

cess which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right or his supposed right. This is a legal, scriptural and popular use of the word, coinciding nearly with *case* from *causa*, and *action* from *ago*, to urge or drive.

The cause of both parties shall come before the judges. Ex. xxii.

2. That which produces an effect; that which impels into existence, or by its agency or operation produces what did not before exist; that by virtue of which any thing is done; that from which any thing proceeds, and without which it would not exist.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make a thing begin to be. Locke.

3. The reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide.

For this cause have I raised up Pharaoh. Ex. ix.

And David said, is there not a cause? 1 Sam. xvii.

4. Sake; account.
- I did it not for his cause that had done the wrong. 2 Cor. vii. [See Sake.]

5. That which a party or nation pursues; or rather pursuit, prosecution of an object. We say, Bible Societies are engaged in a noble cause. [See the first definition.] Hence the word *cause* is used to denote that which a person or thing favors; that to which the efforts of an intelligent being are directed; as, to promote religion is to advance the cause of God. So we say, the cause of truth or of justice. In all its applications, *cause* retains something of its original meaning, struggle, impelling force, contest, effort to obtain or to effect something.

6. Without cause, without good reason; without a reason or motive to justify the act. They hate me without cause. Ps. xxxv. lxxv.

CAUSE, v. t. To produce; to bring into existence.

They caused great joy to all the brethren. Acts xv.

2. To effect by agency, power or influence. I will cause it to rain on the earth forty days.

Gen. vii.

I will cause him to fall by the sword. 2 Kings xix.

CAUSE, v. i. To assign insufficient cause. Obs. Spenser.

CAUSE'D, pp. Produced; effected; brought about.

CAUSELESS, a. *caus/less*. Having no cause, or producing agent. Blackmore.

2. Without just ground, reason or motive; as *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

Waller. Prov. xxvi.

CAUSELESSLY, adv. *caus/lessly*. Without cause or reason.

CAUSELESSNESS, n. *caus/lessness*. The state of being causeless.

Hannond.

CAUSER, n. He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

Johnson. Sidney.

CAUSEY, n. *caus/y*. [Norm. *calansy*; Fr. *chaussée* for *chaussée*, a bank, or raised way; Arm. *chauczer*, the bank or mole of a pond. The Spanish has *calzada*, a causey, or way paved and raised; Port. *calçada*, a pavement, and stones used in paving. Both these words are evidently from the same root as Sp. *calzas*, Port. *calçado*, Sp. *calzado*, hose, loose breeches,

trowsers, shoes, Fr. *chaussée*, and the French word is evidently the same with the loss of *l*. The sense is probably taken from putting on, covering, Port. *calçar*, to put on shoes, or stockings, to pave, Sp. *calzar*, id. L. *calceo*, *calceus*.]

A way raised above the natural level of the ground, by stones, earth, timber, fascines, &c., serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, or as a mole to confine water to a pond or restrain it from overflowing lower ground. Most generally it is a way raised in a common road.

CAUSIDICAL, a. [L. *causidicus*, *causa* and *dico*.]

Pertaining to an advocate, or to the maintenance and defense of suits.

CAUSING, ppr. Producing; effecting; bringing into being.

CAUSTIC, } a. [Gr. *καυστικός*, from *καω*,
CAUSTICAL, } a. *καω*, to burn.]

Burning; corroding; destroying the texture of animal flesh.

CAUSTIC, n. In medicine, any substance which applied to living animals, acts like fire, in corroding the part and dissolving its texture; an escharotic. [See Causticity.] Coxe. Encyc.

Lunar caustic, a preparation of crystals of silver, obtained by solution in nitric acid, and afterwards fused in a crucible. It is a nitrate of silver. Nicholson.

Caustic curve, in geometry, a curve formed by a coincidence of rays of light reflected from another curve. Encyc.

CAUSTICITY, n. The quality of acting like fire on animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances, and destroying their texture. This quality belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts. Nicholson.

CAUSTEL, n. [L. *caustela*, from *caeco*, to take care.] Caution. [Not used.] Shak.

CAUSTELOUS, a. [Fr. *cauteleux*, from L. *cautela*.] Cautious; wary; prudent.

Wotton.

2. Cunning; treacherous; wily. Spenser.

CAUSTELOUSLY, adv. Cunningly; shily; treacherously. Bacon.

Brown.

2. Cautiously; warily.

CAUSTEUSNESS, n. Cautiousness.

CAUSTERISM, n. The application of cautery. Ferrand.

CAUTERIZATION, n. [See Cauterize.] In surgery, the act of burning or searing some morbid part, by the application of fire. This is done by burning tow, cotton, moxa, Spanish wax, pyramidal pieces of linen, &c., or more generally by a hot iron. Encyc.

CAUTERIZE, v. t. [Fr. *cauteriser*; Sp. Port. *cauterizar*; It. *cauterizzare*; Gr. *καυτηρίζω*, from *καυτήρ*, a burning or branding iron, from *καω*, to burn.]

To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

CAUTERIZED, pp. Burnt or seared with a hot iron.

CAUTERIZING, ppr. Burning, as with a hot iron.

CAUTERIZING, n. The act of burning, as with a hot iron.

CAUTERY, n. [Gr. *καυτηριον*; L. *cauterium*. See Cauterize.]

A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic medicines that burn, corrode or destroy any solid part of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is called *actual cautery*; that by caustic medicines, *potential cautery*.

CAUTION, n. [L. *cautio*; Fr. *caution*; Sp. *caución*; from L. *caveo*, to take care. See Class Gb. No. 3. §2. 53. 83. The sense of *caueo* is probably to retire, or to stop, check or hold.]

1. Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to the probable effects of a measure, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid evils and the arts of designing men.

Caution is the armor to defend us against imposition and the attacks of evil.

2. Security for, nearly the sense of the French *caution*, bail.

The parliament would give his majesty sufficient caution that the war should be prosecuted. Clarendon.

3. Provision or security against; measures taken for security; as the rules and cautions of government.

4. Precept; advice; injunction; warning; exhortation, intended as security or guard against evil.

CAUTION, v. t. To give notice of danger; to warn; to exhort to take heed.

You cautioned me against their charms. Swift.

CAUTIONARY, a. Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger; as *cautionary advice*.

2. Given as a pledge or in security; as a *cautionary town*.

CAUTIONED, pp. Warned; previously admonished.

CAUTIONER, n. In Scots law, the person who is bound for another, to the performance of an obligation.

CAUTIONING, ppr. Warning; giving previous notice of danger.

CAUTIONRY, n. In Scots law, the act of giving security for another, or the obligation by which one person becomes engaged as security for another, that he shall pay a sum of money or perform a deed. Encyc.

CAUTIOUS, a. Wary; watchful; careful to avoid evils; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect.

CAUTIOUSLY, adv. With caution; in a wary, scrupulous manner.

CAUTIOUSNESS, n. The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger. Addison.

CAVALCADE, n. [Fr. *cavalcade*; Sp. *cabalgada*; It. *cavalcata*. See Cavalry.]

A procession of persons on horseback; a formal, pompous march of horsemen and equipage, by way of parade, or to grace a triumph, the public entry of a person of distinction, &c.

CAVALIER, n. [Fr. See Cavalry.] A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

2. A gay, sprightly, military man.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles I. Swift.

4. In fortification, an elevation of earth, situ-