

to say, put an homer full of *what*, or *what is it*. So also verse 35. "The children of Israel ate *manna* forty years, &c." In both verses, the Hebrew word is the same as in verse 15.

2. In the *materia medica*, the juice of a certain tree of the ash-kind, the *Fraxinus ornus*, or flowering ash, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe. It is either naturally concreted, or exsiccated and purified by art. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale yellow color, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It is a mild laxative. *Encyc. Hooper.*

MAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *manière*; It. *maniera*; Sp. *manera*; Arm. *manyell*; D. G. *manier*; Dan. *maner*; Sw. *maner*. This word seems to be allied to Fr. *manier*, Arm. *manea*, to handle, from Fr. *main*, Sp. It. *mano*, Port. *man*, L. *manus*, the hand.]

1. Form; method; way of performing or executing.

Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; habitual practice.

Show them the *manner* of the king that shall reign over them. This will be the *manner* of the king. 1 Sam. viii.

Paul, as his *manner* was— Acts xvii.

3. Sort; kind.

Ye tithe mint and rue, and all *manner* of herbs. Luke xi.

They shall say all *manner* of evil against you falsely— Matt. v.

In this application, *manner* has the sense of a plural word; *all sorts* or *kinds*.

4. Certain degree or measure. It is in a *manner* done already.

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 Sam. xxi.

This use may also be sometimes defined by *sort* or *fashion*; as we say, a thing is done after a *sort* or *fashion*, that is, not well, fully or perfectly.

Augustinus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

5. Mien; cast of look; mode.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*

6. Peculiar way or carriage; distinct mode.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humor, disposition and *manner* of the army under Essex and that under Waller. *Clarendon.*

A man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; mode; of things.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful *manner*. *Atterbury.*

8. Way of service or worship.

The nations which thou hast removed and placed in the cities of Samaria, know not the *manner* of the god of the land— 2 Kings vii.

9. In *painting*, the particular habit of a painter in managing colors, lights and shades. *Encyc.*

MAN'NER, *v. t.* To instruct in manners. *Shak.*

MAN'NERISM, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; uniformity of manner. *Edin. Rev.*

MAN'NERIST, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner. *Churchill.*

MAN'NERLINESS, *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance. *Hale.*

MAN'NERLY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

What thou think'st meet and is most *man'nerly*. *Shak.*

MAN'NERLY, *adv.* With civility; respectfully; without rudeness. *Shak.*

MAN'NERS, *n. plu.* Deportment; carriage; behavior; conduct; course of life; in a moral sense.

Evil communications corrupt good *manners*. 1 Cor. xv.

2. Ceremonious behavior; civility; decent and respectful deportment.

Shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners*? *South.*

3. A bow or courtesy; as, make your *manners*; a popular use of the word.

MAN'NISH, *a.* [from *man*.] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; as a *mannish* countenance.

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown. *Shak.*

MANOM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. *μερος*, rare, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument to measure or show the alterations in the rarity or density of the air. *Encyc.*

MANOMET'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer.

MAN'OR, *n.* [Fr. *manoir*, Arm. *maner*, a country house, or gentleman's seat; W. *maenan* or *maenawr*, a manor, a district bounded by stones, from *maen*, a stone. The word in French and Armoric signifies a house, a habitation, as well as a manor; and in this sense, the word would be naturally deducible from L. *maneo*, to abide. But the etymology in Welsh is not probably the true one.]

The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site; for a man may have a manor in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

MAN'OR-HOUSE, } *n.* The house belong-

MAN'OR-SEAT, } ing to a manor.

MANO'RIAL, } *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

MANE'RIAL, } They have no civil liberty; their children belong not to them, but to their *manorial* lord. *Tooke.*

MAN'PLEASER, *n.* [*man* and *pleaser*.] One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favor of men. *Swift.*

MAN'QUELLER, *n.* [*man* and *quell*.] A mankiller; a manslayer; a murderer. [Not used.] *Carew.*

MANSE, *n.* *mans*. [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to abide.]

1. A house or habitation; particularly, a parsonage house. A *capital manse* is the manor-house or lord's court.

2. A farm.

MAN'SERVANT, *n.* A male servant.

MAN'SION, *n.* [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to dwell.]

1. Any place of residence; a house; a habitation.

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam, rise. *Milton.*

In my Father's house are many *mansions*. *John xiv.*

2. The house of the lord of a manor.

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,

And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

MAN'SION, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside. *Mede.*

MAN'SIONARY, *a.* Resident; residentiary; as *mansionary* canons. *Encyc.*

MAN'SION-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house. *Blackstone.*

MAN'SIONRY, *n.* A place of residence. [Not used.] *Shak.*

MAN'SLAUGHTER, *n.* [*man* and *slaughter*. See *Slay*.]

1. In a general sense, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder. *Ascham.*

2. In law, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Manlaughter* differs from murder in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from homicide excusable, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure. *Blackstone.*

MAN'SLAYER, *n.* One that has slain a human being. The Israelites had cities of refuge for *manslayers*.

MAN'STEALER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.

MAN'STEALING, *n.* The act of stealing a human being.

MAN'SUETE, *a.* [L. *mansuetus*.] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious. [Little used.] *Ray.*

MAN'SUETUDE, *n.* [L. *mansuetudo*.] Tameness; mildness; gentleness. *Herbert.*

MAN'TA, *n.* [Sp. *manta*, a blanket.] A flat fish that is very troublesome to pearl-fishers. *Encyc.*

MANTEL. [See *Mantle*.]

MAN'TELET, } *n.* [dim. of *mantle*.] A

MAN'TLET, } small cloke worn by women. *Johnson.*

2. In fortification, a kind of movable parapet or penthouse, made of planks, nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, eased with tin and set on wheels. In a siege, this is driven before pioneers, to protect them from the enemy's small shot. *Harris.*

MANT'IGER, rather *mantichor*, or *mantichor*, *n.* [L. *manticora*, *mantichora*, Gr. *μαντιχορας*.]

A large monkey or baboon. *Arbutnot.*

MAN'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *mantel*, *mentel*; It. Sp. *manto*; G. D. *mantel*; W. *mantell*. Qu. Gr. *μανδης*, *mandas*, a cloke, from the Persic. In W. *mant* is that which shuts.]

1. A kind of cloke or loose garment to be worn over other garments.