

DEBAUCHED, *pp.* Corrupted; vitiated in morals or purity of character.

DEBAUCHEDLY, *adv.* In a profligate manner. *Cowley.*

DEBAUCHEDNESS, *n.* Intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

DEBAUCHEE, *n.* A man given to intemperance, or bacchanalian excesses. But chiefly, a man habitually lewd.

DEBAUCHER, *n.* One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness, or to any dereliction of duty.

DEBAUCHERY, *n.* Excess in the pleasures of the table; gluttony; intemperance. But chiefly, habitual lewdness; excessive unlawful indulgence of lust.

2. Corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavor to complete the *debauchery* of the army. *Burke.*

DEBAUCHMENT, *n.* The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty. *Taylor.*

DEBEL-LATE, *v. t.* [*L. debello.*] To subdue. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

DEBELLATION, *n.* The act of conquering or subduing. [*Not used.*] *More.*

DEBENTURE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. debeo, to owe.*] Class Bk.]

1. A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer, as evidence of a debt due to some person. This paper, given by an officer of the customs, entitles a merchant exporting goods, to the receipt of a bounty, or a drawback of duties. When issued by a treasurer, it entitles the holder to a sum of money from the state.

2. In the customs, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government, on the exportation of specified goods, the duties on which had been paid.

DEBENTURED, *a.* *Debentured* goods are those for which a debenture has been given, as being entitled to drawback.

DEBIL-LE, *a.* [*L. debilis; Fr. debile; It. debile; Sp. debil.*] See Class Bk. No. 1. 2. 3. 5. 7. 15. 47. 51.]

Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength. *Shak.*

DEBILITATE, *v. t.* [*L. debilito, from debilis.*]

To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid. Intemperance debilitates the organs of digestion. Excessive indulgence debilitates the system.

DEBILITATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; relaxed.

DEBILITATING, *ppr.* Weakening; enfeebling; impairing strength.

DEBILITATION, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.

DEBILITY, *n.* [*L. debilitas, from debilis.*] Relaxation of the solids; weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness; imbecility; as, morbid sways induce debility [*It may be applied to the mind, but this is less common.*]

DEBIT, *n.* [*L. debitum, from debo, to owe.*] *Fr. devoir, Sp. deber, It. dovere.* See *Duty.* The same is probably to press or bind; *Gr. δειν.*

Debt. It is usually written *debt*. But it is

used in mercantile language, as the *debit* side of an account.

DEBIT, *v. t.* To charge with debt; as, to debit a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

2. To enter an account on the debtor side of a book; as, to debit the sum or amount of goods sold.

DEBITED, *pp.* Charged in debt; made debtor on account.

2. Charged to one's debt, as money or goods.

DEBITING, *ppr.* Making debtor on account, as a person.

2. Charging to the debt of a person, as goods.

DEBTOR, *n.* A debtor. *Shak.*

DEBOISE, DEBOISH, for *debauch*. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

DEBONNAIR, *a.* [*Fr.*] Civil; wellbred; complaisant; elegant.

DEBOUCH, *v. i.* [*Fr. deboucher; de and bouche, mouth.*]

To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops.

DEBRIN, n. debrée. [*Fr.*] Fragments; rubbish; rums; applied particularly to the fragments of rocks. *Buckland.*

DEBT, *n. det.* [*L. debitum, contracted; Fr. dette; Sp. It. debito.*] See *Debit.*

1. That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; that which one person is bound to pay or perform to another; as the debts of a bankrupt; the debts of a nobleman. It is in common misfortune or vice to be in debt.

When you run in debt, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or to suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt. *Shak.*

Hence death is called the debt of nature.

3. In law, an action to recover a debt. This is a customary ellipsis. He brought debt, instead of an action of debt.

4. In scripture, sin; trespass; guilt; crime; that which renders liable to punishment.

Forgive us our debts. *Lord's Prayer.*

DEBTED, *pp. detted.* Indebted; obliged to. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

DEBTEE, *n. dettee.* A creditor; one to whom a debt is due. *Blackstone.*

DEBTLESS, *a. detless.* Free from debt. *Chaucer.*

DEBTOR, n. dettor. [*L. debitor.*] The person who owes another either money, goods or services.

In Athens an insolvent debtor became slave to his creditor. *Milford.*

2. One who is under obligation to do something.

I am debtor to the Greeks and barbarians. *Rom. i.*

He is a debtor to do the whole law. *Gal. v.*

3. The side of an account in which debts are charged. [*See Debit.*]

DECACHORD, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and χορδή, string.*]

1. A musical instrument of ten strings.

2. Something consisting of ten parts. *Watson.*

DECADAL, *a.* Pertaining to ten; consisting of tens.

DECADÉ, *n.* [*Fr. decads, decadis; Fr. decade; Sp. decada; from Gr. δέκα, ten.*] See *Ten.*

The sum or number of ten; an aggregate

consisting of ten; as a decade of years; the decade of May.

DECADENCE, *n.* Decay. [*See Decay.*]

DECADENCY, *n.* Decay.

DECAGON, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and γωνία, a corner.*]

In geometry, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.

DECAGRAM, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and γραμ, a weight.*]

A French weight of ten grams, or 154 grains, 44 decimals, equal to 6 penny weights, 10 grains, 14 decimals, equal to 5 drams, 65 decimals, avoirdupois.

DECAGYN, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and γυν, a female.*]

In botany, a plant having ten pistils.

DECAGYNIAN, *a.* Having ten pistils.

DECAHEPRALE, *a.* Having ten sides.

DECAHEPRALE, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and εἶδος, a base.*]

In geometry, a figure or body having ten sides.

DECALITER, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and λίτρον, a liter.*]

A French measure of capacity, containing ten liters, or 610.28 cubic inches, equal to two gallons and 64.44231 cubic inches.

DECALOGIST, *n.* [*See Decalogue.*] One who explains the decalogue. *Gregory.*

DECALOGUE, *n. decalog.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and λόγος, speech.*]

The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

DECAMETER, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and μέτρον, measure.*]

A French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 393 English inches, and 71 decimeters.

DECAMPE, *v. i.* [*Fr. decamper; Sp. decampar; de and camp.*]

To remove or depart from a camp; to march off; as, the army decamped at six o'clock.

DECAMPMENT, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DECANAL, *a.* [*See Dean.*] Pertaining to a deanery.

DECANDER, *n.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἀντήρ, a male.*]

In botany, a plant having ten stamens.

DECANDRIAN, *a.* Having ten stamens.

DECANGULAR, *a.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and γωνία, having ten angles.*]

DECANT, *v. t.* [*L. decanto; de and canto, to sing; literally, to throw; Fr. decanter, to pour off; Sp. decantar; It. decantare.*]

See *Can.*

To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another; as, to decant wine.

DECANTATION, *n.* The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

DECANTED, *pp.* Poured off; or from one vessel into another.

DECANTER, *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors.

A glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors, for filling the drinking glasses.

2. One who decants liquors.

DECANTING, *ppr.* Pouring off, as liquor from its lees, or from one vessel to another.

DECAPITATE, *v. t.* [*L. decapito; de and caput, head.*] To behead; to cut off the head.

DECAPITATION, *n.* The act of beheading.

DECAPHYLOUS, *a.* [*Gr. δέκα, ten, and φύλλον, a leaf.*] Having ten leaves. *Martyn.*