or gallery; G. erzreicher gang, and Dan. 2. Performed by monitors or a monitor; as RE-IMPRISON, v. t. [See Prison.] To mineralisk gang, a metallic vein, a streak gaggan, to go, to walk.]

3. In mining, literally a course or vein, but appropriately the earthy, stony, saline or MONODAC'TYLOUS, a. [Gr. 40105 and combustible substance which contains the ore of metals, or is only mingled with it, without being chimically combined. This MON/ODIST, n. One who writes a monody. is called the gang or matrix of the ore. It combined with the metal. Cleaveland.

unwarrantably and erroneously written

gangue.

GEODIF EROUS, a. [geode and L. fero.] OBJECT.

Producing geodes.

GEOGON'IC, a. Pertaining to geogeny, or the formation of the earth. GRAVE.

5. Important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import. Lord Eldon. Kent. HEXADAC/TYLOUS, a. [Gr. 15 and δαz-

TUROS.] Having six toes. IM POTENCE. [L. impotentia; in and potentia, from potens, from the root of L.

possum, posse, which consists of the elements Pd or Pt. See Power.]
INTEND'EDLY, adv. With intention or purpose; by design. Milton.

Joint stock, the capital or fund of a company or partnership in business.

LIFÉ

26. The state of being in force, or the term for which an instrument has legal operation; as the life of an execution.

MAGNIF'ICALLY, adv. In a magnificent manner

MAN'DATARY.

3. In law, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him. Kent. PYR'RHIN, n. [Gr. πυριτος.] A vegeto-ani- UNSE/AWORTHINESS, n. The state of MONAREHIZE.

2. To convert to a monarchy. Millon.

sage, an alley, an avenue, a porch, portico|MONITO/RIAL, a. Relating to a monitor, |RACK/ET, n. A snow shoe.

monitorial instruction.

in a mine; Goth, gagg, a way or street; 3. Conducted by or under the instruction of monitors, or subordinate teachers; as monitorial schools.

δακτυλος.] Having one toe only, as an an-RE-IMPRIS ONING, ppr.

differs from a mineralizer, in not being NITRIFICA/TION, n. The process of

forming niter. [This word, in the latter sense, is most NITRIFY, v. t. [niter and L. facio.] To form into niter.

NU'MEROUSLY, adv. In great numbers.

3. To offer; to exhibit. [Little used.] Warburton.

Humboldt. OBNOXIOUS.

6. Hurtful; noxious. Milton.

PARAPHER/NAL, a. Pertaining to or consisting in parapherna; as paraphernal prop-

PAL/SY, v.t. s as z. To paralyze; to deprive of the power of motion; to destroy energy. Dwight.

PÖSTNUP/TIAL, a. [post and nuptial.] Being or happening after marriage; as a postnuptial settlement on a wife. Kent.

PRA/IRV, n. [Fr. prairie.] An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. These prairies are numerous in the United States, west of the Alleghany mountains, especially between the Ohio, Mississippi and the great lakes.

for proved.

mal substance, detected in rain water by M. Brandes. Journ. of Science.

imprison a second time, or for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment.

RE-IMPRIS/ONED, pp. Imprisoned a second time for the same cause.

Imprisoning again for the same cause.

RE-IMPRIS'ONMENT, n. The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, after a release from prison.

Kent. SALU/TATORY, a. Greeting; an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of commencement in American colleges.

SE'A-WÖRTHINESS, n. The state of being able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather; as that of a ship.

Kent. SID'EROSCOPE, n. [Gr. σιδηρος, iron, and

σχοπεω, to view or explore.]

An instrument lately invented in France, for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance, mineral, vegetable or animal. Ferrusac's Bul. 1827.

SKIM/INGTON, a vulgar word from the SKIM/ITRY, Danish skieml, a jest or sport; skiemter, to jest, joke, sport; used in the phrase, to ride skimington or skimi-

STOCK/HÖLDER, n. [stock and hold.] One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.

PRIZE, v. t. To raise with a lever. [See SYNERGET'IC, a. [Gr. συνεργητικος.] Co-Dean Tucker. operating.

PRÖVEN, a word used by Scottish writers TEGUMENT'ARY, a. Pertaining to teguments, or consisting of teguments.

> being unable to sustain the ordinary violence of the sea in a tempest.

CORRECTIONS.

READ—ACCENT or ACCENT', v.t.; ACQUA'INTANCE; AD-12. A pledge of goods or chattels by a debtor to a creditor, as secu-MIS'SION; ADUNC'OUS: AL'ARMWATCH; AVFUL; rity for the debt.
AWHI'LE; AMEN'ITY; AWEATHER; AWL'AVÖRT; AG'Under MUSTACHES, dele Whiskers.
ONIZE, v. à.; ALTERABIL'ITY; AZO'TE; BA'ILIF; CA'IUnder REDOUTABLE, in redoubtable,
TIF; CLIF; DANDRUF; MASTIF; CUD'GELER; CRYS'Under TALK, dele B. before Trumbula CHRYSOLITE, for CRYSOLITE; CALLI'-TALITE; OPE; CHIVALRY; CHIVALROUS; HE'ART, in all its compounds; HŶPOĠŶNOUS, a.; MAGNIFICENCE; PROLIX'; SENS'UAL; SENS'UALIST; SHOOD, [after should;] UN-CLINCH; UNCLINCHED. Dele Alexiterical and Testaceology. Under AMAZON, read Herodotus.

Under Compound Blowpipe, read 1801.

The undecomposable base of horacic acid. Parke. BROOM CORN is sometimes called Sorghum Saecharatum.

Under FLAKE, read It. flocco. Under FLAME, read It. flammo. ISOTHERM'AL. Having an equal degree of heat, or a like tem-

Under METONYMY, read poems.

Under MORTGAGE, dele the words, "The term mortgage is applicable only to real estate," and add,

Under REDOUTABLE, in redoubtable, dele b.

Under TALK, dele B. before Trumbull.

Under Dispatch, in the Introduction, add: Dr. Johnson himself wrote dispatch. The word thus written occurs twice in his Dictionary under Send, and five times under Speed, and this orthography has been continued to the present time. It has been transcribed into all the dictionaries made from Johnson's, at least into all which I have examined, even down to Chalmers and Jameson.

When a word of more syllables than one has not the usual mark of accent, the pointed vowel designates the accented syllable; as in REPROACH, REMÖVE

C before k, is mute; as in brick, sick.

In the first volume, there are a few mistakes in the orthography of . the Arabic words; and probably some inaccuracies have occurred in expressing the Ethiopic vowels. These and other literal errors however cannot be numerous, and to the English reader they are not of importance.