

ranks, as that the sums of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally, are equal. *Encyc.*

Magic lantern, a dioptric machine invented by Kircher, which, by means of a lamp in a dark room, exhibits images of objects in their distinct colors and proportions, with the appearance of life itself. *Encyc.*

MAGIC, } Pertaining to magic; used
MAGICAL, } *a.* in magic; as a *magic wand*;
magic art.

2. Performed by magic, the agency of spirits, or by the invisible powers of nature; as *magical effects*.

MAGICALLY, *adv.* By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment. *Camden.*

MAGICIAN, *n.* One skilled in magic; one that practices the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress. *Locke. Waller.*

MAGISTERIAL, *a.* [See *Magistrate*.] Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative. *Dryden.*

2. Proud; lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

Pretenses go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks for current payment. *L'Estrange.*

3. In *chemistry*, pertaining to magistrery, which see.

MAGISTERIALLY, *adv.* With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively.

Bacon. South.

MAGISTERIALNESS, *n.* The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness. *Nelson.*

MAGISTERY, *n.* [L. *magisterium*.] Among chemists, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate, as that of bismuth, coal, crab's eyes, sulphur, &c. *Obs. Encyc.*

MAGISTRACY, *n.* [See *Magistrate*.] The office or dignity of a magistrate.

Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy*. *Clarissa.*

2. The body of magistrates.

MAGISTRAL, *a.* Suited a magistrate; authoritative. *Obs.*

MAGISTRAL, *n.* A sovereign medicine or remedy. *Obs.*

MAGISTRALITY, *n.* Despotie authority in opinion. *Obs. Bacon.*

MAGISTRALLY, *adv.* Authoritatively; with imperiousness. *Obs. Bramhall.*

MAGISTRATE, *n.* [L. *magistratus*, from *magister*, master; *magis*, major, and *ster*, Teutonic *steora*, a director; *steoran*, to steer; the principal director.]

A public civil officer, invested with the executive government or some branch of it. In this sense, a king is the highest or first magistrate, as is the President of the United States. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like.

The *magistrate* must have his reverence; the laws their authority. *Burke.*

MAGISTRATIC, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate. *Authority Taylor.*

MAGISTRATURE, *n.* [Fr.] Magistracy. [*Little used.*]

MAGNA CHARTA, *n.* [L. great charter.]

1. The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from king John, A. D. 1215. This name is also given to the charter granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I.

2. A fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

MAGNANIMITY, *n.* [L. *magnanimitas*; *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.]

Greatness of mind; that elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness, which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevolence, which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacrifice personal ease, interest and safety for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.

MAGNANIMOUS, *a.* [L. *magnanimus*.]

1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested; as a *magnanimous* prince or general.

2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable; not selfish.

There is an indissoluble union between a *magnanimous* policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. *Washington.*

MAGNANIMOUSLY, *adv.* With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment. *Milton.*

MAGNESIA, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *magnésie*. Qu. from *Magnesia*, the place where first found. Luvier says, from Gr. *μαγνης*, the lodestone; but the reason he does not assign.]

A primitive earth, having for its base a metallic substance, called magnesium. It is generally found in combination with other substances. It is absorbent and antacid, and moderately cathartic. *Ure.*

MAGNESIAN, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities.

MAGNESITE, *n.* Carbonated magnesia, or magnesia combined with silic. It occurs in amorphous masses, or in masses tuberos and spongyform; its color is yellowish gray, or white with spots, and dendritic delineations of blackish brown. *Hauy. Cyc.*

MAGNESIUM, *n.* The indecomposable base of magnesia.

MAGNET, *n.* [L. from Gr. *μαγνης*, from *Magnesia*, in Asia Minor.]

The lodestone; an ore of iron which has the peculiar properties of attracting metallic iron, of pointing to the poles, and of dipping or inclining downwards. These properties it communicates to iron by contact. A bar of iron to which these properties are imparted, is called an *artificial magnet*. *Encyc.*

MAGNETIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
MAGNETICAL, } magnet; possess-
ing the properties of the magnet, or cor-
responding properties; as a *magnetic* bar
of iron, or a *magnetic* needle.

2. Attractive.

She that had all *magnetic* force alone—

Donne.

MAGNETICALLY, *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction.

Burton.

MAGNETICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being magnetic.

MAGNETICS, *n.* The science or principles of magnetism.

MAGNETIFEROUS, *a.* Producing or conducting magnetism. *Journ. of Science.*

MAGNETISM, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, the power of the lodestone, &c.

2. Power of attraction; as the *magnetism* of interest. *Glanville.*

Animal magnetism, a sympathy supposed to exist between the magnet and the human body, by means of which the magnet is said to be able to cure diseases; or a fluid supposed to exist throughout nature, and to be the medium of influence between celestial bodies, and the earth and human bodies.

MAGNETIZE, *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to any thing; as, to *magnetize* a needle.

Seven of Deslon's patients were *magnetized* at Dr. Franklin's house. *Encyc.*

MAGNETIZE, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic. A bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position, will *magnetize*.

MAGNETIZED, *pp.* Made magnetic.

MAGNETIZING, *ppr.* Imparting magnetism to.

MAGNIFIABLE, *a.* [See *Magnify*.] That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled. *Brown.*

MAGNIFIC, } *a.* [L. *magnificus*.]

MAGNIFICAL, } Grand; splendid; illustrious. *Milton.*

MAGNIFICATE, *v. t.* To magnify or extol. [*Not used.*] *Marston.*

MAGNIFICENCE, *n.* [L. *magnificentia*.] Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendor of show or state; as the *magnificence* of a palace or of a procession; the *magnificence* of a Roman triumph.

MAGNIFICENT, *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man he made, and for him built

Magnificent this world. *Milton.*

2. Exhibiting grandeur. *Sidney.*

MAGNIFICENTLY, *adv.* With splendor of appearance, or pomp of show. The minister was *magnificently* entertained at court.

2. With exalted sentiments. We can never conceive too *magnificently* of the Creator and his works.

MAGNIFICO, *n.* A grandee of Venice.

Shak.

MAGNIFIER, *n.* [from *magnify*.] One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises.

2. A glass that magnifies; a convex lens which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

MAGNIFY, *v. t.* [L. *magnifico*; *magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body. A convex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.

2. To make great in representation; to extol; to exalt in description or praise. The ambassador *magnified* the king and queen.

3. To extol; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.