

assignment or otherwise; as, to convey lands by bargain and sale.

4. To cause to pass; to transmit; to carry, by any medium; as, air conveys sound; words convey ideas.

5. To manage; to carry on. [*Not used.*]  
I will convey the business as I shall find means.

6. To impart; to communicate.

CONVEYABLE, *a.* That may be conveyed or transferred. *Burke on the Sublime.*

CONVEYANCE, *n.* The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, by land or water, or through any medium.

2. The act of transmitting, or transferring, as titles, estates or claims from one person to another; transmission; transference; assignment.

3. The instrument or means of passing a thing from place to place, or person to person; as, a vehicle is a conveyance for persons or goods; a canal or aqueduct is a conveyance for water; a deed is a conveyance of land.

4. Removal; the act of removing or carrying.

5. Management; artifice; secret practices. [*In this sense, obsolete.*]

CONVEYANCER, *n.* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.

CONVEYANCING, *n.* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.

CONVEYER, *n.* One who conveys; he or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits or transfers from one person or place to another.

2. A juggler.

CONVEYING, *ppr.* Carrying; transporting; transferring.

CONVICINITY, *n.* Neighborhood; vicinity.

CONVICIT, *v. t.* [*L. convincio, convictum; con and vinco, to vanquish or subdue; Sp. convencer; It. convincere; Fr. convaincre. See Convince.*] The verb *vinco* is allied to *vincio*, to bind, the primary sense of which is to strain, force, make fast, hence to subdue; and as *n* appears to be casual, the root is *Vg* or *Vc*.

1. To determine the truth of a charge against one; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty, as by the verdict of a jury, by confession, or other legal decision. The jury convicted the prisoner of felony.

2. To convince of sin; to prove or determine to be guilty, as by the conscience.

They who heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. John viii.

3. To confute; to prove or show to be false.

4. To show by proof or evidence.

CONVICIT, *pp.* for convicted. Proved or found guilty.

CONVICIT, *n.* A person proved or found guilty of a crime alleged against him, either by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision.

CONVICITED, *pp.* Proved or determined to be guilty, either by verdict of a jury or by the decision of conscience.

CONVICTING, *ppr.* Proving or finding guilty.

CONVICTION, *n.* The act of proving, finding or determining to be guilty of an offense charged against a person before a legal tribunal; as, by confession, by the verdict of a jury, or by the sentence of other tribunal, as in the summary convictions before commissioners of the revenue.

2. The act of convincing, or compelling one to admit the truth of a charge; the act of convincing of sin or sinfulness; the state of being convinced or convicted by conscience; the state of being sensible of guilt; as, the convictions of a sinner may be temporary, or lasting and efficacious. By conviction, a sinner is brought to repentance. Men often sin against the conviction of their own consciences.

3. The act of convincing of error; confutation; the act of compelling one to acknowledge his error, or the truth of what is alleged; as, the conviction of a heretic may induce him to abandon his errors.

CONVICTIVE, *a.* Having the power to convince or convict.

CONVICIVELY, *adv.* In a convincing manner.

CONVINCE, *v. t.* *convincis*. [*L. convincio; con and vinco, to vanquish; Sp. convencer; It. convincere; Fr. convaincre.*]

1. To persuade or satisfy the mind by evidence; to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth, or to what is alleged, and compel it to yield its assent; as, to convince a man of his errors; or to convince him of the truth.

For he mightily convinced the Jews—showing by the scriptures that Jesus was the Christ. Acts xviii.

2. To convict; to prove guilty; to constrain one to admit or acknowledge himself to be guilty.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are convinced of [by] the law as transgressors. James i.

To convince all that are uncleanly among them of all their ungodly deeds. Jude 15.

3. To convince; to prove. *Obs.*

4. To overpower; to surmount; to vanquish. *Obs.*

CONVINCED, *pp.* Persuaded in mind; satisfied with evidence; convicted.

CONVINCEMENT, *n.* *convincis* ment. Conviction. [*Little used.*]

CONVINCE, *n.* He or that which convinces; that which makes manifest.

CONVINCE, *ppr.* Persuading the mind by evidence; convicting.

2. *a.* Persuading the mind by evidence; capable of subduing the opposition of the mind and compelling its assent. We have convincing proof of the truth of the scriptures, and of God's moral government of the world.

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CONVIVE, *v. t.* To entertain; to feast. [*Not in use.*]

CONVIVIAL, *a.* [*L. convivialis, from convivio, a guest, or convivio, to live or eat and drink together; con and vivo, to live. See Victuals.*]

Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial; as a convivial meeting.

CONVIVIALITY, *n.* The good humor or mirth indulged at an entertainment.

2. A convivial spirit or disposition.

CONVOcate, *v. t.* [*L. convoco, to convoke; con and voco, to call. See Voice.*]

To convoke; to call or summon to meet; to assemble by summons. [*See Convoke.*]

CONVOcation, *n.* [*L. convocatio.*] The act of calling or assembling by summons.

2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be a holy convocation. Ex. xii.

3. In England, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs. It is held during the session of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower house. In the upper house sit the archbishops and bishops; in the lower house sit the inferior clergy, represented by their proctors, consisting of all the deans and archdeacons, of one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of every diocese, in all one hundred and forty-three divines, viz. twenty-two deans, fifty-three archdeacons, twenty-four prebendaries, and forty-four proctors of the diocesan clergy.

4. An academical assembly, in which the business of the university is transacted.

CONVOKE, *v. t.* [*L. convoco; Fr. convoquer. See Voice.*]

To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.

It is the prerogative of the President of the U. States to convoke the senate.

CONVOLED, *pp.* Summoned or assembled by order.

CONVOING, *ppr.* Summoning to convence; assembling.

CONVOLUTE, *a.* Rolled together, or CONVOLUTED, *a.* one part on another; as the sides or margins of nascent leaves in plants, or as the petals and stamens in Crocus.

CONVOLUTION, *n.* [*L. convolutio.*] The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; the state of being rolled together.

2. A winding or twisting; a winding motion; as the convolution of certain vines; the convolution of an eddy.

CONVOLVE, *v. t.* *convolve*. [*L. convolvere; con and volvo, to roll. See Wallow.*]

To roll or wind together; to roll one part on another.

CONVOLVULUS, *n.* [*L. from convolve.*]

Biennial, a genus of plants of many species.

CONVOY, *v. t.* [*Fr. convoier; It. conviare; Sp. convoyar; Port. convoyar; con and voie, via, way, or the same root; or more directly from the root of L. veho, to carry, Sax. wegan, wegan, to bear or carry, to bring along.*]

To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; as, ships of war con-