

The dead part which separates from the living in mortification. *Cooper.*

SLOUGH, *v. i. sluff*. To separate from the sound flesh; to come off; as the matter formed over a sore; *a term in surgery.*

To slough off, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

SLOUGHY, *a. slou'y*. Full of sloughs; miry. *Swift.*

SLOVEN, *n.* [*D. slof*, careless; *sloffen*, to neglect; *W. yslubi*, from *yslab*, extended; *Ir. slapaire*.]

A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order. *Pope.*

SLOVENLINESS, *n.* [from *sloven*.] Negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness. *Wotton.*

2. Neglect of order and neatness. *Hall.*

SLOVENLY, *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness; as a *slovenly* man.

2. Loose; disorderly; not neat; as a *slovenly* dress.

SLOVENLY, *adv.* In a careless, inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY, *n.* Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SLOW, *a.* [*Sax. slawe*, for *slag*; *Dan. sløv*, dull, blunt; contracted from the root of *slack*, *sluggard*, *tag*.]

1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; as a *slow* stream; a *slow* motion.

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heavens though *slow*, produce'd

Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast.

Milton.

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; as *slow* of speech, and *slow* of tongue. *Ex. iv.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy.

The Trojans are not *slow*

To guard their shore from an expected foe.

Dryden.

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

The Lord is merciful, *slow* to anger.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov. xiv.*

6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

7. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow*.

8. Not advancing, growing or improving rapidly; as the *slow* growth of arts and sciences.

SLOW, is used in composition to modify other words; as a *slow-paced* horse.

SLOW, as a verb, to delay, is not in use.

Shak.

SLOW, *n.* [*Sax. slūc*.] A moth. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SLOWBACK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer.

SLOWLY, *adv.* With moderate motion; not rapidly; not with velocity or celerity; as, to walk *slowly*.

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time; not with hasty advance; as a country that rises *slowly* into importance.

3. Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation; as, he determines *slowly*.

4. Not promptly; not readily; as, he learns *slowly*.

5. Tardily; with slow progress. The building proceeds *slowly*.

SLOWNESS, *n.* Moderate motion; want of speed or velocity.

Swiftness and *slowness* are relative ideas.

Watts.

2. Tardy advance; moderate progression; as the *slowness* of an operation; *slowness* of growth or improvement.

3. Dullness to admit conviction or affection; as *slowness* of heart. *Bentley.*

4. Want of readiness or promptness; dullness of intellect.

5. Deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding.

6. Dilatoriness; tardiness.

SLOW-WORM, *n.* An insect found on the

SLOE-WORM, *n.* leaves of the sloe-tree, which often changes its skin and assumes different colors. It changes into a four winged fly. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SLOW-WORM, *n.* [*Sax. slaw-wyrm*.] A kind of viper, the blind worm, scarcely venomous. *Johnson.*

SLUBBER, *v. t.* To do lazily, imperfectly or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly. [*Little used and vulgar.*]

SLUBBERINGLY, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. [*Not used and vulgar.*] *Drayton.*

SLUDGE, *n.* [*D. styk*, *Sax. stog*, a slough.] Mud; mire; soft mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUDS, *n.* Among miners, half roasted ore.

SLUE, *v. t.* In seamen's language, to turn any thing conical or cylindrical, &c. about its axis without removing it; to turn.

Mar. Dict.

SLUG, *n.* [allied to *slack*, *sluggard*; *W. llag*; *D. slak*, *slek*, a snail.]

1. A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. *Shak.*

2. A hinderance; obstruction. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of snail, very destructive to plants, of the genus *Limax*. It is without a shell.

4. [*Qu. Sax. sloca*, a mouthful; *D. slok*, a swallow; or *Sax. sleeg*, a sledge.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun. *Pope.*

SLUG, *v. i.* To move slowly; to lie idle. *Obs.*

SLUG, *v. t.* To make sluggish. *Obs.*

SLUGABED, *n.* One who indulges in lying abed. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SLUGGARD, *n.* [from *slug* and *ard*, slow kind.]

A person habitually lazy, idle and inactive; a drone. *Dryden.*

SLUGGARD, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden.*

SLUGGARDIZE, *v. t.* To make lazy. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SLUGGISH, *a.* Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive; as a *sluggish* man.

2. Slow; having little motion; as a *sluggish* river or stream.

3. Inert; inactive; having no power to move itself.

Matter is *sluggish* and inactive.

SLUGGISHLY, *adv.* Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly. *Milton.*

SLUGGISHNESS, *n.* Natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dullness; applied to persons.

2. Inertness; want of power to move; applied to inanimate matter.

3. Slowness; as the *sluggishness* of a stream.

SLUGGY, *a.* Sluggish. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SLUICE, *n.* [*D. sluis*, a sluice, a lock; *G. schloss*, a lock, from *schliessen*, to shut; *Sw. sluss*; *Dan. sluse*; *Fr. ecluse*; *It. chiusa*, an inclosure. The Dutch *sluiten*, *Dan. slutter*, to shut, are the *G. schliessen*; all formed on the elements *Ld*, *Ls*, the root of *Eng. lid*, *L. cluudo*, *clausi*, *clausus*; *Low L. exclusa*. The most correct orthography is *slusc*.]

1. The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate; or the gate itself. If the word had its origin in *slutting*, it denoted the frame of boards or planks which closes the opening of a mill dam; but I believe it is applied to the stream, the gate and channel. It is a common saying, that a rapid stream runs like a *sluse*.

2. An opening; a source of supply; that through which any thing flows.

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune open'd soon.

Hartc.

SLUICE, *v. t.* To emit by flood-gates.

SLUSE, *n.* [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SLUICY, *a.* Falling in streams as from a *sluice*.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain.

Dryden.

SLUMBER, *v. i.* [*Sax. slumerian*; *D. sluim-eren*; *G. schlummern*; *Dan. slummer*, *slummer*; *Sw. slumra*.]

1. To sleep lightly; to doze.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Ps. cxxi.*

2. To sleep. *Slumber* is used as synonymous with *sleep*, particularly in the poetic and eloquent style. *Milton.*

3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Pope? *Young.*

SLUMBER, *v. t.* To lay to sleep.

2. To stun; to stupefy. [*Little used and hardly legitimate.*] *Spenser. Wotton.*

SLUMBER, *n.* Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall settle into *slumber*, and from *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes.

Dryden.

SLUMBERER, *n.* One that slumbers.

SLUMBERING, *ppr.* Dozing; sleeping.

SLUMBEROUS, *a.* Inviting or causing sleep; soporiferous.

While pensive in the *slumberous* shade—

Pope.

2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shak.*

SLUMP, *v. i.* [*G. schlump*, *Dan. Sw. slump*, a hap or chance, accident, that is, a fall.]

To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person. [*This legitimate word is in common and respectable use in New England, and its signification is so appropriate that no other word will supply its place.*]

SLUNG, *prct. and pp.* of *sling*.

SLUNK, *prct. and pp.* of *slink*.