

CONGLUTINATE, *v. i.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callos.

Johnson.

CONGLUTINATED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a tenacious substance.

CONGLUTINATING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting or closing by a tenacious substance.

CONGLUTINATION, *n.* The act of gluing together; a joining by means of some tenacious substance; a healing by uniting the parts of a wound; union. *Arbuthnot.*

CONGLUTINATIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue or other substance of like nature.

CONGLUTINATOR, *n.* That which has the power of uniting wounds.

Woodward.

CON'GO, *n.* *cong'go.* A species of tea from China.

CONGRATULANT, *a.* Rejoicing in participation. *Milton.*

CONGRATULATE, *v. t.* [*L. congratulator; con and gratulator, from gratulus, grateful, pleasing.* See *Grace.*]

To profess one's pleasure or joy to another on account of an event deemed happy or fortunate, as on the birth of a child, success in an enterprise, victory, escape from danger, &c.; to wish joy to another. We congratulate the nation on the restoration of peace.

Formerly this verb was followed by *to*. "The subjects of England may congratulate to themselves." *Dryden.* But this use of *to* is entirely obsolete. The use of *with* after this verb, "I congratulate with my country," is perhaps less objectionable, but is rarely used. The intransitive sense of the verb may therefore be considered as antiquated, and no longer legitimate.

CONGRATULATED, *pp.* Complimented with expressions of joy at a happy event.

CONGRATULATING, *ppr.* Professing one's joy or satisfaction on account of some happy event, prosperity or success.

CONGRATULATION, *n.* The act of professing one's joy or good wishes at the success or happiness of another, or on account of an event deemed fortunate to both parties or to the community.

CONGRATULATOR, *n.* One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

CONGRATULATORY, *a.* Expressing joy for the good fortune of another, or for an event fortunate for both parties or for the community.

CONGREE, *v. i.* To agree. [*Not in use.*]

Shak.

CONGREET, *v. t.* To salute mutually. [*Not in use.*]

Shak.

CONGREGATE, *v. t.* [*L. congrego; con and greg, a herd, W. gre.* See *Gregarious.*]

To collect separate persons or things into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place, or into a crowd or united body; as, to congregate men or animals; to congregate waters or sands.

Hooker. Milton. Shak.

CONGREGATE, *v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet.

Equals with equals often congregate.

CONGREGATE, *a.* Collected; compact; close. [*Little used.*]

Bacon.

CONGREGATED, *pp.* Collected; assembled in one place.

CONGREGATING, *ppr.* Collecting; assembling; coming together.

CONGREGATION, *n.* The act of bringing together, or assembling.

2. A collection or assemblage of separate things; as a congregation of vapors.

Shak.

3. More generally, an assembly of persons; and appropriately, an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, and for religious instruction.

Hooker.

4. An assembly of rulers. Numb. xxxv.

5. An assembly of ecclesiastics or cardinals appointed by the pope; as the congregation of the holy office, &c. Also, a company or society of religious cautioned out of an order.

Encyc.

6. An academical assembly for transacting business of the university. *England.*

CONGREGATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; appropriately used of such Christians as hold to church government by consent and election, maintaining that each congregation is independent of others, and has the right to choose its own pastor and govern itself; as a congregational church, or mode of worship.

CONGREGATIONALISM, *n.* Ecclesiastical government in the hands of each church, as an independent body.

CONGREGATIONALIST, *n.* One who belongs to a congregational church or society; one who holds to the independence of each congregation or church of Christians, in the right of electing a pastor, and in governing the church.

CONGRESS, *n.* [*L. congressus, from congreo, to come together; con and gredior, to go or step; gradus, a step.* See *Grade* and *Degree.*]

1. A meeting of individuals; an assembly of coveys, commissioners, deputies, &c., particularly a meeting of the representatives of several courts, to concert measures for their common good, or to adjust their mutual concerns. *Europe.*

2. The assembly of delegates of the several British Colonies in America, which united to resist the claims of Great Britain in 1774, and which declared the colonies independent.

3. The assembly of the delegates of the several United States, after the declaration of Independence, and until the adoption of the present constitution, and the organization of the government in 1789. During these periods, the congress consisted of one house only.

4. The assembly of senators and representatives of the several states of North America, according to the present constitution, or political compact, by which they are united in a federal republic; the legislature of the United States, consisting of two houses, a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the senate are elected for six years, but the members of the house of representatives are chosen for two years only. Hence the united body of senators and representatives for the two years, during which the representatives hold their seats, is called *one congress*. Thus we say the first or second session of the sixteenth congress.

5. A meeting of two or more persons in a contest; an encounter; a conflict. *Dryden.*

6. The meeting of the sexes in sexual commerce.

CONGREGSION, *n.* A company. [*Not in use.*]

CONGREGSIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a congress, or to the congress of the United States; as congressional debates.

The congressional institution of Amphipolis in Greece.

CONGRESIVE, *a.* Meeting, as the sexes. *Brown.*

2. Encountering.

CONGRUE, *v. i.* To agree. [*Not used.*]

Shak.

CONGRUENCE, } [*L. congruentia, from*
CONGRUENCY, } *n. congruo, to agree, or*
suit.]

Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.

CONGRUENT, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; correspondent. *Davis.*

CONGRUITY, *n.* Suitableness; the relation of agreement between things.

There is no congruity between a mean subject and a lofty style; but an obvious congruity between an elevated station and dignified deportment.

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting a particle. *Sidney.*

3. Reason; consistency; propriety.

Hooker.

4. In school divinity, the good actions which are supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. The merit of congruity is a sort of imperfect qualification for the gift and reception of God's grace.

Milner.

5. In geometry, figures or lines, which when laid over one another, exactly correspond, are in congruity.

Johnson.

CONGRUOUS, *a.* [*L. congruus.*] Suitable; consistent; agreeable to. Light airy music and a solemn or mournful occasion are not congruous. Obedience to God is congruous to the light of reason. *Locke.*

2. Rational; fit.

It is not congruous that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.

Atterbury.

CONGRUOUSLY, *adv.* Suitably; pertinently; agreeably; consistently.

Boyle.

CONIC, } *a.* [*L. conicus; Gr. κονικός.*
CONICAL, } *a.* See *Cone.*]

1. Having the form of a cone; round and decreasing to a point; as a conic figure; a conical vessel.

2. Pertaining to a cone; as conic sections.

Conic Section, a curve line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipsis.

Bailey.

CONICALLY, *adv.* In the form of a cone.

Boyle.

CONICALNESS, *n.* The state or quality of being conical.

CONICS, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections.

Johnson.

CONIFEROUS, *a.* [*L. conifer, coniferus; from conus and fero, to bear.*]

Bearing cones; producing hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, cypress and beech. *Martyn. Encyc.*