

- The aspect of every one in the family carries satisfaction. *Addison.*
8. To imply or import.
- To quit former tenets carries an imputation of ignorance. *Locke.*
9. To contain or comprise.
- He thought it carried something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts.*
10. To extend or continue in time, as to carry a historical account to the first ages of the world; but usually with a particle, as to carry up or carry back, to carry forward.
11. To extend in space, as to carry a line or a boundary; or in a moral sense, as to carry ideas very far.
12. To support or sustain.
- Carry camouille on sticks. *Bacon.*
13. To bear or produce, as trees.
- Set them a reasonable depth, and they will carry more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon.*
14. To manage or transact, usually with or as, to carry on business.
15. To carry one's self, to behave, conduct or demean.
- He carried himself insolently. *Clarendon.*
16. To remove, lead or drive.
- And he carried away all his cattle. *Gen. xxxi.*
17. To remove; to cause to go.
- And the king of Assyria did carry away Israel to Assyria. *2 Kings xviii.*
18. To transport; to afflict with extraordinary impressions on the mind. *Rev. xlvii.*
19. To fetch and bring.
- Young whelps learn easily to carry. *Ascham.*
20. To transfer; as, to carry an account to the ledger.
- War was to be diverted from Greece by being carried into Asia. *Mitford.*
- To carry coals, to bear injuries. *Mason.*
- To carry off, to remove to a distance; also, to kill, as to be carried off by sickness.
- To carry on, to promote, advance, or help forward; to continue; as, to carry on a design; to carry on the administration of grace.
2. To manage or prosecute; as, to carry on husbandry.
3. To prosecute, continue or pursue; as, to carry on trade or war.
- To carry through, to support to the end; to sustain or keep from failing, or being subdued.
- Grace will carry a man through all difficulties. *Hammond.*
- To carry out, to bear from within; also, to sustain to the end; to continue to the end.
- To carry away, in seamanship, is to break; to carry sail till a spar breaks; as, to carry away a fore-topmast.
- CARRY, v. i. To run on rotten ground, or on frost, which sticks to the feet, as a hare. *Johnson.*
2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to carry well. When he lowers his head too much, he is said to carry low.
3. To convey; to propel; as, a gun or mortar carries well; but this is elliptical.
- CARRYING, ppr. Bearing, conveying, removing, &c.
- CARRYING, n. A bearing, conveying, removing, transporting.

- Carrying trade, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods by water from country to country, or place to place.
- We are rivals with them in navigation and the carrying trade. *Federalist, Jay.*
- Carrying wind, among horsemen, is a tossing of the nose, as high as the horse's ears. *Encyc.*
- CARRY-TALE, n. A tale-bearer. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
- CART, n. [W. cart; Sax. *crat*, *crat*; Ir. *cart*; Russ. *karet*. See *Car*.]
1. A carriage with two wheels, fitted to be drawn by one horse, or by a yoke of oxen, and used in husbandry or commercial cities for carrying heavy commodities. In Great Britain, carts are usually drawn by horses. In America, horse-carts are used mostly in cities, and ox-carts in the country.
2. A carriage in general. *Temple. Dryden.*
- CART, v. t. To carry or convey on a cart; as, to cart hay.
2. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.
- CARTAGE, n. The act of carrying in a cart, or the price paid for carting.
- CART-BOTE, n. In *English law*, wood to which a tenant is entitled for making and repairing carts and other instruments of husbandry.
- CARTED, pp. Borne or exposed in a cart.
- CART-HORSE, n. A horse that draws a cart.
- CARTING, ppr. Conveying or exposing in a cart.
- CARTING, n. The act of carrying in a cart.
- CART-JADE, n. A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only for the cart. *Sidney.*
- CART-LOAD, n. A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it.
- CART-ROPE, n. A rope for binding hay, or other articles on a cart.
- CART-RUT, n. The cut or track of a cart-wheel. [*See Route.*]
- CART-TIRE, n. The tire, or iron bands, used to bind the wheels of a cart.
- CART-WAY, n. A way that is or may be passed with carts, or other wheel carriages.
- CART-WHEEL, n. The wheel of a cart.
- CART-WRIGHT, n. An artificer who makes carts.
- Carte-blanche. [Fr. white paper.] A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, and sometimes sealed with his seal, given to another person with permission to superscribe what conditions he pleases. *Encyc.*
- CARTEL, n. [It. *cartello*; Fr. Sp. *Port. cartel*; from L. *chartula*.]
1. A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage; also, a vessel employed to convey the messenger on this occasion.
2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat. This sense the word has still in France and Italy; but with us it is obsolete.
- Cartel-ship, is a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in carrying propositions to an enemy.

- CARTEL, v. i. To defy. *Obs. B. Jonson.*
- CARTER, n. The man who drives a cart, or whose occupation is to drive a cart.
- CARTESIAN, a. *cartezian*. Pertaining to the philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy, which taught the doctrine of vortices round the sun and planets.
- CARTESIAN, n. One who adopts the philosophy of Des Cartes.
- CARTHAGINIAN, a. Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the Northern Coast of Africa, about twelve miles from the modern Tunis. It was founded by the Phenicians, and destroyed by the Romans.
- CARTHAGINIAN, n. An inhabitant or native of Carthage.
- CARTHAMUS, n. The generic name of Bastard Saffron. [*See Safflower.*]
- CARTHUSIAN, n. *carthusian*. One of an order of monks, so called from Chartheuse, the place of their institution. They are remarkable for their austerity. They cannot go out of their cells, except to church, nor speak to any person without leave. *Encyc.*
- CARTILAGE, n. [L. *cartilago*; Fr. *cartilage*.] I suspect this and the English *gristle* to be the same word; the *r* being transposed, *cartil* for *cartil*.
- Gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic substance, softer than bone, of a pearly color and homogeneous texture, without cells or cavities. It is invested with a particular membrane called *perichondrium*, which in the articular cartilages, is a reflexion of the synovial membrane. *Cyc. Wistar.*
- CARTILAGINOUS, a. Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage. *Ruy.*
2. In *ichthyology*, cartilaginous fishes are those whose muscles are supported by cartilages instead of bones, or whose skeleton is cartilaginous. Many of these are viviparous, as the ray and shark, whose young are excluded from an egg hatched within them. Others are oviparous, as the sturgeon. Some of them have no gill-covers, but breathe through apertures, on the sides of the neck or top of the head; others have gill-covers, but destitute of bony rays. *Encyc. Ed. Encyc.*
- CARTOON, n. [It. *cartone*, paste-board; Sp. Fr. *carton*; from L. *charta*, paper.]
- In painting, a design drawn on strong paper, to be afterward calked through and transferred on the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco. Also, a design colored for working in Mosaic, tapestry &c. *Encyc.*
- CARTOUCH, n. [Fr. *carouche*; Sp. *cartucho*; Port. *cartucho*; It. *cartuccia*, a cartridge, a bit of paper, from *carta*, paper.]
1. A case of wood, about three inches thick at the bottom, girt with marlin, holding about four hundred musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight; to be fired out of a howitz, for defending a pass. A cartouch is sometimes made of a globular form, and filled with a ball of a pound weight; and sometimes for guns, being of a ball of a half or quarter of a pound weight, tied in the form of a bunch of grapes, on a tompon of wood and coated over. *Encyc.*