poplar, &c. ; so called from its resemblance to a cat's tail. CAT'-LIKE. a. Resembling a cat. Shak

CAT'LING, n. A dismembering knife, used Harris. by surgeons. 2. The down or moss growing about wal-

nut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

Harris. 3. Catgut. Qu. Shak CATO NIAN, a. Pertaining to or resembling Cato, the Roman, who was remarkable for his severity of manners; grave;

severe; inflexible. CATOP'TER, (n. [Gr. xατοπτρον. See CATOP'TRON, (n. Catoptrics.] An optical glass or instrument.

CATOP'TRIC, CATOP"TRICAL, a. [See Catoptrics.]

Relating to catoptries, or vision by reflec-

CATOP'TRICS, n. [Gr. xarontpixos, from χατοπτρον, a mirror, from κατα, against, and ontonal, to see.

That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light, and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies.

marreia; xarontpor, a mirror, and marreia,

divination.

A species of divination among the ancients, CAUD'A'TE, species of divination among the ancients, CAUD'ATE, α (1. cauda, a tail.) which was performed by letting down a CAUD'ATED, α ving a tail. peared distorted and ghastly, it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favor-Encyc.

CAT'-PIPE, n. [See Catcall.] CAT'SUP, n. [See Catchup, Ketchup.]

chastel, and chatters, goods, commodities, movables; Arm. chetal, beasts; Port. gado, cattle. In Syr. and Ch. na and ma sig nify a flock, herd, possession, goods. But Spelman alledges that the word chattel is contracted from capitalia, captal, from ca- CAU DLE, v. t. To make or prepare caudle, put, a word used in the middle ages for swering nearly to the use of Gr. xepahasov, Acts xxii. 28. πολλου κεφαλαίου, " with a A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in CAUSATION, n. The act of causing or great price or sum I obtained this free-Qu. Sp. caudal, wealth, property, CAUGHT, pret. and pp. of catch, pronouncapital sum.

In its primary sense, the word includes camels, horses, asses, all the varieties of domesticated horned beasts or the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds and goats, and perhaps swine. In this general sense, it is Hence it would appear that the word properly signifies possessions, goods. But whether from a word originally sig-CAUK'Y, a. Pertaining to cauk; like cank. nifying a beast, for in early ages beasts erty, or from a root signifying to get or possess, Gr. zraouai, It. cattare, or from 1. In anatomy, a membrane in the abdomen, capitalia, it is not easy to determine. This word is restricted to domestic beasts : but in England it includes horses, which it ordinarily does not, in the United States, at least not in New-England.

2. In the United States, cattle, in common

genus, oxen, bulls, cows and their young. In the laws respecting domestic beasts, horses, sheep, asses, mules and swine are 3. Any kind of net. distinguished from cattle, or neat cattle. CAULES CENT, a. [L. caulis, a stalk; Gr. Thus the law in Connecticut, requiring " that all the owners of any cattle, sheep or swine, shall ear-mark or brand all their cattle, sheep and swine," does not extend to horses. Yet it is probable that a law. giving damages for a trespass committed by calle breaking into an inclosure, would CAULIF EROUS, a. [L. caulis, a stem, and be adjudged to include horses.

In Great Britain, beasts are distinguish- In botany, having a stem or stalk. ed into black cattle, including bulls, oxen, CAULTFLOWER, n. [It. cavolfiore; L. cows and their young; and small cattle, including sheep of all kinds and goats.

3. In reproach, human beings are called cattle. CAUCA'SIAN, \a. Pertaining to Mount CAUCASE'AN, \a. Caucasus in Asia.

As. Researches. Pinkerton. CAUC'US, n. A word used in America to CAUL'INE, a. [L. caulis, a stalk.] In bot-

denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party. The origin of the word is

ing to a tail; or to the thread which terminates the seed of a plant. Ha-

Fairfax. mirror into water, for a sick person to look CAUD'EX, n. plu. caudexes. [L.] In botat his face in it. If his countenance applying the stem of a tree. Linne uses the any, the stem of a tree. Linne uses the word for the stock which proceeds from a seed, one part ascending and forming the body above ground, the other descending and putting forth roots.

Martyn. Darwin. dus or its root; It. caldo.]

and other ingredients prepared for the Wiseman. sick.

or to dress with caudle. Shak. all goods, movable and immovable, an CAUF, 2. [probably from the root of cof-

water. Ash.

ced caut. Beasts or quadrupeds in general, serving for CAUK, An ame given by miners to tillage, or other labor, and for food to man. CAWK, white, gray or fawn color, often irregular CAUS ATIVELY, adv. In a causative manin figure, but sometimes resembling a number of small convex lenses set in a

constantly used in the scriptures. See Job This name is sometimes given to masses composed of concentric lamellar concre-

Woodward. constituted the chief part of a man's prop- CAUL, n. [L. caula, a fold, from the root of hold. See Hold.

> covering the greatest part of the lower intestines, called from its structure, reticulum, a net, but more generally, the omentum; also, a little membrane sometimes encompassing the head of a child when

usage, signifies only beasts of the bovine 2. A kind of net in which females inclose their hair; the hinder part of a car Druden

Grew. καυλος. See Cole.]

In botany, having a stem different from that which produces the flower; as a caulescent plant. Linne applies this term to the root also, as in cabbage and turnep.

Martyn. Lec. fero, to bear.]

A variety of Brassica or cabbage, wellknown and much esteemed.

Shak. CAULIFORM, a. [L. caulis, a stem, and forma, form.] Having the form of a stalk or of stems.

Kirwan any, growing immediately on the stem, without the intervention of branches; as a cauline leaf, bulb, peduncle or scape.

Martun. polished bodies.

Encyc. not ascertained.

CATCP/TROMANCY, n. [Gr. хатолгро сAUDAL, a. [L. cauda, a tail.] Pertain (CAUPONATE, v.i. [L. cauponor.] To keep

Bolany, CAUP'ONISE, v. t. To sell wine or victuals. [. Not in use.] Warburton. CAUS ABLE, a. |See Cause.] That may be caused, produced or effected. Ash. CAUS'AL, a. [See Cause.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing

a cause or causes; expressing a cause. Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by causal words, as that or because.

CATTLE, n. sing. or plu. Norm. catal, caught, warm or hot, by contraction from L. caliexpresses a cause, or introduces the rea-Harris. A kind of warm broth, a mixture of wine CAUSAL/ITY, n. The agency of a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect. Encyc. Glanville.

CAUS'ALLY, adv. According to the order or series of causes. Johnson. Brown. CAUS'ALTY, n. Among miners, the flighter, earthy parts of ore, carried off by wash-

producing; the act or agency by which an effect is produced. EAUS'ATIVE, a. That expresses a cause

or reason; also, that effects as a cause.

CAUSA TOR, n. One who causes or produces an effect. Nicholson. Ure. CAUSE, n. s as z. [Fr. cause; Sp. Port. It. causa; L. causa, from the Celtic; Welsh acaws, effecting power, allied to cais, effort, ceisiaw, to seek or go after, to attempt; Arm. caus or cos. The primary sense is to urge, press, impel, like sequor, whence suit; hence, to accuse, to attack or follow with a charge. The root of this word coincides with that of castle, cast, &c., which express a driving. A cause is that which moves, excites or impels to action or effect; in law, a pressing for a claim. See Question. Cause, sake and thing have the like radical sense.]

Encyc. 1. A suit or action in court; any legal pro-