

Tradition, or a mysterious kind of science among Jewish Rabbins, pretended to have been delivered to the ancient Jews by revelation, and transmitted by oral tradition; serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of scripture. This science consists chiefly in understanding the combination of certain letters, words and numbers, which are alleged to be significant. Every letter, word, number and accent of the law is supposed to contain a mystery, and the cabalists pretend even to foretell future events by the study of this science.

*Encyc. Buck.*

**CABAL', v. i.** To unite in a small party to promote private views by intrigue; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design.

*Dryden.*

**CABALISM, n.** The secret science of the cabalists.

**CABALIST, n.** A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala, or the mysteries of Jewish traditions.

2. In French commerce, a factor or agent.

*Encyc.*

**CABALISTIC, a.** Pertaining to the cabalists. **CABALISTICAL, a.** Jewish, or mysterious science of Jewish traditions; containing an occult meaning.

**CABALISTICALLY, adv.** In the manner of the cabalists.

*Herbert.*

**CABALIZE, v. i.** To use the manner or language of the cabalists. [Not much used.]

**CABALLER, n.** One who unites with others in close designs to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.

**CABALLINE, a.** [L. *caballinus*, from *caballus*, a horse; Russ. *kobila*, *kobiela*, a mare; Ir. *capull*; Fr. *cheval*, a horse; *cabale*, a mare; It. *caballo*; Sp. *caballo*.]

Pertaining to a horse; as *caballine* aloes, so called from its being given to horses as a purge.

*Encyc.*

**CABALLING, ppr.** Uniting in a cabal; intriguing in a small party.

**CABARET, n.** [Fr. allied probably to *cabin*.]

A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed.

*Bramhall.*

**CABBAGE, n.** [It. *cappuccio*; Corn. *kavash*; Ir. *gabaiide*, *gabaiide*. This word is probably from the root of *caput*, a head; It. *capuccio*, a head; Sp. *cabeca*; Fr. *cabocher*, a head. Hence D. *kabvis-skoel*, *head-colt*, or *headed-colt*. In Fr. *choux-cabais*, is *cabbage-headed*, or *cabbage-head*. See *Cap*, *Cope*.]

A genus of plants, called in botany Brassicae, of several species; some of which are cultivated for food. The leaves are large and fleshy, the pods long and slender, and the seeds globular. The kinds most cultivated are the common cabbage, with which we the drum-head, the Savoy, the broccoli, the cauliflower, the sugar-loaf, and the cole-wort.

*Dog's cabbage*, a name given to the *Thelygonum cynomrabre*.

*Fam. of Plants.*

*Sea-cabbage, n.* The sea-beach kale, or sea-colewort, a genus of plants, called *crambe*. They are herbaceous esculents, with perennial roots, producing large leaves like those of cabbage, spreading on the ground.

*Encyc.*

**CABBAGE, v. i.** To form a head in growing; as, a plant cabbages.

*Johnson.*

**CABBAGE, v. t.** [D. *kabassen*, to steal; *kabass*, a hand basket; Old Fr. *cabasser*.]

To purloin or embezzle, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment.

*Arbuthnot.*

**CABBAGE-NET, n.** A small net to boil cabbage in.

*Shenstone.*

**CABBAGE-TREE, n.** The cabbage-palm, a species of *Areca*, the *oleacea*, a native of warm climates. This tree grows with a straight stem to the height of 170 or 200 feet. Its branches grow in a circular manner, and the lowermost ones spread horizontally with great regularity. The fibres of the leaves are used for making cordage and nets. On the top grows a substance called *cabbage*, lying in thin, snow-white, brittle flakes, in taste resembling an almond, but sweeter. This is boiled and eaten with flesh, like other vegetables. When this is cut out, the tree is destroyed.

*Encyc.*

**CABBAGE-WORM, n.** An insect.

*Johnson.*

**CABIAI, n.** An animal of South America resembling a hog, living on the margins of lakes and rivers, and feeding on fish. It is a species of *Cavy*, called also thick-nosed tapir. *Dict. of Nat. Hist. Encyc.*

**CABIN, n.** [Fr. *cabane*, a cabin, a cottage; *caban*, a cloak; It. *capanna*, a cottage; Sp. and Port. *cabana*, a hut or cottage; Ir. *caban*; W. *caban*, from *cab*, a hut, cot, or booth made in the form of a cone, with rods set in the ground, and tied at the top; Gr. *καταρα*, from *κατα*, a stable or inclosed place.]

1. A small room; an inclosed place.

*Spenser.*

2. A cottage; a hut, or small house.

*Swaft.*

3. A tent; a shed; any covered place for a temporary residence.

*Fairfax.*

4. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers. In large ships there are several cabins, the principal of which is occupied by the commander. In small vessels, there is one cabin in the stern for the accommodation of the officers and passengers. The bed-places in ships are also called cabins.

*Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

**CABIN, v. i.** To live in a cabin; to lodge.

*Shak.*

**CABIN, v. t.** To confine in a cabin.

*Shak.*

**CABIN-BOY, n.** A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

**CABINED, pp.** Inclosed; covered.

*Milton.*

**CABINET, n.** [Fr. *cabinet*; It. *gabinetto*; Sp. *gabinete*. See *Cabin*.]

1. A closet; a small room, or retired apartment.

*Bacon.*

2. A private room, in which consultations are held.

*Dryden.*

3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government; so called from the apartment in which it was originally held.

*Encyc.*

4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. A private box.

*Swaft.*

5. Any close place where things of value are deposited for safe keeping.

*Taylor.*

6. A hut; a cottage; a small house.

*Obs. Spenser.*

**CABINET, v. t.** To inclose. [Little used.]

*Howell.*

**CABINET-COUNCIL, n.** A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate.

*Bacon.*

2. The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors.

*Gay.*

**CABINETED, ppr.** Inclosed in a private apartment, or in a cabinet.

**CABINET-MAKER, n.** A man whose occupation is to make cabinets, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, and other similar furniture.

**CABIN-MATE, n.** One who occupies the same cabin with another.

*Beaumont.*

**CABIRE'AN, n.** [See the words below.] One of the Cabiri.

*Faber.*

**CABIR IAN, a.** [Oriental נביר to be strong]

**CABIR IC, a.** or powerful, to be great;

**CABIRIT IC, a.** whence it signifies man, a lord, and in some languages, a giant. It is common to all the Shemitic dialects.

Perhaps L. *vir*, with a prefix.]

Pertaining to the Cabiri, certain deities greatly venerated by the ancient Pagans, in Greece and Phoenicia. The accounts of these deities are confused and contradictory. Some authors limit their number to four; some to three; others to two; while Sanctionian makes them to be eight. They were worshipped with particular honors in the isle of Samothrace; and their worship and mysteries are said to have been introduced into Greece by the Pelasgians. They were supposed to have a particular influence over the sea and maritime affairs.

In truth, the name which signifies great, or the mighty one, seems to have been applied to the supposed beings that presided over the more striking operations of nature.

*Herod. i. 51. Paus. ix. 25.*

*Bryant. Faber. Asiat. Researches.*

**CABLE, n. cabl.** [Sp. Fr. *cable*; D. *Dan. G. kabel*; Arm. *chabl*; Ir. *cablin* or *gabla*;

Russ. *kabala*, a bond; Heb. Ch. Syr. Ar. *כבל* a chain; as a verb, to tie or bind; or *כבל* to tie or make fast, and a rope. If the first letter of the oriental word is a prefix, this coincides with *bale*, a package, that is, a tie.]

A large strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor. It is made usually of hemp or iron, but may be made of other materials. Cables are of different sizes, according to the bulk of the vessel for which they are intended, from three to twenty inches in circumference. A cable is composed of three strands; each strand of three ropes; and each rope of three twists.

A ship's cable is usually 120 fathom, or 720 feet, in length. Hence the expression, a cable's length.

*Stream cable* is a hawser or rope, smaller than the bower cables, to moor a ship in a place sheltered from wind and heavy seas.

To pay out, or to veer out the cable, is to slacken it that it may run out of the ship.

To serve the cable, is to bind it round with ropes, canvas, &c., to prevent its being worn or galled in the hawse.

To slip the cable, is to let it run out end for end.

*Mar. Dict.*

**CABLED, a.** Fastened with a cable.

*Dyer.*