formerly acquitted, attainted or convicted, which being specially pleaded, is a bar to 2. Having an air of authority; positive; per-Biography or memoirs of one's life written a second prosecution for the same offense.

Blackstone. AUTHEN'TIC, AUTHEN'TICAL, and Sp. autentico; Low L. authenticus, from the Gr. augentinos, from author or maker; one who does any thing by his own right; also thority; authoritative appearance one who kills himself. The first syllable AUTHOR/ITY, n. [L. auctoritas.] is from auros, which is probably from the 1. Legal power, or a right to command or root of author, auctor; and the sense of self-murderer seems to indicate that the other constituent of the word is from Office. θεινω, to kill, but the primary sense of which 2. is, to strike, to drive or thrust with the hand, &c. In the word before us, the sense is to throw, or to set; hence authentic is set, fixed, made or made certain by

the author, by one's own self.] 1. Having a genuine original or authority. in opposition to that which is false, ficti-3. tious, or counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true; applied to things; as an authentic paper or register.

2. Of approved authority; as an authentic 4. Weight of testimony; credibility; as a

manner; with the requisite or genuine authority Brown. AUTHEN TICALNESS, n. The quality of 6.

being authentic; genuineness; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity. [The latter word is generally used.]

AUTHEN/TICATE, v. t. To render authentic; to give authority to, by the proof, attestation, or formalities, required by law, or sufficient to entitle to credit

The king serves only as a notary to authenti AUTHEN TICATED, pp. Rendered authentic; having received the forms which

prove genuineness AUTHEN'TICATING, ppr. Giving author-

ity by the necessary signature, seal, attes-AUTHENTICATION, n. The act of au-

thenticating; the giving of authority by the necessary formalities. AUTHENTIC'ITY, n. Genuineness; the

the authenticity of the scriptures. AUTHEN TIENESS,n. Authenticity. [Rare-

AUTHOR, n. [L. auctor; Ir. ughdar; W awdur; Fr. auteur; Sp. autor; It. autore. The Latin word is from the root of augeo, to increase, or cause to enlarge. The primary sense is one who brings or causes to come forth.]

One who produces, creates, or brings into being; as, God is the author of the Uni- 4. To give authority, credit or reputation to;

3. The beginner, former, or first mover of any thing; hence, the efficient cause of a one whose occupation is to compose and write books; opposed to compiler or AUTHORIZING, ppr. Giving authority to, A self-moving machine, or one which moves translator.

AU THORESS, n. A female author.

acquit, auterfoits attaint, auterfoits convict, AUTHOR TTATIVE, a. Having due au- AUTOBIOG RAPHY, n. [Gr. auto; and Pearson. thority.

> Wotton. AUTHOR ITATIVELY, adv. In an author- AUTOCRASY, n. [Gr. autos, self, and zpa

itative manner; with a show of authority with due authorit

of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritative appearance.

to act; as the authority of a prince over subjects, and of parents over children. Power: rule: sway.

The power derived from opinion, respect or esteem; influence of character or office; credit; as the authority of age or example, 2. which is submitted to or respected, in some measure, as a law, or rule of action. That which is claimed in justification or sup Testimony; witness; or the person who AUTOCRATICAL, \(\frac{1}{3}\) (a. tocracy; absolute : port of opinions and measures.

testifies; as, the Gospels or the evangelists are our authorities for the miracles of Christ.

historian of no authority.

AUTHEN'TICALLY, adv. In an authentic 5. Weight of character; respectability; digthe city.

Warrant: order: permission.

By what authority dost thou these things. Mat. xxi. Acts ix.

Precedents, decisions of a court, official declarations, respectable opinions and savings, also the books that contain them, are called authorities, as they influence the opinions of others; and in law, the decisions of supreme courts have a binding force upon inferior courts, and are called authorities.

8. Government; the persons or the body exercising power or command; as the local authorities of the states.

Marshall, 1 Pet, iii. In Connecticut, the justices of the peace are denominated the civil authority.

AUTHORIZA TION, n. The act of giving authority, or legal power; establishment

quality of being of genuine original; as AUTHORIZE, v. t. [Fr. autoriser; Sp. autorizar.

1. To give authority, warrant or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to authorize commissioners to settle the

riage.

3. To establish by authority, as by usage, or public opinion; as an authorized idiom of 2. language.

as to authorize a report, or opinion. To justify; to support as right. Suppress

desires which reason does not authorize. thing. It is appropriately applied to one who composes or writes a book, or original work, and in a more general sense, to gallor proper authority; hering power or gallors.

or legal power, credit, or permission.

biography.]

by himself. Walsh.

τος, power, or πρατεω, to govern, to take or hold. 1

AUTHOR ITATIVENESS, n. The quality Independent power; supreme, uncontrolled. unlimited authority or right of governing in a single person.

AU TOCRATER, An absolute prince AU TOCRATER, An or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who An absolute prince ler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by inherent right, not subject to restriction; a title assumed by the Emperors of Russia.

This title was sometimes conferred by the Athenians on their embassadors and generals, when invested with unlimited

holding independent and unlimited powers AUTOCRATRIX, n. A female sovereign.

who is independent and absolute; a title given to the Empresses of Russia. Tooke, Auto da fe. [Port. act of faith.]

nity; as a magistrate of great authority in 1. In the Romish church, a solenn day held by the Inquisition, for the punishment of heretics, and the absolution of the innocent

accused. Span. Auto de fe. Encyc. A sentence given by the Inquisition, and read to a criminal, or heretic, on the seaffold, just before he is executed. Sp. Dict. The session of the court of inquisition.

AU'TOGRAPH, { n. [Gr. αυτος, self, and ΑUTOG'RAPHY, } n. γραφη, writing.]

A person's own hand writing; an original manuscript.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, a. Pertaining to an autograph one's own hand writing.

AUTOMALITE, n. A mineral called by Hany, spinelle zincifere. It is classed with the spinel ruby. It occurs imbedded in talcky slate; the color, a dark green. It is crystalized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahedrons with truncated angles. It is harder than quartz, but not so hard as spinel. It is sometimes called galmite, from Gahn, its discoverer.

Cyc. Thomson. Cleaveland. AU'TOMATH, n. [Gr. auros, and μανθανω, to learn.] One who is self taught. Young. boundary of the state.

2. To make legal; as, to authorize a mar- AUTOMATTEAL, a. Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself; mechanical.

Johnson. Stewart.

Not voluntary; not depending on the will. Dr. Hartley has demonstrated that all our motions are originally automatic, and generally produced by the action of tangible things on the muscular fiber

AUTOM ATON, n. [Gr. automatos; autos, self, and µaw, moveo, motus. The Greek plural, automata, is sometimes used; but the regular English plural, automatons, is preferable.]

by invisible springs.

AUTHOR, v. t. To occasion; to effect. AUTHORSHIP, n. [nuthor and ship.] The AUTOMATOUS, a. Having in itself the [Not used.] power of motion.

Brown. Shaftesbury AUTON OMOUS, a. [Infra.] Independent