D. Sw. Dan. magt; from the root of may, Sax. magan, to be able; Sans. mahat, strong. See May.]

chiefly, bodily strength or physical power; as, to work or strive with all one's might. 7. Vehement; rushing with violence; as a There shall be no might in thy hand. Deut.

2. Political power or great achievments. might. 1 Chron. xxix. 1 Kings xv.

3. National strength; physical power or 10. Very forcible; efficacious; as, great is military force.

We have no might against this great company that cometh against us. 2 Chron. xx.

4. Valor with bodily strength; military prowess; as men of might. I Chron. xii.

5. Ability; strength or application of means. I have prepared with all my might for the house of my God— 1 Chron. xxix.

13. Very severe and distressing; as a mighty famine. Luke xv.

6. Strength or force of purpose. Like him was no king that turned to the Lord with all his might. 2 Kings xxiii.

7. Strength of affection.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might. Deut. vi.

8. Strength of light; splendor; effulgence. Let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might. Judges v.

Shakspeare applies the word to an oath. "An oath of mickle might." This application is obsolete. We now use strength or force; as the strength or force of an oath or covenant.

With might and main, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion; a tautological phrase, as both words are from the same root, and mean the same thing.

MI'GHTILY, adv. [from mighty.] With great power, force or strength; vigorousy; as, to strive mightily.

2. Vehemently; with great earnestness. Cry mightity to God. Jonah iii.

3. Powerfully; with great energy.
Whereto I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in me mightily. Col. i. 2. To pass or remove from one region or

With great strength of argument. He mightily convinced the Jews. Acts xviii. 5. With great or irresistible force; greatly

extensively So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed. Acts xix.

6. With strong means of defense. Fortify thy power mightity. Nah. ii.

7. Greatly; to a great degree; very much. l was mightity pleased with a story applica-ble to this piece of philosophy. Spectator Admissible in colloquial and familiar lan-

guage.]
MI/GHTINESS, n. Power; greatness; highth of dignity.

How soon this mightiness meets misery!

2. A title of dignity; as their High Mightinesses

MI'GHTY, a. [Sax. mihtig.] Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous; as a mighty arm.

2. Very strong; valiant; bold; as a mighty man of valor. Judges vi.

3. Very powerful; having great command. Cush begat Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth. Gen. x.

tion. Gen. xviii.

MIGHT, n. [Sax. might, meht; G. macht; 5. Very strong or great in corporeal power; very able.

We to them that are mighty to drink wine.

1. Strength; force; power; primarily and 6. Violent; very loud; as mighty thunderings. Ex. ix. Ps. lxviii.

> mighty wind or tempest. Ex. x. Rev. vi. Very great; vast; as mighty waters. Neh. ix.

> 2 Chron. xxvi.

truth and mighty.

II. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquirements; as the mighty Scaliger and 3. Tender and gentle in temper or disposi-Selden.

Echard.

3. Tender and gentle in temper or disposi-tion; kind; compassionate; merciful; 12. Great; wonderful; performed with great

power; as mighty works. Matt. xi.

famine. Luke xv.

14. Very great, large or populous; as a mighty city. Rev. xviii.

15. Important; momentous. I'll sing of heroes and of kings

In mighty numbers mighty things.

Cowley. MI'GHTY, adv. In a great degree; very; 7. Calm; tranquil. When passion subsides as mighty wise; mighty thoughtful. [Colloquial.

MIGNIARD, a. [Fr. mignard.] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty.

MIGNONETTE, \ n. [Fr.] An annual flow-MIG'ONET, \ \ n er or plant of the genus Reseda, having the scent of raspber-Mason.

MI'GRATE, v. i. [L. migro.] To pass or remove from one country or from one state to another, with a view to permanent residence, or residence of some continuance. The first settlers of New England migrated first to Holland, and afterwards to America. Some species of fowls migrate in autumn to a warmer climate for a temporary residence. To change residence in the same city or state is not to migrale.

district to another for a temporary residence; as, the Tartars migrate for the sake of finding pasturage.

MI'GRATING, ppr. Removing from one state to another for a permanent residence. The people of the eastern states 2. Tenderness; merey; clemency; as mild-

removing from one kingdom or state to 4. Softness; the quality that affects the another, for the purpose of permanent residence, or a residence of some continu-

2. Change of place; removal; as the migration of the center of gravity. Woodward.

MI'GRATORY, a. Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to MILE, n. [1. mille passus, a thousand paces; another for permanent residence.

2. Roving; wandering; occasionally removing for pasturage; as the migratory Tartars.

3. Passing from one climate to another; as fowls.

MILCII, a. [Sax. melee. See Milk.] Giving milk; as a milch eow. It is now applied only to heasts.

4. Very strong in numbers; as a mighty na- MILD, a. [Sax. mild; G. D. Sw. Dan. id.; MI/LEAGE, n. Fees paid for travel by the Russ. melayu, to pity. The primary sense mile.

is soft or smooth, L. mollis, Eng. mellow, W. mall; allied perhaps to melt. Class Ml. No. 9. 16. 18.1

I. Soft; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; as a mild air; a mild sun; a mild temperature; a mild light.

The rosy morn resigns her light And milder glory to the noon. Walter.

And with a milder gleam refreshed the sight. Addison.

The acts of David—with all his reign and his 9. Very great or strong; as mighty power. 2. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive or drastic; operating gently; not acrimonious; demulcent; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive; as a mild liquor; a mild eataplasm; a mild eathartic or emetic.

element; indulgent; not severe or cruel.

It teaches us to adore him as a mild and merciful Being. Rogers.

4. Not fierce, rough or angry; as mild words.

5. Placid; not fierce; not stern; not frowning; as a mild look or aspect.

6. Not sharp, tart, sour or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste; as mild fruit.

Prior. 8. Moderate; not violent or intense; as a mild heat.

B. Jonson, MIL'DEW, n. [Sax. mildeaw; L. melligo, from mel, honey; G. mehlthau, as if from mehl, meal.]

 Honey dew; a thick, clammy, sweet juice, found on the leaves of plants, which is said to injure the plants by corroding them, or otherwise preventing them from coming Hill. Encye. to perfection.

2. Spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture.

MIL/DEW, v. t. To taint with mildew. MIL/DEWED, pp. Tainted or injured by

MIL'DEWING, ppr. Tainting with mildew. MILDLY, adr. Softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately; as, to speak mildly; to burn mildly; to oper-

ate mildly.
MILDNESS, n. Softness; gentleness; as

ness of temper.

MIGRA'TION, n. [L. migratio.] The act of 3. Gentleness of operation; as the mildness

senses pleasantly; as the mildness of fruit or of liquors.

5. Temperateness; moderate state; as the mildness of weather.

MILD-SPIR/ITED, a. Having a mild tem-Arbuthnot.

passus being dropped in common usage, the word became a noun; Sax. Sw. mil; Dan. miil; G. meile; D. myl; Fr. mille; Sp. milla; Port. milha; It. miglio.]

A measure of length or distance, containing eight furlongs, 320 rods, poles or perches, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains. The Roman mile was a thousand paces, equal to 1600 yards English measure.