

for remedies for deafness, or imperfect hearing.

ACQUAINT, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *acquaint*, to make known; whence *acquaintance*, ac-

quaintance. Qu. Per. *ἁλίσ* *kunda*, knowing, intelligent; Ger. *kunde*, knowledge; *kund*, known, public; D. *kond* or *kunde*, knowledge; Sw. *känd*, known; Dan. *kiender*, to know, to be acquainted with. These words seem to have for their primitive root the Goth. and Sax. *kunnan*, to know, the root of *cunning*; Ger. *kennen*; D. *kennen*, *kan*; Eng. *can*, and *ken*; which see.]

1. To make known; to make fully or intimately known; to make familiar.

A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Isaiah liii.

2. To inform; to communicate notice to; as, a friend in the country acquaints me with his success. *Of before the object, as to acquaint a man of this design, has been used, but is obsolete or improper.*

3. To acquaint one's self, is to gain an intimate or particular knowledge of.

Acquaint now thyself with him and be at peace. Job xxii.

ACQUAINTANCE, *n.* Familiar knowledge; a state of being acquainted, or of having intimate or more than slight or superficial knowledge; as, I know the man, but have no acquaintance with him. Sometimes it denotes a more slight knowledge.

2. A person or persons well known; usually persons we have been accustomed to see and converse with; sometimes, persons more slightly known.

Lover and friend hast thou put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness. Ps. lxxxviii.

My acquaintance are estranged from me. Job xix.

Acquaintances, in the plural, is used, as applied to individual persons known; but more generally, *acquaintance* is used for one or more.

Acquainted, in a like sense, is not used.

ACQUAINTED, *pp.* Known; familiarly known; informed; having personal knowledge.

ACQUAINTING, *ppr.* Making known to; giving notice, or information to.

ACQUEST, *n.* [L. *acquiritus*, *acquiro*.]

1. Acquisition; the thing gained. Bacon.

2. Conquest; a place acquired by force.

ACQUIESCE, *v. i.* *acquiesco*: [L. *acquiesco*, of *ad* and *quiesco*, to be quiet; *quies*, rest; Fr. *acquiescer*.]

1. To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent; usually implying previous opposition, un- easiness, or dislike, but ultimate compli- ance, or submission; as, to *acquiesce* in the dispensations of providence.

2. To assent to upon conviction; as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion; that is, to rest satisfied of its correctness, or propriety.

Acquiesced in, in a passive sense, complied with; submitted to, without opposition; as, a measure has been *acquiesced in*.

ACQUIESCENCE, *n.* A quiet assent; a silent submission, or submission with appar- ent content; distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and on the other,

from opposition or open discontent; as, an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the allotments of providence.

ACQUIESCENT, *a.* Resting satisfied; easy; submitting; disposed to submit.

ACQUIESCING, *ppr.* Quietly submitting; resting content.

ACQUIRABLE, *a.* That may be acquired.

ACQUIRE, *v. t.* [L. *acquiro*, *ad* and *quero*, to seek, that is to follow, to press, to urge; *ac- quiro* signifies to pursue to the end or ob- ject; Fr. *acquérir*; Sp. *adquirir*; Ar. *ḥṣṣ*, Heb. *ḥṣṣ* to seek, to make towards, to fol- low. The L. *quasiri*, unless contracted, is probably from a different root. See class Gr. and Gs.]

To gain, by any means, something which is in a degree permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possessor; as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c. Plants *acquire* a green color from the solar rays. A mere tempo- rary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *gain*, *obtain*, *procure*; as, to *obtain* [not *acquire*] a book on loan.

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* his estate, by right of representation, as his heir at law.

ACQUIRED, *pp.* Gained, obtained, or received from art, labor, or other means, in distinction from those things which are bestowed by nature. Thus we say, abilities, natural and *acquired*. It implies title, or some permanence of possession.

ACQUIREMENT, *n.* The act of acquiring, or that which is acquired; attainment. It is used in opposition to natural gifts; as, eloquence, and skill in music and painting, are *acquirements*; genius, the gift of nature. It denotes especially *personal* attainments, in opposition to material or external things gained, which are more usually called *acquisitions*; but this distinction is not always observed.

ACQUIRER, *n.* A person who acquires.

ACQUIRING, *ppr.* Gaining by labor or other means, something that has a degree of permanence in the possessor.

ACQUIRY, *n.* Acquisition. [Not used.]

ACQUISITE, *n.* A gain. [Not used.]

ACQUISITION, *n.* [L. *acquisitio*, from *ac- quisitus*, *acquiesci*, which are given as the *part.* and *pret.* of *acquirere*; but *quiesci* is probably from a different root; W. *ceisaw*;

Eth. *ḥṣṣ* *chasas*, *chas*; Ar. *ḥṣṣ* *kassa*, to seek. Class Gs.]

1. The act of acquiring; as, a man takes pleasure in the *acquisition* of property, as well as in the possession.

2. The thing acquired, or gained; as, learn- ing is an *acquisition*. It is used for intel- lectual attainments, as well as for external things, property, or dominion; and in a good sense, denoting something estimable.

ACQUISITIVE, *a.* That is acquired; *ac- quired*; [but improper.]

ACQUIRITIVELY, *adv.* Noting acquire- ment, with *to* or *for* following.

Lilly's Grammar.

ACQUIST, *n.* See *Acquest*. [Not used.]

ACQUIT, *v. t.* [Fr. *acquitter*; W. *gadud*, *gadaw*; L. *exco*; Arn. *kital*, or *yuglat*, to leave, or forsake; Fr. *quitter*, to forsake; Sp. *quitar*; Port. *quitar*; It. *quitare*, to re- mit, forgive, remove; D. *quytten*; Ger. *quitt- ten*.]

To set free; to release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspi- cion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty; as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner; we *acquit* a man of evil inten- tions. It is followed by *of* before the ob- ject; to *acquit* from is obsolete. In a re- ciprocative sense, as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle, the word has a like sense, implying the discharge of a duty or obligation. Hence its use in expressing *excellence in performance*; as the orator *acquitted himself* well, that is, in a manner that his situation and public expectation demanded.

ACQUITMENT, *n.* The act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted.

[This word is superseded by *acquittal*.]

ACQUIT TAL, *n.* A judicial setting free, or deliverance from the charge of an offense; as, by verdict of a jury, or sentence of a court.

The *acquittal* of a principal operates as an *acquittal* of the accessories.

ACQUIT TANCE, *n.* A discharge or re- lease from a debt.

2. The writing, which is evidence of a dis- charge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

ACQUITTED, *pp.* Set free, or judicially discharged from an accusation; released from a debt, duty, obligation, charge, or suspicion of guilt.

ACQUITTING, *ppr.* Setting free from ac- cusation; releasing from a charge, obliga- tion, or suspicion of guilt.

ACRASE, } *v. t.* To make crazy; to in-
ACRAZE, } fatuate. [Not in use.] [See
Crazy.]

2. To impair; to destroy. [Not in use.]

ACRASY, *n.* [Gr. *akrasia*, from a priv. and *krasis*, constitution or temperament.]

In medical authors, an excess or predomina- ncy of one quality above another, in mix- ture, or in the human constitution. Bailey.

ACRE, *n.* *d'ker*. [Sax. *acer*, *acera*, or *acer*; Ger. *acker*; D. *akker*; Sw. *acker*; Dan. *ager*; W. *eg*; Ir. *acra*; Gr. *akros*; Lat. *ager*. In these languages, the word re- tains its primitive sense, an open, plowed, or sowed field. In Eng. it retained its origi- nal signification, that of any open field, until it was limited to a definite quantity by statutes 31. Ed. 35. Ed. 1. 24. H. 8.

Covel.]

1. A quantity of land, containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards. This is the English statute acre. The acre of Scotland contains 6150 2-5 square yards. The French arpent is nearly equal to the Scottish acre, about a fifth larger than the English. The Roman *juger* was 3200 square yards.

2. In the Mogul dominions, *acre* is the same as *lakh*, or 100,000 rupees, equal to £12,500 sterling, or \$55,500.

Acre-fight, a sort of duel in the open field,