

Hence to come to or reach in progress by water, followed by *at*. We arrived at Havre de Grace, July 10, 1824. N. W.

2. To come to or reach by traveling on land; as, the post *arrives* at 7 o'clock.

3. To reach a point by progressive motion; to gain or compass by effort, practice, study, enquiry, reasoning or experiment; as, to *arrive* at an unusual degree of excellence or wickedness; to *arrive* at a conclusion.

4. To happen or occur.
He to whom this glorious death *arrives*.

ARRIVE, *v. t.* To reach. [*Not in use.*]

ARRIVING, *ppr.* Coming to, or reaching, by water or land; gaining by research, effort or study.

ARROBA, *n.* [Arabic.] A weight in Portugal of thirty two pounds; in Spain, of twenty five pounds. Also a Spanish measure of thirty two Spanish pounds.

ARROGANCE, *n.* [L. *arrogantia*, from *arrogare*, to claim; of *ad* and *rogare*, to beg, or desire; *Fr. arrogance*; *Arm. roguntez*; *Sp. Port. arrogancia*; *It. arroganza*. See *Arrogate*.]

The act or quality of taking much upon one's self; that species of pride which consists in exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, estimation or power, or which exalts the worth or importance of the person to an undue degree; proud contempt of others; conceitedness; presumption.

I will cause the *arrogance* of the proud to cease. Is. xiii. 1 Sam. ii. Prov. viii.

ARROGANCY, *n.* Arrogance. [*This orthography is less usual.*]

ARROGANT, *adj.* Assuming; making or having the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; haughty; conceited; applied to persons.

2. Containing arrogance; marked with arrogance; proceeding from undue claims or self importance; applied to things; as *arrogant pretensions* or behavior.

ARROGANTLY, *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride or self importance.

ARROGANTNESS, *n.* Arrogance. [*Little used.*]

ARROGATE, *v. t.* [L. *arrogare*, of *ad* and *rogare*; *Fr. arroger*; *Sp. Port. arrogar*; *It. arrogare*.] The primary sense of *rogare*, to ask, is to reach or stretch.]

To assume, demand or challenge more than is proper; to make undue claims, from vanity or false pretensions to right or merit; as, the Pope *arrogated* dominion over kings.

ARROGATED, *pp.* Claimed by undue pretensions.

ARROGATING, *ppr.* Challenging or claiming more power or respect than is just or reasonable.

ARROGATION, *n.* The act of arrogating, or making exorbitant claims; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

ARROGATIVE, *a.* Assuming or making undue claims and pretensions.

More.

ARROUNDISEMENT, *n.* [from *Fr. arrondir*, to make round; of *ad* and *round*, round.] A circuit; a district; a division or portion of

territory, in France, for the exercise of a particular jurisdiction.

ARROSION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *arrodo*.] A gnawing.

ARROW, *n.* [Sax. *arewa*. Qu. *ray*, radius, a shoot.]

1. A missile weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed and barbed, to be shot with a bow.

2. In scripture, the *arrows of God* are the apprehensions of his wrath, which pierce and pain the conscience. Job vi. Ps. xxxviii. In a like figurative manner, *arrows* represent the judgments of God, as thunder, lightning, tempests and famine. 2 Sam. xxii. Ez. v. Hab. iii. The word is used also for slanderous words and malicious purposes of evil men. Ps. xi. Prov. xxv. Jer. ix. Ps. lxxiv. *Cruden*. *Brown*.

ARROW-GRASS, *n.* A plant or genus of plants; the Triglochin. *Muhlberg*.

ARROW-HEAD, *n.* The head of an arrow. 2. Sagittaria; a genus of aquatic plants, so called from the resemblance of the leaves to the point of an arrow.

ARROW-ROOT, *n.* The Maranta; a genus of plants, natives of the Indies. The Indians are said to employ the roots of the *arundinacea*, in extracting the virus of poisoned arrows; whence the name. There are several species. From the root of the *arundinacea*, or starch-plant, is obtained the arrow-root of the shops. *Encyc.*

2. The starch of the maranta, or arrow-root, a nutritive medicinal food.

ARROWY, *a.* Consisting of arrows. *Milton*.

2. Formed like an arrow. *Cotepet*.

ARSE, *n.* [Sax. *arse*; *D. arse*; *G. arsch*; *Persic, arsh*, or *arsl*.] The buttocks or hind part of an animal.

To hang an *arse*, is to lag behind; to be sluggish, or tardy.

ARSE-SMART, *n.* The vulgar name of a species of polygonum, or knot-grass.

ARSENAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. It. *Fr.* Arm. a magazine or repository of stores; in Italian and Spanish, a dock or dock-yard; probably *L. ars navalis*, a naval citadel or repository.]

A repository or magazine of arms and military stores, whether for land or naval service.

ARSENIAC or ARSENICAL ACID. Arsenic combined with a greater proportion of oxygen, than in the arsenious acid. It is called *arsenic acid* by most authors.

ARSENATE, *n.* A neutral salt, formed by arsenical acid combined with any metallic, earthy or saline base.

Lavoisier. Fourcroy.

ARSENIC, *n.* [Ar. زرنيق *zarnikon*; Syr. {زرنيق} *zarnika*; Gr. *arsenikon*; L. *arsenicum*; Sp. *arsenico*; Fr. *arsenic*.]

Arsenic, as it is usually seen in the shops, is not a metal, but an oxyd, from which the metal may be easily obtained by mixing it with half its weight of black flux, and introducing the mixture into a Florence flask, gradually raised to a red heat, in a sand bath. A brilliant metallic sublimate of pure arsenic collects in the upper part of the flask. Arsenic is of a steel blue

color, quite brittle, and the metal with all its compounds, is a virulent poison, vulgarly called *rats-bane*. It forms alloys with most of the metals. Combined with sulphur it forms orpiment or realgar, which are the yellow and red sulphurets of arsenic. Orpiment is the true arsenic of the ancients. Plin. 34. 18. Native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes; realgar is red, of different shades, and often crystalized in needles. Arsenic is also found as a mineralizer in cobalt, antimony, copper, iron and silver ores. It is brought chiefly from the cobalt works in Saxony, where zaffer is made. *Webster's Manual*.

Fourcroy. Nicholson. Cyr.

ARSENICAL, *a.* Belonging to arsenic; consisting of or containing arsenic.

ARSENICATE, *v. t.* To combine with arsenic.

ARSENICATED, *a.* Combined with arsenic.

ARSENIOS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing arsenic. The *arsenious acid*, or white oxyd of arsenic, is a combination of arsenic with a less proportion of oxygen than in the arsenic acid.

ARSENIUM, *n.* A salt formed by the arsenious acid, with a base.

ARSHINE, *n.* A Russian measure of two feet, four inches and 3/4 decimals. This seems to be the Chinese *arschin*, of which four make three yards English.

Tooke's Russia. Encyc.

ARSON, *n. arson.* [Norm. *Fr. arson*, *arsuon*; from *L. ardeo*, *arsuon*, to burn.]

In law, the malicious burning of a dwelling house or outhouse of another man, which by the common law is felony. The definition of this crime is varied by statutes in different countries and states. In Connecticut, the burning not only of a dwelling house or contiguous building, but of a ship or other vessel, is declared to be arson, if human life is thereby destroyed or put to hazard.

ART. The second person, indicative mode, present tense, of the substantive verb *an*; but from *vere*, Sw. *vara*, Dan. *vaere*.

ART, *n.* [L. *ars*, *artis*; probably contracted from the root of *W. cer*, *Ir. ceard*.] The radical sense is *strength*, from *stretching*, *straining*, the primary sense of strength and power, and hence of skill. See an analogy in *can*.]

1. The disposition or modification of things by human skill, to answer the purpose intended. In this sense art stands opposed to nature. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. A system of rules, serving to facilitate the performance of certain actions; opposed to science, or to speculative principles; as the art of building or engraving. Arts are divided into *useful* or *mechanic*, and *liberal* or *polite*. The mechanic arts are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind; as in making clothes, and utensils. These arts are called *trades*. The liberal or polite arts are those in which the mind or imagination is chiefly concerned; as poetry, music and painting.

In America, literature and the elegant arts must grow up side by side with the coarser portions of daily necessity. *Irring*.