

- The commander *charged* the officer with the execution of the project. See Gen. xl. 4.
8. To entrust to; as, an officer is *charged* with dispatches.
9. To set to, as a debt; to place on the debit side of an account; as, to *charge* a man with the price of goods sold to him.
10. To load or lay on in words, something wrong, reproachful or criminal; to impute to; as, to *charge* a man with theft.
11. To lay on in words; to impute to; followed by *on* before the person; as, to *charge* a crime on the offender; to *charge* evil consequences on the doctrines of the stoics.
12. To reprove; to accuse.
- In all this, Job sinned not, nor *charged* God foolishly. Job i.
13. To lay on, give or communicate, as an order, command or earnest request; to enjoin; to exhort.
- Charge* them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded. 1 Tim. vi.
- In this sense, when the command is given in the name of God, or with an oath, the phrase amounts to an adjuration.
- To adjure; to bind by an oath. 1 Sam. xiv. 28.
14. To give directions to; to instruct authoritatively; as, the judge *charged* the grand jury to inquire respecting breaches of the peace.
15. To communicate electrical matter to, as to a coated vial, or an electrical battery.
- CHARGE, *v. t.* To make an onset. Thus Glanville says, "like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron;" and we say, to *charge* with fixed bayonets. But in this application, the object is understood; to *charge* the enemy.
- CHARGE, *n.* [Fr. *charge*; Arm. and W. *carg*; Sp. *carga*, *cargo*; Port. *carga*, *cargue*; It. *carica*, *carco*; Eng. *cargo*.]
1. That which is laid on or in; in a general sense, any load or burden. It is the same word radically as *cargo*.
2. The quantity of powder, or of powder and ball or shot, used to load a musket, cannon or other like instrument.
3. An onset; a rushing on an enemy; attack; especially by moving troops with fixed bayonets. But it is used for an onset of cavalry as well as of infantry.
4. An order, injunction, mandate, command.
- Moses gave Joshua a *charge*. Numbers xvii.
- The king gave *charge* concerning Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii.
- Hence,
5. That which is enjoined, committed, entrusted or delivered to another, implying care, custody, oversight, or duty to be performed by the person entrusted.
- I gave Hanani *charge* over Jerusalem. Neh. vii.
- Hence the word includes any trust or commission; an office, duty, employment. It is followed by *of* or *over*; more generally by *of*. Hence,
6. The person or thing committed to another's custody, care or management; a trust. Thus the people of a parish are called the minister's *charge*.
- The stary guardian drove his *charge* away To some fresh pasture. Dryden.
7. Instructions given by a judge to a jury, or by a bishop to his clergy. The word may

be used as synonymous with command, direction, exhortation or injunction, but always implies solemnity.

8. Imputation in a bad sense; accusation. Lay not this sin to their *charge*. Acts vii.
9. That which constitutes debt, in commercial transactions; an entry of money or the price of goods, on the debit side of an account.
10. Cost; expense; as, the *charges* of the war are to be borne by the nation.
11. Imposition on land or estate; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.
12. In military affairs, a signal to attack; as, to sound the *charge*.
13. The posture of a weapon fitted for an attack or combat.
- Their armed slaves in *charge*. Shak.
14. Among farriers, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.
15. In heraldry, that which is borne upon the color; or the figures represented on the escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another.
16. In electrical experiments, a quantity of electrical fluid, communicated to a coated jar, vial or pane of glass.
- A *charge* of lead, is thirty-six pigg, each containing six stone, wanting two pounds.
- CHARGEABLE, *a.* That may be charged; that may be set, laid, imposed; as, a duty of forty per cent. is *chargeable* on wine.
2. Subject to be charged; as, wine is *chargeable* with a duty of forty per cent.
3. Expensive; costly; as a *chargeable* family.
4. Laying or bringing expense.
- Because we would not be *chargeable* to any of you. 1 Thess. ii.
5. Imputable; that may be laid or attributed as a crime, fault or debt; as a fault *chargeable* on a man.
6. Subject to be charged or accused; as a man *chargeable* with a fault, or neglect.
- CHARGEABLENESS, *n.* Expensiveness; cost; costliness. Boyle.
- CHARGEABLY, *adv.* Expensively; at great cost. Ascham.
- CHARGED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened; attacked; laid on; instructed; imputed; accused; placed to the debt; ordered; commanded.
- CHARGEFUL, *a.* Expensive; costly. [Not used.] Shak.
- CHARGELESS, *a.* Not expensive; free from expense.
- CHARGER, *n.* In Scots law, one who charges another in a suit.
2. A large dish. Num. vii.
3. A horse used for attack.
- CHARGING, *pp.* Loading; attacking; laying on; instructing; commanding; accusing; imputing.
- CHARILY, *adv.* [See *Charity*.] Carefully; warily; frugally. [Little used.] Shak.
- CHARINESS, *n.* Caution; care; nicety; scrupulousness. [Little used.] Shak.
- CHARIOT, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, a car, which see; Sp. *It. carro*; It. *carretta*.]
1. A half coach; a carriage with four wheels and one seat behind, used for convenience and pleasure.
2. A car or vehicle used formerly in war, drawn by two or more horses, and con-

vaying two men each. These vehicles were sometimes armed with hooks or sythes.

- CHARIOT, *v. t.* To convey in a chariot. Milton.
- CHARIOTED, *pp.* Borne in a chariot. Couper.
- CHARIOTEER, *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot. It is used in speaking of military chariots and those in the ancient games, but not of modern drivers. Johnson. Addison.
- CHARIOT-MAN, *n.* The driver of a chariot. 2 Chron. xviii.
- CHARIOT-RACE, *n.* A race with chariots; a sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize. Addison.
- CHARITABLE, *a.* [Fr. See *Charity*.] Benevolent and kind; as a *charitable* disposition.
2. Liberal in benefactions to the poor, and in relieving them in distress; as a *charitable* man.
3. Pertaining to charity; springing from charity, or intended for charity; benevolent; as a *charitable* institution, or society; a *charitable* purpose.
4. Formed on charitable principles; favorable; dictated by kindness; as a *charitable* construction of words or actions.
- CHARITABLENESS, *n.* The disposition to be charitable; or the exercise of charity.
2. Liberality to the poor.
- CHARITABLY, *adv.* Kindly; liberally; benevolently; with a disposition to help the poor; favorably.
- CHARITY, *n.* [Fr. *charité*; L. *caritas*, or *caritas*; W. *cariad*; Sp. *caridad*; Port. *caridade*; It. *carità*, *carlitate*. Qu. Gr. *χρησ*.]
- The Latin *caritas* is from *carus*, dear, costly, whence beloved, and the word was sometimes written *caritas*, as if from the Gr. *χαρ*. The Lat. *carus* would seem to be from the verb *carere*, to want, as dearness arises from scarcity. Of this we have an example in the English *dear*, whence *dearth*, which shows the primary sense of *dear* to be *scarce*. But qu. the Oriental *pp.* Class Gr. No. 56.]
1. In a general sense, love, benevolence, good will; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellow men, and to do them good. In a theological sense, it includes supreme love to God, and universal good will to men. [Cor. xiii. Col. iii. 1 Tim. i.]
2. In a more particular sense, love, kindness, affection, tenderness, springing from natural relations; as the *charities* of father, son and brother. Milton.
3. Liberality to the poor, consisting in almsgiving or benefactions, or in gratuitous services to relieve them in distress.
4. Alms; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief.
5. Liberality in gifts and services to promote public objects of utility, as to found and support noble societies, missionary societies, and others.
6. Candor; liberality in judging of men and their actions; a disposition which inclines men to think and judge favorably, and to put the best construction on words and actions which the case will admit.