

and poultry to the market, from the country; a huckster. *Johnson.*
[I believe not used in the U. States.]

CADĪ, *n.* [Ar. *قادي*] a governor, from *قادي* to lead, rule or govern; Eng. *guide*. Hence *Aleidae*.]

In the Turkish dominions, a judge in civil affairs; usually the judge of a town or village, for the judge of a city or province is called *Moula*. *Encyc.*

CADIL'LAC, *n.* a sort of pear. *Johnson.*
CADMEAN, *n.* Relating to Cadmus, a reputed introduction to Greece, the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet—*α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ*. These are called Cadmean letters. *Bryant.*

This personage may be a fabulous being, or if such a person ever existed, he may have been named from his knowledge of letters, for in the ancient Persian, *Kadmean* signified language; fr. *cadman*, to tell or relate; *cadach*, talkative; *cadad*, a story. Or he may have been named from his eminence or antiquity, *𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎠* kadam, to precede; Arabian, to excel; whence the sense of priority and antiquity; or his name may denote a man from the East. CADMIL, *n.* An oxyd of zink which collects on the sides of furnaces where zink is sublimed, as in brass foundries. This substance is readily volatilized on charcoal, by the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and it burns with the usual beautiful combustion of zink. Pulverized, mixed with charcoal powder, wrapped in sheet copper, and heated with the compound blowpipe, it readily forms brass. *Silliman.*

CADMIUM, *n.* A metal discovered by M. Stromeyer, in 1817, in carbonate of zink, at Hanover. Its color is a fine white, with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin. Its texture is compact, its fracture hackly, and it is susceptible of polish. It is ductile and malleable, and when fused, crystallizes in octahedrons. It melts below a red heat, and suffers no change in air. *Ure. Cleveland.*

CADUCEUS, *n.* [L.] In antiquity, Mercury's rod; a wand entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury as an ensign of quality and office. On medals, the Caduceus is a symbol of good conduct, peace and prosperity. The rod represents power; the serpents, wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity. *Encyc.*

CADUCITY, *n.* [L. *caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] Tendency to fall. [Little used.] *Chesfield.*

CADUCOUS, *a.* [L. *supra*.] In botany, falling early; as *caducous* leaves, which fall before the end of summer, a *caducous* calyx falls before the corol is well unfolded. *Martyn.*

CÆCIAS, *n.* [L.] A wind from the northeast, [and in Latin, according to Ainsworth, from the north-west.] *Millon.*

CÆSARIAN. [See *Cæsarian*.]

CÆSURA. [See *Cæsura*.]

CAFFEIN, *n.* A substance obtained from an infusion of unroasted coffee, by treating it with the muriate of tin. *Ure.*

CAF'TAN, *n.* [Persic.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment. *Johnson.*

CAG, *n.* [Fr. *cague*; Dan. *kag*; allied probably to *cage*, that which holds.]

A small cask, or barrel, differing from the barrel only in size, and containing a few gallons, but not of any definite capacity. It is generally written *Keg*.

CAGE, *n.* [Fr. *cage*; D. *kouw* and *kooi*. See *Cag*.]

1. A box or inclosure, made of boards, or with lattice work of wood, wicker or wire, for confining birds or beasts. For the confinement of the more strong and ferocious beasts, a cage is sometimes made of iron. *Encyc.*

2. An inclosure made with pallisades for confining wild beasts. *Johnson.*

3. A prison for petty criminals. *Johnson.*

4. In carpentry, an outer work of timber, inclosing another within it; as the *cage* of a wind mill or of a stair case. *Encyc.*

CAGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to shut up, or confine. *Donne.*

CAGIT, *n.* A beautiful green parrot of the Philippine isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CAGUI, *n.* A monkey of Brazil, of two species, one of them called the pongi, the other not more than six inches long. They are called also jacutis and odipus. *Encyc. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

CAIG or CAIQUE, *n.* [Fr.] A skiff belonging to a galley.

CAIMAN. [See *Cayman*.]

CAIRN, *n.* [Welsh, *carn*.] A heap of stones.

CAIRSON, or CAISSOON, *n.* [Fr. from *caisse*, a chest. See *Case*.]

1. A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be laid in the way of an enemy, or under some work of which the enemy intend to possess themselves, and to be fired when they get possession. *Encyc.*

2. A wooden frame or chest used in laying the foundation of the pier of a bridge. *Encyc.*

3. An ammunition chest, or wagon.

CAITIFF, *n.* [It. *cattivo*, a captive, a slave, a rascal; *cattivare*, to master, to enslave. This word is from the L. *captivus*, a captive, from *capio* or *capto*, to take. The sense of knavery is from the natural connection between the degradation of a slave and vice.]

A mean villain; a despicable knave: it implies a mixture of wickedness and misery. *Johnson.*

CAJ'EPUT, *n.* An oil from the East Indies, resembling that of cardamoms, obtained from the *Melaleuca leucodendron*. *Encyc.*

CAJOLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *cajoler*, *enjoler*; Arm. *cangcadi*. See *Gull*.]

To flatter; to soothe; to coax; to deceive or delude by flattery. *Hudibras.*

CAJOLER, *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJOLERY, *n.* Flattery; a wheedling to delude. *Burke.*

CAJO LING, *ppr.* Flattering; wheedling; deceiving.

CAJO TA, *n.* A Mexican animal resembling a wolf and a dog. *Clavigero.*

CAKE, *n.* [D. *kock*; G. *kuchen*; Dan. *kage*;

Sw. *kaka*; Ch. *ḡḡ*; Pers. *قك*; Syr.

{*دوس*. The sense seems to be, a muss or lump.]

1. A small mass of dough baked; or a composition of flour, butter, sugar, or other ingredients, baked in a small mass. The name is applied to various compositions, baked or cooked in different shapes.

2. Something in the form of a cake, rather than high, but roundish; as a *cake* on a tree. *Bacon.*

3. A mass of matter concreted; as a *cake* of ice. *Dryden.*

In New England, a piece of floating ice in a river or lake.

4. A hard swelling on the flesh; or rather a concretion without such swelling.

CAKE, *v. t.* To form into a cake or mass.

CAKE, *v. i.* To concrete, or form into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, or as flesh or any other substance. *Addison.*

CAKE, *v. i.* To cackle. [Not used.] *Ray.*

CALABASH, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*, a pumpkin, a gourd, a calabash; Port. *calabaca*. Qu. Gr. *καλαρα*, a water-pot or pitcher.]

1. A vessel made of a dried gourd-shell or of the shell of a calabash tree, used for containing liquors, or goods, as pitch, resin and the like. *Encyc.*

2. A popular name of the gourd-plant, or Cucurbita. *Flem. of Plants.*

CALABASH-TREE, *n.* A tree of two species, known in botany by the generic name *Crescentia*. The cujete has narrow leaves, but a large round or oval fruit. The latifolia has broad leaves. The shell of the fruit is used for cups, bowls, dishes and other utensils. *Encyc.*

CALADE, *n.* The slope or declivity of a rising manege-ground. *Encyc.*

CALATTE, *n.* A name given to the turquois; which see.

CALAMANC'O, *n.* [Fr. *callinanque*, *calmande*; D. *kalmink*; G. *kalmank*; Sp. *calamaco*. Qu. Sp. *maca*, a spot.]

A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and checkered in the warp. *Encyc.*

CALAMAR, *n.* [Sp. *id.*; It. *calamaria*, an ink-horn, and this animal.]

An animal, having an oblong body and ten legs. On the belly are two bladders containing a black fluid, which the animal emits when pursued. It is called also sea-sleeve and cuttle-fish.

Sp. Dict. Dict. of Nat. Hist.

CALAMBAC, *n.* [Sp. *calambuco*.] Aloeswood, xylœ-aloes, a drug, which is the product of a tree growing in China and some of the Indian isles. It is of a light spongy texture, very porous, and the pores so filled with a soft fragrant resin, that it may be indented by the fingers and chewed like mastich. It is also called tambac. The two coarser kinds are called lignum aloes, and calambour. *Encyc.*

CALAMBOUR, *n.* A species of the aloeswood, of a dusky or mottled color, of a light, friable texture, and less fragrant than calambac. This wood is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers. *Encyc.*

CALAMIF EROUS, *a.* [*calamus* and *fero*.] Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem. *Chambers.*

CALAMINE, or CALAMIN, *n.* Lapis calaminaris, or cadmia fossilis; an ore of zink, much used in the composition of