to express not only the medullary part of the bram, spinal marrow, nerves, organs or sense and or the muscles, our also that living principle or spirit of animation; judgment concerning a con
2. Expressing quick intellectual feeling. of sense and of the muscles, but also that which resides throughout the body, without being cognizable to our senses, except by its effects. The changes which occasionally take place in the sensorium, as 5. during exertions of volition, or the sensa-6. In grammar, a period; a number of words tions of pleasure and pain, he terms sensorial motions.

2. Organ of sense; as double sensories, two Rentley. eyes, two ears, &c. SENSUAL, a. [It. sensuale; Sp. sensual;

Fr. sensuel; from L. scnsus.]

I. Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul.

> Far as creation's ample range extends, The scale of sensual, mental pow'rs ascends.

2. Consisting in sense, or depending on it: as sensual appetites, hunger, lust, &c.

3. Affecting the senses, or derived from them; as sensual pleasure or gratification. 2. To condemn; to doom to punishment. Hence.

4. In theology, carnal; pertaining to the flesh or body, in opposition to the spirit : not spiritual or holy; evil. James iii. Jude 19.

5. Devoted to the gratification of sense given to the indulgence of the appetites;

lewd; luxurious.

from that in which sensuat men place their feli-Atterbury. city

SENSU'ALIST, n. A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in earnal pleasures.

SENSUAL/ITY, n. [It. sensualità; Sp. sen-

sualidad; Fr. sensualité.]

Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Those pamper'd animals Shak. That rage in savage sensuality. They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any sensuality. Addison.

SENS'UALIZE, v. t. To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications; as sensualized by pleasure.

By the neglect of prayer, the thoughts are sensualized.

SENS/UALLY, adv. In a sensual manner.

SENS'UOUS, a. [from sense.] Tender ; pathetic. [Not in use.]

SENT, pret. and pp. of send.

SEN'TENCE, n. [Fr.: It. sentenza; Sp. sentencia; from L. sententia, from sen-SEN'TIMENT, n. [Fr. id.; It. sentimento;

tio, to think.]

- 1. In law, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial de- 1. Properly, a thought prompted by passion cision publiely and officially declared in a eriminal prosecution. In technical language, sentence is used only for the deelaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime. In civil cases, the decision of a court is called a judgment. In criminal eases, sentence is a judgment pronounced: doom.
- 2. In language not technical, a determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns, or an unfavorable determination.

that by them we may pass sentence upon his Atterbury. doctrines.

troverted point. Acts xv.

4. A maxim: an axiom; a short saying eontaining moral instruction.

Vindication of one's innocence. Ps. xvii. and followed by a full pause. Sentences are simple or compound. A simple senverb; as, "the Lord reigns." A compound sentence contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse,

He fills, he bounds, connects and equals all. Pone

A dark sentence, a saying not easily explained. Dan. viii.

SEN'TENCE, v. t. To pass or pronounce the judgment of a court on; to doom; as, to sentence a conviet to death, to transportation, or to imprisonment.

Nature herself is sentene'd in your doom. Dryden.

SENTEN'TIAL, a. Comprising sentences. Newcome.

2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period; Sheridan. as a sentential pause. SENTEN'TIOUS, a. [Fr. senlentieux; It.

sentenzioso.]

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining 1. Abounding with sentences, axioms and maxims: short and energetic; as a sententious style or discourse; sententious SEP'ARABLE, a. [Fr. from L. separabilis. Waller.

> How he apes his sire, Ambitiously sententious. Addison.

South. 2. Comprising sentences; as sententious Grew. marks

[This should be sentential.]

SENTEN'TIOUSLY, adv. In short expressive periods; with striking brevity.

Nausicaa delivers her judgment sententious-Broome. ly, to give it more weight.

SENTEN'TIOUSNESS, n. Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for its gravity and sententiousness. Dryden. subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to Scatery, and sentry, are corrupted from sentinel

> Pope. SENTIENT, a. sen'shent. [L. sentiens, sentio.

T. H. Skinner. That perceives; having the faculty of percention. Man is a sentient being; he possesses a sentient principle.

> Milton. SEN'TIENT, n. A being or person that has the faculty of perception.

2. He that perceives.

Sp. sentimiento; from L. sentio, to feel, perceive or think.]

or feeling.

2. In a popular sense, thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind Thus in deliberative bodies, every man has the privilege of delivering his sentiments upon questions, motions and bills.

The sense, thought or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from To separate one's self, to withdraw; to dethem. We may like the scaliment, when we dislike the language.

4. Sensibility; feeling.

Let him set out some of Luther's works, SENTIMENT'AL, a. Abounding with sentiment, or just opinions or reflections; as a sentimental discourse.

3. Affecting sensibility; in a contemptuous

Sheridan. Broome. SENTIMENT'ALIST, n. One that affects sentiment, fine feeling or exquisite sensi-

containing complete sense or a sentiment, SENTIMENTALITY, n. Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

tence consists of one subject and one finite SENT'INEL, n. [Fr. sentinelle; It. Port. sentinella; Sp. centinela; from L. sentio, to

perceive.]

In military affairs, a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp or other place from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it. In popular use, the word is contracted into sentry.

SEN'TRY, n. [See Sentinel.]

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel. O'er my slumbers sentry keep. Brown

SEN'TRY-BOX, n. A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

SE'PAL, n. [from L. sepio.] In botany, the small leaf or part of a calyx. Necker. Decandolle.

SEPARABIL'ITY, n. [from separable.] The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. Glanville.

See Separate.]

That may be separated, disjoined, disunited or rent; as the separable parts of plants; qualities not separable from the substance in which they exist.

SEP'ARABLENESS, n. The quality of being capable of separation or disunion.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the separableness of a yellow tincture from gold. Boyte.

SEP'ARATE, v. t. [L. separo; Fr. separer; It. separare; Sp. separar; Russ. razberayu. The Latin word is compounded of se, a prefix, and paro, evidently coinciding with the oriental ברר or ברא. the sense of which is to throw or drive off. Class Br. No. 7. 8. 9. 10. See Pare and Parry.]

1. To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or easually joined. The parts of a solid substance may be separated by breaking, cutting or splitting, or by fusion, de-composition or natural dissolution. A compound body may be separated into its constituent parts. Friends may be separated by necessity, and must be separated by death. The prism separates the several kinds of colored rays. A riddle separates the chaff from the grain.

Kames. 2. To set apart from a number for a particular service.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul. Acts xiii. formed by deliberation or reasoning. 3. To disconnect; as, to separate man and wife by divorce.

1. To make a space between. The Atlantic separates Europe from America. A narrow strait separates Europe from Africa.

part. Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Gen

Sheridan.