iness; filth.

2. Obscenity; ribaldry. South.
NASTUR'TION, n. [L. nasturtium; quod nasum torqueat. Varro.]

A plant of the genus Tropæolum; Indian

N'ASTY, a. [origin unknown. Qu. G. nass,

1. Disgustingly filthy; very dirty, foul or de-Atterbury. filed; nauscous.

2. Obscene.

NA'SUS, n. A fresh water fish, about nine inches in length, resembling the chub. It NA'TIONALLY, adv. In regard to the na-7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed; as is found in the Danube, Rhine and other large rivers of Germany.

Dict. Nat. Hist. NA'TAL, a. [L. natalis, from nascor, to be NA'TIVE, a. [L. nativus, from nascor, na-

born.]

Pertaining to birth. The natal day is the day of birth or nativity. So we say, natal hour; natal place. Camden. Prior. NATALI"TIAL, A. [L. natalitius, from NATALI"TIOUS, a. [L. natalitius, from nascor, to be born.] Pertaining to one's birth or birth day, or con- 2. Produced by nature; not factitious or ar-

secrated to one's nativity. Evelyn. NA'TANT, a. [L. natans, from nato, to 3. Conferred by birth; as native rights and 11. Hlegitimate; born out of wedlock; as a

swim.]

of water; as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

Lee. Martyn. NATA/TION, n. [L. natatio, from nato, to 5. Original; that of which any thing is

A swimming; the act of floating on the wa- 6. Born with; congenial. ter. [Little used.] NA'TATORY, a. Enabling to swim.

Brit. Crit.

NATCH, n. [for notch.] The part of an ox 2. Offspring. [Not in use.] between the loins, near the rump.

Marshal. NATH/LESS, adv. [Sax. natheles; na, the NA/TIVENESS, n. State of being produced and less, not the less.]

Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding. NATIV/ITY, n. Birth; the coming into life

NATH'MORE, adv. [na, the and more.] Not the more; never the more. Obs.

Spenser. NA'TION, n. [L. natio, from natus, born: 3. State or place of being produced. nascor, to be born; perhaps Heb. ווין.]

1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government; as the English na- NAT'KA, n. A bird, a species of shrike. tion; the French nation. It often happens that many nations are subject to one NA'TROLITE, n. A variety of mesotype or government; in which case, the word nation usually denotes a body of people speaking the same language, or a body that has formerly been under a distinct NA'TRON, n. Native carbonate of soda, or 2. A native; an original inhabitant. [Not nations, as did formerly the Roman and Persian empires. Nation, as its etymology imports, originally denoted a family or race of men descended from a common progenitor, like tribe, but by emigration. conquest and intermixture of men of different families, this distinction is in most countries lost.

2. A great number, by way of emphasis.

Young.

NA'TIONAL, a. Pertaining to a nation as national customs, dress or language.

2. Public; general; common to a nation; as a national calamity.

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country. The writer manifested much national prejudice. He was too national to be impartial.

NATIONAL/ITY, n. National character also, the quality of being national, or 5. Consonant to nature. strongly attached to one's own nation.

Boswell. NA'TIONALIZE, v. t. To make national: a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same na-

tion; as a whole nation.

by covenant.

tus, to be born.]

1. Produced by nature; original; born with 9. Tender; affectionate by nature. tire genius; native affections; a native talent or disposition; native cheerfulness; native simplicity.

tificial; as native ore; native color.

privileges.

In bolany, swimming; floating on the surface 4. Pertaining to the place of birth; as native soil; native country; native graves.

Shak. made; as man's native dust. Milton. Shak

Brown. NA'TIVE, n. One born in any place is said to be a native of that place, whether country, city or town.

Shak.

NA'TIVELY, adv. By birth; naturally; Taylor. Lightfoot. originally.

Johnson.

or the world. The feast of Christmas is observed in memory of Christ's nativity. 2. Time, place and manner of birth; as, to

calculate one's nativity.

These, in their dark nativity, the deep Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame.

zeolite, so called by Klaproth on account of the great quantity of soda it contains. Diet. Nat. Hist.

from natura, nature, from nascor, to be born or produced.]

1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effectformation or motion impressed on bodies or beings by divine power. Thus we speak of the natural growth of animals or plants; the natural motion of a gravitating body; natural strength or disposition; the NATURALIZA'TION, n. [See Naturalize.] natural heat of the body; natural color;

opposed to artificial or acquired. According to the stated course of things. Poverty and shame are the natural conse-

natural beauty. In this sense, natural is

quences of certain vices. 21

N'ASTINESS, n. Extreme filthiness; dirt-||3. Attached or unduly attached to one's own||3. Not forced; not far fetched; such as is dictated by nature. The gestures of the orator are natural.

4. According to the life; as a natural representation of the face.

Fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as natural an evidence as selfevident truths themselves.

to give to one the character and habits of 6. Derived from nature, as opposed to habitual. The love of pleasure is natural; the love of study is usually habitual or acquired.

natural religion.

The Jews—being nationally espoused to God 8. Produced or coming in the ordinary covenant.

South. South. mals and vegetables; as a natural death: opposed to violent or premature.

the being; natural; not acquired; as na-10. Unaffected; unassumed; according to

truth and reality.

What can be more notural than the circumstances of the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day. Addison.

natural son. 12. Native; vernacular; as one's natural

language. Swift. 13. Derived from the study of the works of nature; as natural knowledge.

14. A natural note, in music, is that which is according to the usual order of the scale; opposed to flat and sharp notes, which are called artificial.

Natural history, in its most extensive sense, is the description of whatever is created, or of the whole universe, including the heavens and the earth, and all the productions of the earth. But more generally, natural history is limited to a description of the earth and its productions, including zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, &c.

Natural philosophy, the science of material natural bodies, of their properties, powers and motions. It is distinguished from intellectual and moral philosophy, which respect the mind or understanding of man and the qualities of actions. Natural philosophy comprehends mechanics. hydrostatics, optics, astronomy, chimistry, magnetism, electricity, galvanism, &c.

AT'URAL, n. An idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding. This is probably elliptical for natural fool.

government, but has been conquered, or mineral alkali. [See Nuter.] incorporated with a larger nation. Thus NAT'URAL, a. [Fr. naturel; L. naturalis, 3. Gift of nature; natural quality. [Not in use.]

B. Jonson. Wotton. NAT'URALISM, n. Mere state of nature.

Larington. ed by nature, or by the laws of growth, NAT'URALIST, n. One that studies natural history and philosophy or physics; one that is versed in natural history or philosophy. It is more generally applied to one that is versed in natural history.

> The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. Naturalization in Great Britain is only by act of parliament. In the United States, it is by act of Congress, vesting certain tribunals with the power.