

or the doctrine of the nature and properties of the soul. *Campbell.*

PTARMIGAN, *n.* A fowl of the genus *Tetrao*, the lagopus or white game. The color of the plumage is a pale brown or ash, elegantly crossed or mottled with dusky spots and minute bars; the belly and wings are white. This fowl is seen on the summits of mountains in the north of England and of Scotland. *Encyc.*

PTISAN, *n.* *tiz'an.* [*L.* *ptisan*; *Gr.* *πτισαν*, from *πτισσω*, to pound.]

A decoction of barley with other ingredients. *Encyc. Arbuthnot.*

PTOLEMAIC, *a.* [from *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astrologer.]

Pertaining to *Ptolemy*. The *Ptolemaic* system, in astronomy, is that maintained by *Ptolemy*, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolve around it. This theory was received for ages, but has been rejected for the Copernican system.

PTYALISM, *n.* [*Gr.* *πτύαλις*, a spitting, from *πτύσσω*, to spit often.]

In medicine, salivation; an unnatural or copious flow of saliva. *Corc. Encyc.*

PTYSMAGOGUE, *n.* [*Gr.* *πτυσμα*, saliva, and *αγω*, to drive.]

A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva. *Dict.*

PUBERTY, *n.* [*L.* *pubertas*, from *pubes*.] The age at which persons are capable of procreating and bearing children. This age is different in different climates, but is with us considered to be at fourteen years in males, and twelve in females.

PUBES, *n.* [*L.*] In botany, the hairiness of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence.

PUBES'CENCE, *n.* [*L.* *pubescens*, *pubesco*, to shoot, to grow mossy or hairy.]

1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty. *Brown.*
2. In botany, hairiness; shagginess; the hairy or downy substance on plants.

PUBES'CENT, *a.* Arriving at puberty.

2. In botany, covered with pubescence, such as hair, bristles, beard, down, &c.; as the leaves of plants.

PUBLIC, *a.* [*L.* *publicus*, from the root of *populus*, people; that is, *people-like*; *Sp.* *publico*; *It.* *publico*; *Fr.* *publique*; *W.* *pubyl*, people; *pob*, *pawb*, each, every, every body.]

1. Pertaining to a nation, state or community; extending to a whole people; as a *public law*, which binds the people of a nation or state, as opposed to a *private* statute or resolve, which respects an individual or a corporation only. Thus we say, *public welfare*, *public good*, *public calamity*, *public service*, *public property*.
2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general; as *public report*; *public scandal*.
3. Open; notorious; exposed to all persons without restriction.

Joseph her husband being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matt. i.*

4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state or com-

munity; as *public spirit*; *public mindedness*; opposed to *private* or *selfish*.

5. Open for general entertainment; as a *public house*.
6. Open to common use; as a *public road*.
7. In general, *public* expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city or town, and is opposed to *private*, which denotes what belongs to an individual, to a family, to a company or corporation.

Public law, is often synonymous with the law of nations.

PUBLIC, *n.* The general body of mankind or of a nation, state or community; the people, indefinitely.

The *public* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

In this passage, *public* is followed by a verb in the singular number; but being a noun of multitude, it is more generally followed by a plural verb; the *public* are.

In *public*, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn, In *public* seem to triumph, not to mourn.

PUBLICAN, *n.* [*L.* *publicanus*, from *publicus*.]

1. A collector of toll or tribute. Among the Romans, a *publican* was a farmer of the taxes and public revenues, and the inferior officers of this class were deemed oppressive.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. *Matt. ix.*

2. The keeper of a public house; an innkeeper.

PUBLICA'TION, *n.* [*L.* *publicatio*, from *publico*, from *publicus*.]

1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to a people at large, either by words, writing or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation; as the *publication* of the law at mount Sinai; the *publication* of the gospel; the *publication* of statutes or edicts.
2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. The author consented to the *publication* of his manuscripts.
3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice; as a new *publication*; a monthly *publication*.

PUBLIC-HEARTED, *a.* Public-spirited. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*

PUBLICIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations. *Kent. Du Ponceau.*

PUBLIC'ITY, *n.* [*Fr.* *publicité*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

PUBLICLY, *adv.* Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; as property *publicly* offered for sale; an opinion *publicly* avowed; a declaration *publicly* made.

2. In the name of the community. A reward is *publicly* offered for the discovery of the longitude, or for finding a northwestern passage to Asia.

PUBLIC-MINDED, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [*Little used.*]

PUBLIC-MINDEDNESS, *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage. [*Little used.*] *South.*

PUBLICNESS, *n.* The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; as the *publicness* of a sale.

2. State of belonging to the community; as the *publicness* of property. *Boyle.*

PUBLIC-SPIRITED, *a.* Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good; as *public-spirited* men. *Dryden.*

2. Dictated by a regard to public good; as a *public-spirited* project or measure.

PUBLIC-SPIRITEDNESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal. *Addison.*

Whitlock.

PUBLISH, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *publier*; *Sp.* *publicar*; *It.* *publicare*; *L.* *publico*. See *Public*.]

1. To discover or make known to mankind or to people in general what before was private or unknown; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. We *publish* a secret, by telling it to people without reserve. Laws are *published* by printing or by proclamation. Christ and his apostles *published* the glad tidings of salvation.

Th' unweari'd sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display;
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand. *Spectator.*

2. To send a book into the world; or to sell or offer for sale a book, map or print.
3. To utter; to put off or into circulation; as, to *publish* a forged or counterfeit paper.
4. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to *publish* banns of matrimony. We say also, the persons intending marriage are *published*; that is, their intention of marriage is published.

PUBLISHED, *pp.* Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.

PUBLISHER, *n.* One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one that divulges, promulgates or proclaims. *Atterbury.*

2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one that offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale.
3. One who utters, passes or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.

PUBLISHING, *ppr.* Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering.

PUBLISMENT, *n.* In popular usage in New England, a notice of intended marriage.

PUCCOON, *n.* A plant, a species of *Sanguinaria*; the blood-root.

Fam. of Plants.

PUCE, *a.* Of a dark brown color. *Qu.*

PUCELAGE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A state of virginity. [*Little used.*] *Robinson.*

PUCERON, *n.* [*Fr.* from *puce*, a flea.] The name of a tribe of small insects which are found in great numbers on the bark and