

imported into Europe and America from the Levant and the East Indies. It is brought in cakes or masses weighing from eight ounces to a pound. It is heavy, of a dense texture, of a brownish yellow color, not perfectly dry, but easily receiving an impression from the finger; it has a dead and faint smell, and its taste is bitter and acrid. Opium is of great use as a medicine. *Hill. Encyc.*

O'PLE-TREE, *n.* [*L. opulus.*] The witch-hazel. *Obs.* *Ainsworth.*

OPOBAL'SAM, *n.* [*L. Gr. οπος, juice, and balsamum.*]

The balm or balsam of Gilead. It has a yellowish or greenish yellow color, a warm bitterish aromatic taste, and an acridulous fragrant smell. It is held in esteem as a medicine and as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic. The shrub or tree producing this balsam is of the genus *Amyris*, and grows spontaneously in Arabia Felix. *Encyc.*

OPODEL/DOC, *n.* The name of a plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus; but in modern usage,

2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with the addition of camphor and essential oils. *Nicholson.*

OPO/PANAX, *n.* [*L. ; Gr. οπος, juice, and παναξ, a plant.*]

A gum-resin of a tolerably firm texture, brought in loose granules or drops, sometimes in larger masses. This substance on the outside is of a brownish red color, with specks of white, and within of a dusky yellow or whitish color. It has a strong smell and an acrid taste. It is obtained from the roots of an umbelliferous plant of the genus *Pastinaca* or *parsnep*, and is brought from Turkey and the East Indies. *Encyc. Parr.*

OPOS/SUM, *n.* A quadruped of the genus *Didelphis*. It has a prehensile tail, like some of the monkeys, and is distinguished by a pouch or false belly, in which it protects and carries its young. The name is also given to other species of the genus, some of which want the pouch. *Encyc. Cuvier.*

OP/PIDAN, *n.* [*L. oppidanus, from oppidum, a city or town.*] An inhabitant of a town. [*Not used.*] *Wood.*

2. An appellation given to the students of Eton school in England. *Mason.*

OP/PIDAN, *a.* Pertaining to a town. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

OPPIG/NERATE, *v. t.* [*L. oppignero; ob and pignero, to pledge, from pignus, pledge.*] To pledge; to pawn. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

OP/PILATE, *v. t.* [*L. oppilo; ob and pilo, to drive.*]

To crowd together; to fill with obstructions.

OP/PILATION, *n.* The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstructions, particularly in the lower intestines. *Encyc. Harvey.*

OP/PILATIVE, *a.* [*Fr. oppilatif.*] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

OPPLE/TED, *a.* [*L. oppletus.*] Filled; crowded. [*Not in use.*]

OPPO/NE, *v. t.* [*L. oppono; ob and pono, to put.*] To oppose. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

OPPO/NENCY, *n.* [*See Opponent.*] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree. [*I believe not used in America.*] *Todd.*

OPPO/NENT, *a.* [*L. opponens, oppono; ob and pono, to set, put or lay, that is, to thrust against; Heb. Syr. Ch. Ar. נגב to build, that is, to set, to found, L. fundo.*] That opposes; opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OPPO/NENT, *n.* One that opposes; particularly, one that opposes in controversy, disputation or argument. It is sometimes applied to the person that begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine, and is correlative to *defendant* or *respondent*. In common usage, however, it is applicable to either party in a controversy, denoting any person who opposes another or his cause. Opponent may sometimes be used for *adversary*, and for *antagonist*, but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity nor bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of rival or competitor.

OPPORTU/NE, *a.* [*L. opportunus; ob and porto, to bear or bring; probably from the root of fero or porto, to bear.* The sense of the verb *oporteo*, would be to bring to or upon. See *Import, Importune*. In this and all words of like signification, the primary sense is to fall, come or bring to. See *Luck, Fortune, Season.*]

Properly, having come or being present at a proper time; hence, seasonable; timely; well timed. It agrees with *seasonable* rather than with *convenient*, though the sense of the latter may be included in it.

Perhaps in view

Of those bright confines, whence with neighboring arms,

And opportune excursion, we may chance Re-enter heaven. *Milton.*

OPPORTU/NELY, *adv.* Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose. It has been applied to *place*, as well as to *time*, but its proper application is to *time*, and hence it accords with *seasonably*, rather than with *conveniently*.

OPPORTU/NITY, *n.* [*L. opportunitas.*] Fit or convenient time; a time favorable for the purpose; suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances. Suitableness of *time* is the predominant signification, but it includes generally circumstances of place and other conveniences adapted to the end desired.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds. *Bacon.*

I had an opportunity to see the cloud descend. *Brown.*

Neglect no opportunity of doing good. *Atterbury.*

2. Convenient means. I had an opportunity of sending the letter, or no opportunity to send it. Opportunities rarely occur or frequently offer.

OPPO/SAL, *n.* *s* as *z*. Opposition. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

OPPO/SE, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. [*Fr. opposer; ob and poser, to set; L. oppono, opposui.* It is doubtful whether *Fr. poser*, and the preterit and participle passive of the Latin verb belong to *pono*. The change of *n* into *s* is

unusual. Two different verbs may be used, as in *L. fero, tuli*. See *Pose*.]

1. To set against; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or counter-vail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy or prevent effect; as, to oppose one argument to another.

I may without presumption oppose my single opinion to his. *Locke*

2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments or other means. The army opposed the progress of the enemy, but without success. Several members of the house strenuously opposed the bill, but it passed.

3. To check; to resist effectually. The army was not able to oppose the progress of the enemy.

4. To place in front; to set opposite. *Shak.*

5. To act against, as a competitor. **OPPO/SE**, *v. t.* *s* as *z*. To act adversely; with against; as, a servant opposed against the act. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. To object or act against in controversy. *Johnson.*

OPPO/SED, *pp.* Set in opposition; resisted. 2. *a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse.

Certain characters were formerly opposed to it. *Federalist, Jay.*

OPPO/SELESS, *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

OPPO/SER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy or argument. We speak of the opposers of public measures; the opposers of ecclesiastical discipline; an opposer of christianity or of orthodoxy.

2. One who acts in opposition; one who resists; as an opposer of law or of the execution of law.

3. An antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.

OPPOSITE, *a.* [*Fr. from L. oppositus.*]

1. Standing or situated in front; facing; as an edifice opposite to the Exchange. Brooklyn lies opposite to New York, or on the opposite side of the river.

2. Adverse; repugnant.

—Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure opposite to that designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

3. Contrary; as words of opposite significations; opposite terms. The medicine had an effect opposite to what was expected.

4. In *botany*, growing in pairs, each pair decussated or crossing that above and below it; as opposite leaves or branches.

Martyn.

OP/POSITE, *n.* An opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.

Shak. Dryden.

2. That which is opposed or contrary.

OP/POSITELY, *adv.* In front; in a situation to face each other. *Grec.*

2. Adversely; against each other.

Winds from all quarters oppositely blow. *May.*

OP/POSITENESS, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.

OPPOSITIF/LIOUS, *a.* [*L. oppositus and folium, a leaf.*]

In *botany*, opposite to the leaf; as an oppositifolious peduncle. *Lec.*

OPPOSIT/ION, *n.* [*L. oppositio.*] Situation so as to front something else; a stand