

to condemn private forfeited property to public use.

The estate of the rebels was seized and confiscated. *Abon.*
CONFISCATE, *a.* Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

CONFISCATED, *pp.* Adjudged to the public treasury, as forfeited goods or estate.

CONFISCATING, *ppr.* Adjudging to the public use.

CONFISCATION, *n.* The act of condemning as forfeited, and adjudging to the public treasury; as the goods of a criminal who has committed a public offense. *Ezra vii. 26.*

CONFISCATOR, *n.* One who confiscates. *Burke.*

CONFISCATORY, *a.* Consigning to forfeiture. *Burke.*

CONFIT, *n.* A sweetmeat. [See *Confect.*]
CONFITENT, *n.* [L. *confitens*. See *Confess.*] One who confesses his sins and faults. [Not much used.]

CONFUTURE, *n.* [Fr. from *confire*, *confit*; L. *confuturum*, *conficio*; *con* and *futio*. This word is corrupted into *confit*, which is now used.]

A sweetmeat; confection; confit. *Bacon.*
CONFIX, *v. t.* [L. *configo*, *confixum*; *con* and *figo*, to fix, to thrust to or on. See *Fix.*]

To fix with; to fasten. *Shak.*
CONFIXED, *pp.* Fixed down or to; fastened.

CONFIXING, *ppr.* Fixing to or on; fastening.

CONFIXURE, *n.* The act of fastening. *Mountagu.*

CONFLAGRANT, *a.* [L. *conflagrans*, *conflagro*; *con* and *flagro*, to burn. See *Flagrant.*]

Burning together; involved in a common flame. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRATION, *n.* [L. *conflagratio*. See *Flagrant.*]

1. A great fire or the burning of any great mass of combustibles, as a house, but more especially a city or a forest. *Bentley.*

2. The burning of the world at the consummation of things, when "the elements shall melt with fervent heat."

CONFLATION, *n.* [L. *conflatio*, from *confla*; *con* and *fla*, to blow. See *Blow.*]

1. The act of blowing two or more instruments together. *Bacon.*

2. A melting or casting of metal. [Little used.]

CONFLEXURE, *n.* A bending. [Not used.]

CONFLICT, *n.* [L. *conflictus*, from *confingo*; *con* and *figo*, to strike, Eng. to *flog*, to lick; Sp. *conflicto*; It. *confitto*; Fr. *confit.*]

1. A striking or dashing against each other, as of two moving bodies in opposition; violent collision of substances; as a *conflict* of elements, or waves; a *conflict* of particles in ebullition.

2. A fighting; combat, as between men, and applicable to individuals or to armies; as, the *conflict* was long and desperate.

3. Contention; strife; contest.

In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shak.*

1. A struggling with difficulties; a striving to oppose, or overcome.

The good man has a perpetual *conflict* with his evil propensities.

5. A struggling of the mind; distress; anxiety. *Col. ii.*

6. The last struggle of life; agony; as the *conflict* with death. *Thomson.*

7. Opposing operations; countervailing action; collision; opposition.

In exercising the right of freemen, the man of religion experiences no *conflict* between his duty and his inclination. *J. Appleton.*

CONFLICT, *v. t.* To strike or dash against; to meet and oppose, as bodies driven by violence; as *conflicting* waves or elements.

2. To drive or strike against, as contending men, or armies; to fight; to contend with violence; as *conflicting* armies.

3. To strive or struggle to resist and overcome; as men *conflicting* with difficulties.

4. To be in opposition or contradictory.

The laws of the United States and of the individual States, may, in some cases, *conflict* with each other. *Ogden, Wheaton's Rep.*

CONFLICTING, *ppr.* Striking, or dashing together; fighting; contending; struggling to resist and overcome.

2. *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory.

In the absence of all *conflicting* evidence. *Story.*

CONFLUENCE, *n.* [L. *confluentia*, from *conflu*; *con* and *flu*, to flow. See *Flow.*]

1. A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water, or other fluid; also, the place of meeting; as the *confluence* of the Tigris and the Euphrates, or of the Ohio and Mississippi.

2. The running together of people; the act of meeting and crowding in a place; a crowd; a concourse; the latter word is more generally used. *Temple. Shak.*

3. A collection; meeting; assemblage. *Boyle.*

CONFLUENT, *a.* [L. *confluens*.] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; as *confluent* streams. *Blackmore.*

2. In medical science, running together, and spreading over a large surface of the body; as the *confluent* small-pox. *Encyc.*

3. In botany, united at the base; growing in tufts, as *confluent* leaves; running into each other, as *confluent* lobes. *Martyn.*

CONFLUX, *n.* [Low L. *confluxio*, from *conflu*. See *Confluence.*]

1. A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents of a fluid. *Shak.*

2. A collection; a crowd; a multitude collected; as a general *conflux* of people. *Clarendon.*

CONFLUXIBILITY, *n.* The tendency of fluids to run together. [Little used.]

CONFORM, *a.* [L. *conformis*; *con* and *forma*, form.]

Made to resemble; assuming the same form; like; resembling. [Little used.] *Bacon.*

CONFORM, *v. t.* [L. *conformo*; *con* and *forma*, to form, or shape, from *forma*, form.]

1. To make like, in external appearance; to reduce to a like shape, or form, with something else; with *to*; as, to *conform* any thing to a model.

2. *More generally*, to reduce to a likeness or correspondence in manners, opinions or moral qualities.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed* to the image of his son. *Rom. viii.*

Be not *conformed* to this world. *Rom. xii.*

3. To make agreeable to; to square with a rule or directory.

Demand of them why they *conform* not themselves to the order of the church? *Hooker.*

CONFORM, *v. i.* To comply with or yield to; to live or act according to; as, to *conform* to the fashion or to custom.

2. To comply with; to obey; as, to *conform* to the laws of the state.

CONFORMABLE, *a.* Correspondent; having the same or similar external form, or shape; like; resembling; as an edifice *conformable* to a model or draft.

2. Having the same or similar manners, opinions or moral qualities.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* to the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

4. Agreeable; suitable; consistent; as, nature is *conformable* to herself. *Newton.*

4. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; peaceable; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife.

At all time to your will *conformable*. *Shak.*

It is generally followed by *to*, but good writers have used *with*. In its etymological sense, that may be *conformed*, capable of being *conformed*, it seems not to be used.

CONFORMABLY, *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

Let us settle, in our own minds, what rules to pursue and act *conformably*.

CONFORMATION, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or disposition of the parts which compose it; form; structure; often with relation to some other body, and with adaptation to some purpose or effect.

Light of different colors is reflected from bodies, according to their different *conformation*. Varieties of sound depend on the *conformation* of the organs.

2. The act of conforming; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity; with *to*; as the *conformation* of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion. *Watts.*

3. In medical science, the particular make or construction of the body peculiar to an individual; as a good or bad *conformation*. *Encyc.*

CONFORMED, *pp.* Made to resemble; reduced to a likeness of; made agreeable to; suited.

CONFORMER, *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

CONFORMING, *ppr.* Reducing to a likeness; adapting; complying with.

CONFORMIST, *n.* One who conforms or complies; appropriately, one who complies with the worship of the church of England or of the established church, as distinguished from a dissenter, or nonconformist.

CONFORMITY, *n.* Likeness; correspondence with a model in form or manner;