CAPULIN, n. The Mexican cherry.

CAR, CAER, CHAR, in names of places, is sometimes the Celtic Caer, a town or city, as in Caermarthen.

C'AR, n. [W. car; Ir. carr, carra, or cairt Arm. garr; D. and G. karre; Sw. karra; Dan. karre; Sp. It. Port. carro; L. carrus, or currus : Fr. char, whence chariot : Sax. crat, a cart. The sense is probably taken from running on wheels. See Current.

1. A small vehicle moved on wheels, usually drawn by one horse. lahmean

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendor; a chariot of war, or of triumph. Milton. Prior.

3. The constellation called Charles's wain or the bear Dryden.

CAR'ABINE, \ n. [Fr. carabine; Sp. carabi-CARBINE, \ na; It. id.] A short gun or fire arm, carrying a ball of

24 to the pound, borne by light horsemen, and hanging by a belt over the left shoulder. The barrel is two feet and a half long, and sometimes furrowed.

CARABINEE'R, n. A man who carries a carabine; one who carries a longer carabine than others, which is sometimes A plant of the genus Carum, a biennial plant. used on foot. Encue.

CAR'AC, \ n. [Port. carraca; Fr. caraque; CAR'ACK, \ n. Sp. carraca; allied to It. carico, a burden, cargo.]

A large ship of burden; a Portuguese Indiaman.

CAR'A€OL, n. [Fr. caracole, a wheeling about ; Sp. caracol, a small cone, a winding staircase, a snail; It. caracollo, a wheeling.

which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. In the army, the cavalry make a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass to the rear of the squadron.

2. In architecture, a staircase in a helix or spiral form.

Encuc. €AR'A€OL, v. i. To move in a caracol; o whee

CAR'ACOLY, n. A mixture of gold, silver and copper, of which are made rings, pendants and other toys for the savages CAR'AT, n. [It. carato; Fr. carat; D. ka-

raut; G. karat; Gr. xspartor, a little horn. CARBONADE, a pod, and the berry of a pod, used CARBONADO, v. t. To cut or hack. Obs. Greeks, it is said, the Arabians borrowed their قرط karat, a weight used in Mec-

rius, or denier. See Castell, Col. 3448, and Ludolf, 199.]

1. The weight of four grains, used by goldsmiths and jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls. Encue.

2. The weight that expresses the fineness of gold. The whole mass of gold is divided into 24 equal parts, and as many 24th parts as it contains of pure gold, it is called gold of so many carats. Thus gold of twenty-two parts of pure metal, is gold of twenty-two carats. The carat in Great Britain is divided into four grains; among the Germans into twelve parts; and among the French into thirty-two

Encyc.

karau, to stretch along, to follow, to proceed from place to place. Sp. caravana; Fr. caravane. Pers. as Ar.l

A company of travellers, pilgrims or merchants, marching or proceeding in a body over the deserts of Arabia, or other region

infested with robbers.

CARAVAN SARY, n. A place appointed for receiving and loading caravans; a kind of inn, where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spa-Encyc. cious court in the middle.

CAR'AVEL, { n. [Sp. caravela; It. caravello; Fr. caravelle.] 1. A small vessel on the coast of France

2. A light, round, old-fashioned ship. €AR'AWAY, n. [Gr. καρος, καρον; L. caros,

careum; Fr. carvi; Sp. alcaravea or alcarahueya; D. kerwe; Ar. اگرویا karawia.]

with a taper root like a parsnip, which, when young, is good eating. have an aromatic smell and a warm pun- 3. In heraldry, a charge or bearing consisting gent taste. They are used in cakes, incrusted with sugar, and distilled with

spirituous liquors. Encyc. ARBON, n. [L. carbo, a coal; Sp. carbon; It. carbone; Fr. charbon. Qu. Gr. харфы, to dry, or the root of char, Russ. charm, to CARBUNC'ULAR, a. Belonging to a carburn.

1. In the manege, a semi-round, or half turn Pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light and inodorous. It is usually the remains of some vegetable body, from which all its volatile matter has been expelled by heat. When crystalized, it forms the diamond; and by means of a galvanic fusion

CARBONA CEOUS, a. Pertaining to char-

the like, cut across, seasoned and broiled on coals. Obs. Shak.

for a weight of four grains. From the CARBONATE, n. In chimistry, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base; as the carbonate of lime; a carbon-

ate of copper. ca, equal to the twenty-fourth of a dena- CARBONATED, a. Combined with car-Lavoisier.

CARBON'IC, a. Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it. The carbonic acid is a saturated combination of carbon and oxygen. It has been called fixed air, aerial acid, mephitic gas, and cretaceous acid, or acid of chalk. It is found, in some places, in a state of gas; it exists in the atmosphere, and is disengaged from fermenting hiquors, and from decomposing vegetable 1. The body of an animal; usually the body and animal substances. It is heavier than when dead. It is not applied to the light common air, and subsides into low places, vaults and wells. Hooper.

ARBONIF EROUS, a. [carbo and fero, to 2. The decaying remains of a bulky thing, as bear.] Producing carbon, or coal.

*AP/UCINE, n. A species of monkey, the 3. The value of any thing. Obs. B. Jonson (CARBONIZA'TION, n. The act or process of carbonizing.

CAR'AVAN, n. [Ar. قرران from اقران G'ARBONIZE, v. t. To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire; to expel from wood or other substance all volatile matter

C'ARBONIZED, pp. Converted into carbon or charcoal. CARBONOHY DROUS, a. [curbon and

Gr. νδωρ, water.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen. C'ARBONOUS, a. Carbonous acid is carbon

not fully saturated with oxygen. Larmisier €'ARBUN€LE, n. [L. carbunculus, a little

coal, from carbo.] An anthrax; an inflammatory tumor, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer.

Coxe. A shart vessel in the herring fishery. These vessels are usually from 25 to 30 tons burden.

2. A beautiful gem, of a deep red color, with a mixture of searlet, called by the Greeks anthrax, found in the East Indies. It is found pure, and adhering to a heavy ferruginous stone, of the emery kind. usually a quarter of an inch in length, and two-thirds of that in diameter, of an angular figure. When held up to the sun, loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the color of a burning coal. Encyc. The carbuncle of the ancients is suppo-

sed to have been a garnet. Cleaveland. of eight radii, four of which make a common cross, and the other four, a saltier.

Encyc €'ARBUN€LED, a. Set with carbuncles;

buncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

CARBUNCULA'TION, n. [L. carbunculatio, from carbunculo, to burn to a coal, to blast. See Carbon.]

The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, by excessive heat or cold. Harris. apparatus, it is found to be capable of CARBURET, n. A combination of carbon with a metal, earth or alkali. Lavoisier.

A combination of carbon with a simple incoal. [See Carbonic.]
CARBONADE, \(\)_n \(\)_cookery, flesh, flowl or a metal. \(\)_carbonade with carbonary of the control of the carbonal or a metal. \(\)_carbonade with carbonary of the carbonary of the

carbureted hydrogen gas. Carbureted hydrogen consists of one prime equivalent of each.

arbureted hydrogen gas is called hydro-carbonate, being resolvable into carbonic acid

and water, by combustion with oxygen. Carbureted is applied to gaseous compounds.

Thus we say carbureted hydrogen, instead of carburet of hydrogen. Silliman. € AR€AJO, n. The glutton, a voracious carnivorous animal

€'AR€ANET, n. [Fr. carcan, a chain; It. carcame.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Shak. Hakewell.

C'AR€ASS, n. [Fr. carcasse ; It. carcame ; Norm. earkoys, a mast, and a carcass. Qu. Gr. χαρχηπιοι.]

when dead. It is not applied to the living body of the human species, except in low or ludierous language

of a boat or ship. Kirwan, Geol. 3. The frame or main parts of a thing, unfin-