton. 8. To make languid.

Relative terms, in logic, terms which imply RELAN, v. i. To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

In others she relax'd again,

And govern'd with a looser rein. relates to another word, called its antece- 2. To remit in close attention. It is useful

for the student to relax often, and give himself to exercise and amusements.

Feltham. Barrow.