

- The highest exercise of *charity*, is charity towards the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*
7. Any act of kindness, or benevolence; as the *charities* of life.
8. A charitable institution. *D. Webster.*
- Charity-school*, is a school maintained by voluntary contributions for educating poor children.

CHARK, *v. t.* [Qu. *char*, or Ch. *חָרַךְ*, Ar.

حَرَك haraka, to burn.]

To burn to a coal; to char. [Not used. See *Char.*]

CHARLATAN, *n.* [Fr. from *It. ciarlatano*, a quack, from *ciarlare*, to prate; Sp. *charlatan*, from *charlar*, to prate; Port. *charlar*, id.; L. *garrulo*, garrulous; Gr. *γάρρος*.]

One who prates much in his own favor, and makes unwarrantable pretensions to skill; a quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

CHARLATANICAL, *a.* Quackish; making undue pretensions to skill; ignorant.

CHARLATANRY, *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery; wheedling; deception by fair words.

CHARLESS-WAIN, *n.* [Charles, Celtic *karl*, a man, or brave man. See *Wain*.]

In astronomy, seven stars in the constellation called *Ursa Major*, or the Great Bear.

CHARLOCK, *n.* [Sax. *certice*. *Lecc.* in *Saxony*, is a *leek*, but the same word occurs in *hermlock*, and it probably signifies, a plant or root.]

The English name of the *Raphanus raphanistrum* and *Sinapis arvensis*, very pernicious weeds among grain. One kind has yellow flowers; another, white, with jointed pods.

CHARM, *n.* [Fr. *charme*; Norm. *carne* or *garne*; Arm. *chalm*; L. *carmen*, a song, a verse, an outcry, a charm. It coincides with the *W. garm*, an outcry, *garmian*, to shout, *Sax. cirm*, or *cym*, outcry, noise; See *Alarm*.]

1. Words, characters or other things imagined to possess some occult or unintelligible power; hence, a magic power or spell, by which with the supposed assistance of the devil, witches and sorcerers have been supposed to do wonderful things. Spell; enchantment. Hence,
2. That which has power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; that which can please irresistibly; that which delights and attracts the heart; generally in the plural.

The smiles of nature and the charms of art.

Good humor only teaches charms to last.

CHARM, *v. t.* To subdue or control by incantation or secret influence.

I will send serpents among you—which will not be charmed. *Jer. viii.*

2. To subdue by secret power, especially by that which pleases and delights the mind; to allay, or appease.

Muse the fiercest grief can charm. *Pope.*

3. To give exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to delight.

We were charmed with the conversation.

The aerial songster charms us with her melodious notes. *Anon.*

4. To fortify with charms against evil.

I have a charmed life, which must not yield. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

5. To make powerful by charms. *Johnson.*

6. To summon by incantation. *Shak. Johnson.*

7. To temper agreeably. *Spenser.*

CHARM, *v. i.* To sound harmoniously. *Milton.*

CHARMA, *n.* A fish resembling the sea-wolf.

CHARMED, *pp.* Subdued by charms; delighted; enchanted.

CHARMER, *n.* One that charms, or has power to charm; one that uses or has the power of enchantment. *Deut. xviii. 11.*

2. One who delights and attracts the affections.

CHARMERESS, *n.* An enchantress.

CHARMFUL, *a.* Abounding with charms. *Chaucer.*

CHARMING, *ppr.* Using charms; enchanting.

3. *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delighting.

Muse is but an elegant and charming species of elocution. *F. Porter.*

CHARMINGLY, *adv.* Delightfully; in a manner to charm, or to give delight.

She smiled very charmingly. *Addison.*

CHARMINGNESS, *n.* The power to please. *Johnson.*

CHARMLESS, *a.* Destitute of charms.

CHARNEL, *a.* [Fr. *charnel*, carnal, fleshy; *charnier*, a charnel-house, a larder; Arm. *carnell*; Sp. *carnero*; It. *carnia*; L. *carnalis*, carnal, from *caro*, flesh.]

Containing flesh or carcases. *Milton.*

CHARNEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near churches, where the bones of the dead are repositied. Anciently, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a church-yard, over which the bones of the dead were laid, after the flesh was consumed. *Encyc.*

CHIRON, *n.* In *fabulous history*, the son of *Erebus* and *Nox*, whose office was to ferry the souls of the deceased over the waters of *Acheron* and *Styx*, for a piece of money.

CHIRR, *n.* A fish, a species of *Salmo*.

CHIRRED, *pp.* [from *char*.] Reduced to a coal.

CHIRKING, *ppr.* Reducing to coal; depriving of volatile matter.

CHIRRY, *a.* [See *Char*.] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities. *Lavoisier.*

CHART, *n.* [L. *charta*, the same as *card*, which see.]

A hydrographical or marine map; a draught or projection of some part of the earth's superficies on paper, with the coasts, isles, rocks, banks, channels or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of compass, soundings or depth of water, &c., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages. The term *chart* is applied to a marine map; *map* is applied to a draught of some portion of land.

A *plane chart* is a representation of some part of the superficies of the globe, in which the meridians are supposed parallel to each other, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees

of latitude and longitude are every where equal to each other.

*Mercator's chart*, is one on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels are straight lines and parallel to each other, but the distance between them increases from the equinoctial towards either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius.

*Globular chart*, is a meridional projection in which the distance of the eye from the plane of the meridian, on which the projection is made, is supposed to be equal to the sine of the angle of forty-five degrees.

*Selenographic charts*, represent the spots and appearances of the moon.

*Topographic charts*, are draughts of particular places, or small parts of the earth.

CHARTER, *n.* [Fr. *chartre*, from *L. charta*. See *Card*.]

A written instrument, executed with usual forms, given as evidence of a grant, contract, or whatever is done between man and man. In its more usual sense, it is the instrument of a grant conferring powers, rights and privileges, either from a king or other sovereign power, or from a private person, as a *charter of exemption*, that no person shall be empanelled on a jury, a *charter of pardon*, &c. The charters under which most of the colonies in America were settled, were given by the king of England, and incorporated certain persons, with powers to hold the lands granted, to establish a government, and make laws for their own regulation. These were called *charter-governments*.

2. Any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights or privileges.

*Dryden. South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

My mother,

Who has a charter to extol her blood,

When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shak.*

CHARTER, *v. t.* To hire, or to let a ship by charter. [See *Charter-party*.]

2. To establish by charter. *Buchanan.*

CHARTER-LAND, *n.* Land held by charter, or in socage. *Coke.*

CHARTER-PARTY, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie*, a divided charter; from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.]

In commerce, an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight. This is to be signed by the proprietor or master of the ship and by the merchant who hires or freights it. It must contain the name and burden of the vessel, the names of the master and freighter, the price or rate of the freight, the time of loading and unloading, and other stipulated conditions. *Encyc.*

CHARTERED, *pp.* Hired or let, as a ship.

2. Invested with privileges by charter; privileged. *Shak.*

3. Granted by charter; as *chartered rights*; *chartered power*. *D. Ramsay.*

CHARTERING, *ppr.* Giving a charter; establishing by charter.

2. Hiring or letting by charter.

CHARTLESS, *a.* Without a chart; of which no chart has been made; not delineated on paper; as the *chartless main*.

*Barlow*