

3. In the *presbyterian* and *congregational churches*, the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the gospel, without the charge or oversight of a particular church, but with the general powers of an evangelist, who is authorized to form churches and administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper, wherever he may be called to officiate.

OR/DINATIVE, *a.* Directing; giving order. *Cotgrave.*

OR/DNANCE, *n.* [from *ordinance*.] Cannon or great guns, mortars and howitzers; artillery.

OR/DONNANCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *painting*, the disposition of the parts of a picture, either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts. *Cyc.*

OR/DURE, *n.* [Fr.] Dung; excrements. *Shak.*

ORE, *n.* [Sax. *ore*, *ora*; D. *erts*; G. *erz*. Qu. L. *as*, *aris*, brass; Rabbinic, *יָרֵךְ* a mineral.]

1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur or carbon, called its mineralizer, by which its properties are disguised or lost. Metals found free from such combination and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called ores, but native metals. *D. Olmsted.*

2. Metal; as the liquid ore. *Milton.*

O'READ, *n.* [from Gr. *oros*, mountain.] A mountain nymph. *Milton.*

OR/E-WEED, } *n.* Sea weed. [Not used.]

OR/E-WOOD, } *Carew.*

ORF/GILD, *n.* [Sax. *orf*, cattle, and *geld*, payment.]

The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the day time. *Ainsworth.*

OR/FRAYS, *n.* [Fr. *orfroi*.] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery. *Chaucer.*

OR/GAL, *n.* Argal; lees of wine dried; tartar. *Encyc.*

OR/GAN, *n.* [L. *organum*; Gr. *organon*; Sp. It. *organo*; Fr. *organe*; D. G. *orgel*; Pers. Ar. *arganon*.]

1. A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on. Thus the arteries and veins of animal bodies are *organs* of circulation; the lungs are *organs* of respiration; the nerves are *organs* of perception and sensation; the muscles are *organs* of motion; the ears are *organs* of hearing; the tongue is the *organ* of speech.

2. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. A secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power.

3. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers. It is blown by a bellows. *Johnson. Encyc.*

OR/GAN-BUILDER, *n.* An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.

ORGANIC, } *a.* [L. *organicus*.] Pertaining to an organ or to organs; consisting of organs or contain-

ing them; as the *organic* structure of the human body or of plants.

2. Produced by the organs; as *organic* pleasure. *Kames.*

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end; as *organic* arts. *Milton.*

*Organic bodies*, are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection; as animals and plants.

ORGAN/ICALLY, *adv.* With organs; with organical structure or disposition of parts.

The bodies of animals and plants are *organically* framed.

2. By means of organs.

ORGAN/ICALNESS, *n.* The state of being organical. *Johnson.*

ORGANISM, *n.* Organical structure; as the *organism* of bodies. *Greiv.*

ORGANIST, *n.* One who plays on the organ. *Boyle.*

2. One who sung in parts; an old musical use of the word.

ORGANIZA/TION, *n.* The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action.

2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government.

The first organization of the general government. *Pickering.*

3. Structure; form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body. *Locke.*

ORGANIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *organiser*; It. *organizzare*; Sp. *organizar*.]

1. To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may cooperate with another.

Those nobler faculties of the soul *organized* matter could never produce. *Ray.*

2. To sing in parts; as, to *organize* the halleluiah. *Busby.*

3. To distribute into suitable parts and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one body; as, to *organize* an army. So we say, to *organize* the house of representatives, which is done by the appointment of officers and verification of the powers of the several members. So we say, a club, a party or a faction is *organized*, when it takes a systemized form.

This original and supreme will *organizes* the government. *W. Cranch.*

OR/GANIZED, *pp.* Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end. Animals and plants are *organized* bodies. Minerals are not *organized* bodies.

OR/GANIZING, *ppr.* Constructing with suitable organs; reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end.

OR/GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands. *Tuttl.*

ORGANOGRAPHIC, } *a.* Pertaining to organ-

OR/GANOGRAPHICAL, } *ography.*

ORGANOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *organon* and *γραφω*.]

In *botany*, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs. *Decandolle.*

OR/GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ. *Shak.*

OR/GAN-STOP, *n.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name. *Busby.*

ORGANY. [See *Organ*.]

ORGAN/ZINE, *n.* Silk twisted into threads; thrown silk. *Mikin.*

OR/GASM, *n.* [Gr. *οργασμος*, from *οργαω*, to swell; *οργαζω*, to irritate.]

Immoderate excitement or action; as the *orgasm* of the blood or spirits. *Blackmore. Derham.*

OR/GEAT, *n.* [Fr. from *orge*, barley.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*

OR/GEIS, *n.* A fish, called also *organ-ling*; supposed to be from *Orkneys*, on the coast of which it is taken. *Johnson.*

OR/GIES, *n. plu.* [Gr. *οργια*, from *οργαω*, to swell; *οργη*, fury; L. *orgia*; Fr. *orgies*.]

Frantic revels at the feast in honor of Bacchus, or the feast itself. This feast was held in the night; hence nocturnal *orgies*. *Dryden. Encyc.*

ORGH/LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*, Sax. *orgel*, pride, haughtiness; Gr. *οργαω*, to swell.] Proud; haughty. [Not used.] *Shak.*

OR/GUES, *n.* [Fr.] In the *military art*, long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. *Encyc.*

2. A machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches. *Cyc.*

OR/ICHALEH, } *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, mount-

OR/ICHAL'EUM, } *n.* tain brass; Gr. *ορος* and *χαλκος*; or *aurichalcum*, gold-brass.]

A metallic substance resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; the brass of the ancients. *Spenser. Encyc. Ure.*

O'RIEL, } *n.* [Old Fr. *oriol*.] A small apart-

O'RIOL, } *ment* next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. *Obs.*

O'RIENCY, *n.* [See *Orient*.] Brightness or strength of color. [Little used.] *Cowd.*

O'RIENT, *a.* [L. *oriens*, from *orior*, to arise.]

1. Rising, as the sun. *Milton.*

—Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental. *Dryden.*

3. Bright; shining; glittering; as *orient* pearls.

O'RIENT, *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.

ORIENT/AL, *a.* Eastern; situated in the east; as *oriental* seas or countries. *Brown.*

2. Proceeding from the east; as the *oriental* radiations of the sun.

ORIENT/AL, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. We give the appellation to the inhabitants of Asia from the Hellespont and Mediterranean to Japan.

ORIENT/ALISM, *n.* An eastern mode of speech; an idiom of the eastern languages. *Warlton.*