

have not only ceased to act, but have lost the susceptibility of renewed action. Thus the cessation of respiration and circulation in an animal may not be death, for during hibernation some animals become entirely torpid, and some animals and vegetables may be subjected to a fixed state by frost, but being capable of revived activity, they are not dead.

2. The state of the dead; as the gates of death. Job xxviii.
3. The manner of dying.

Then shalt die the deaths of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek. xxviii.
Let me die the death of the righteous. Numb. xxviii.

4. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton; as a death's head. Shak.

5. Murder; as a man of death. Bacon.

6. Cause of death.
O thou man of God, there is death in the pot. 2 Kings iv.

- We say, he caught his death.
7. Destroyer or agent of death; as, he will be the death of his poor father.

8. In poetry, the means or instrument of death; as an arrow is called the feathered death; a ball, a leaden death.

Deaths invisible come winged with fire. Dryden.

9. In theology, perpetual separation from God, and eternal torments; called the second death. Rev. ii.

10. Separation or alienation of the soul from God; a being under the dominion of sin, and destitute of grace or divine life; called spiritual death.

We know that we have passed from death to life, because we love the brethren. 1 John iii. Luke i.

Civil death, is the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights; as by banishment, abrogation of the realm, entering into a monastery, &c. Blackstone.

DEATH-BED, *n.* *duh'-bed.* The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

DEATH-BODING, *a.* Portending death. Shak.

DEATH-DARTING, *a.* Darting or inflicting death. Shak.

DEATH'S-DOOR, *n.* A near approach to death; the gates of death. Taylor.

DEATHFUL, *a.* Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The deathful scene. Pope.

DEATHFULNESS, *n.* Appearance of death. Taylor.

DEATHLESS, *a.* Immortal; not subject to death, destruction or extinction; as deathless beings; deathless lane.

DEATH LIKE, *a.* Resembling death; gloomy; still; calm; quiet; peaceful; motionless; like death in horror or in stillness; as deathlike slumbers.

2. Resembling death; cadaverous.

DEATH'S-MAN, *n.* An executioner; a hangman. Shak.

DEATH-SHADOWED, *a.* Surrounded by the shades of death. More.

DEATH-TOKEN, *n.* That which indicates approaching death. Shak.

DEATH-WARD, *adv.* Toward death. Beaumont.

DEATH-WATCH, *n.* A small insect whose ticking is weakly supposed, by superstitious and ignorant people, to prognosticate death. Gay.

DEAURATE, *v. t.* [*L. deauro.*] To gild. [*Little used.*]

DEAURATE, *a.* Gilded.

DEBAUCLE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A breaking or bursting forth. Buckland.

The geological deluge, which is supposed to have swept the surface of the earth, and to have conveyed the fragments of rocks, and the remains of animals and vegetables, to a distance from their native localities. Ed. Encyc.

DEBAR, *v. t.* [*de* and *bar.*] To cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude; as, we are not debared from any rational enjoyment; religion debars us from no real pleasure.

DEBARK, *v. t.* [*Fr. débarquer; de* and *barque*, a boat or vessel.]

To land from a ship or boat; to remove from on board any water-craft, and place on land; to disembark; as, to debark artillery. [*It is less used, especially in a transitive sense, than disembark.*]

DEBARK, *v. i.* To leave a ship or boat and pass to the land; as, the troops debarked at four o'clock.

DEBARKATION, *n.* The act of disembarking.

DEBARKEED, *pp.* Removed to land from on board a ship or boat.

DEBARKING, *pp.* Removing from a ship to the land; going from on board a vessel.

DEBARRED, *pp.* [*from* *debar.*] Hindered from approach, entrance or possession.

DEBARRED, *pp.* Preventing from approach, entrance or enjoyment.

DEBASE, *v. t.* [*de* and *base.*] To reduce from a higher to a lower state or rank, in estimation.

The drunkard debases himself and his character.

Intemperance and debauchery debase men almost to a level with beasts.

2. To reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; as, to debase gold or silver by alloy.

3. To lower or degrade; to make mean or despicable. Religion should not be debased by frivolous disputes. Vicious habits debase the mind, as well as the character.

4. To sink in purity or elegance; to vitiate by meanness; as, to debase style by the use of vulgar words.

DEBASED, *pp.* Reduced in estimated rank; lowered in estimation; reduced in purity, fineness, quality or value; adulterated; degraded; rendered mean.

DEBASEMENT, *n.* The act of debasing; degradation; reduction of purity, fineness, quality or value; adulteration; a state of being debased; as debasement of character, of our faculties, of the coin, of style, &c.

DEBASER, *n.* One who debases or lowers, in value; or in value; one who debases or renders mean; that which debases.

DEBASING, *pp.* Reducing in estimation or worth; adulterating; reducing in pu-

riety or elegance; degrading; rendering mean.

2. *a.* Lowering; tending to debase or degrade; as debasing vices.

DEBATE, *a.* [*See* *Debate.*] That may be debated; disputable; a subject to controversy or contention; as a debatable question.

DEBATE, *n.* [*Fr. debat; Sp. debate; Port. id.; de* and *batre*, to beat.]

1. Contention in words or arguments; discussion for elucidating truth; strife in argument or reasoning, between persons of different opinions, each endeavoring to prove his own opinion right, and that of his opposer wrong; dispute; controversy; as the debates in parliament or in congress.
2. Strife; contention.

Behold, ye fast for strife and debate. Is. lviii.

3. The power of being disputed; as, this question is settled beyond debate; the story is true beyond debate.

4. Debate or debates, the published report of arguments for and against a measure; as, the debates in the convention are printed.

DEBATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. debattre; Sp. debatir; Port. debater.* See *Beat* and *Abate.*]

To contend for in words or arguments; to strive to maintain a cause by reasoning; to dispute; to discuss; to argue; to contest, as opposing parties; as, the question was debated till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself. Prov. xxv.

DEBATE, *v. i.* To debate on or in, to deliberate; to discuss or examine different arguments in the mind. Shak.

2. To dispute. Tatter.

3. To engage in combat. [*Not in use.*]

DEBATED, *pp.* Disputed; argued; discussed.

DEBATEFUL, *a.* Of things, contested; occasioning contention. Spenser.

2. Of persons, quarrelsome; contentious. [*Little used.*]

DEBATEFULLY, *adv.* With contention. Sherwood.

DEBATEMENT, *n.* Controversy; deliberation. [*Little used.*] Shak.

DEBATER, *n.* One who debates; a disputant; a controvertist.

DEBATING, *pp.* Disputing; discussing; contending by arguments.

DEBAUCH, *v. t.* [*Fr. debaucher; Arm. di-bauch.*] This is said by Luvier, to be compounded of *de* and an old French word, signifying a shop, [*bauche*], and that its primary sense is to draw or entice one from his shop or work, and in this sense it is still used. Hence *embaucher* is to help a journeyman to employment, and to enlist as a soldier. The general sense then of *debauch*, in English, is to lead astray, like *seduce*.]

1. To corrupt or vitiate; as, to debauch a prince or a youth; to debauch good principles.

2. To corrupt with lewdness; as, to debauch a woman.

3. To seduce from duty or allegiance; as, to debauch an army.

DEBAUCH, *n.* [*Fr. debauch; Arm. di-bauch.*]

Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.