as seen together. Thus we may say, the SCEPTERED, a. Bearing a scepter; as a metal of a grayish white color, and brillscenery of the landscape presented to the view from mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, is highly picturesque, and exceeded only by the scenery of Boston and its vicinity, as seen from SCEP'TIC, n. [Gr. σχεπτίχος, from σχεπτοthe State house.

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery. Irving.

2. The representation of the place in which Pope. an action is performed.

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. Dryden.

4. The paintings representing the scenery of a play. SCEN/IC,

SCEN/ICAL, \ a. [L. scenicus.] Pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHIE, Scenography. Scenography Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPH'ICALLY, adv. In perspective. Mortimer

SCENOG'RAPHY, n. [Gr. σκηνη, scene, and γραφω, to describe.]

The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye.

SCENT, n. [Fr. senteur, from sentir, L. sen-

tio, to perceive.] 1. Odor; smell; that substance which issu-

ing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals; as the scent of an orange or an apple; the scent of musk. The word is applicable to any odor, agreeable or offensive.

2. The power of smelling; the smell; as a hound of nice scent.

3. Chase followed by the scent; course of 2. In theology, a doubting of the truth of rev-

pursuit; track. He travelled upon the same scent into Ethio-Tempte.

SCENT, v. t. To smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs; as, to scent game, as a hound.

2. To perfume; to imbue or fill with odor, good or bad. Aromatic plants scent the room. Some persons scent garments with musk; others scent their snuff.

SCENT'FUL, a. Odorous; yielding much smell.

2. Of quick smell. Browne. SCEN'T'LESS, a. Inodorous; destitute of

smell.

SCEP'TER, n. [Fr. sceptre; L. sceptrum; Gr. σχηπτρον, from σχηπτω, to send or thrust; coinciding with L. scipio, that is, a shoot or rod.]

cinn occasions, as a hadge of authority.

2. The appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than the crown. Hence,

3. Royal power or authority; as, to assume

a lawgiver from between his feet, till Shiloh come. Gen. xlix.

4. A constellation.

sceptered prince.

bends. Tickel. Gold-scepter'd Juno.

μαι, to look about, to consider, to specu- 2. Particular form or disposition of a thing. late : Sax. sceawian, to look about, to see. also to show. See Show.]

1. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines. In philosophy, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a SCHEME, n. [L. schema: Gr. σχημα, from sect of sceptical philosophers, who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of every thing.

Enfield. 2. In theology, a person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of sceptics. Clarke.

SCEP'TICAL, \\ \(a\) admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of every

2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

The sceptical system subverts the whole SCHEME, v. t. To plan; to contrive. undation of morals.

Rob. Hall. SCHEME, v. i. To form a plan; to confoundation of morals.

SCEP'TICALLY, adv. With doubt; in a doubting manner.

SCEP'TIČISM, n. [Fr. scepticisme.] The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists ScIIE/MING, ppr. Planning; contriving. or sceptical philosophers; universal doubt; 2. a. Given to forming schemes; artfol. the scheme of philosophy which denies SCHE/MIST, n. A schemer; a projector. the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature.

elation, or a denial of the divine origin of the christian religion, or of the being, perfections or truth of God.

Irreligious scepticism or atheistic profaneness. Milner

Let no despondency or timidity or secret scepticism lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized. S. Miller.

SCEP/TICIZE, v. i. To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing. [Little used.] Shaftesbury.

Browne, SCA'LE-STONE, n. A rare mineral, calland tabular spar, occurring in masses composed of thin lamins collected into large prismatic concretions or hexahedral prisms. Its color is grayish or pearly white, tinged with green, yellow or red. Cleaveland.

1. A stail or batoon borne by kings on sol- SCHED'ULE, n. [L. schedula, from scheda, a sheet or leaf of paper; Gr. σχεδη, from σχιζω, to cut or divide ; L. scindo, for scido. The pronunciation ought to follow the analogy of scheme, &c.]

I. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing.

Hooker. The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor 2. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, SCHISMATIC, a lease, &c. Encyc.

3. A piece of paper or parchment contain-SCEPTER, v. t. To invest with royal authority, or with the ensign of authority.

SCHETER, v. t. To invest with royal authority, in gan inventory of goods.

SCHETLIN, \ n. tungsten, a hard brittle

iant To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant SCHE'MATISM, n. [Gr. σχηματισμος, from σχημα. See Scheme.]

Parnell. I. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

> [A word not much used.] Creech.

> SCHE/MATIST, n. A projector; one given to forming schemes. [Schemer is more generally used.]

σχεω, a contracted word, probably from σχεθω, to have or hold.]

1. A plan; a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct without forming such a scheme of things as shall take in time and eternity. Atterbury.

the divine original of the christian reli-gion.

2. A project; a contrivance; a plan of something to be done; a design. Thus we say, to form a scheme, to lay a scheme, to contrive a scheme.

The stoical scheme of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes.

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. Brown. Hudibras.

SEHE/MER, n. One that contrives; a projector; a contriver.

Coventry. SCHENE, n. [L. schanos; Gr. oxotros.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about 7½ miles. Herodotus.

SCHE'SIS, n. [Gr. σχεσις, from σχεω, σχεθω, to have or hold.] Habitude; general state or disposition of

the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things. Norris. SCHILLER-SPAR, n. A mineral contain-

ing two subspecies, bronzite and common schiller-spar. SCHISM, n. sizm. [L. schisma; Gr. σχισμα,

from ozela, to divide, L. scindo, Sax. seeadan, D. scheien, scheiden, G. scheiden, to sepurate, to part.]

In a general sense, division or separation; but appropriately, a division or separation in a church or denomination of christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith.

-Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our schisms by charity.

In Scripture, the word seems to denote a breach of charity, rather than a difference of doctrine.

2. Separation; division among tribes or classes of people.

SCHISMATIE, a. sizmat'ic, Persching to artificial, and sizmat'ical. ing to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as schismatical opinions or propo-K. Charles. South.