and procure, which do not necessarily imply such effort. We procure or obtain a thing by purchase or loan, and we obtain by inheritance, but we do not attain it by such means. An inattention to this dis tinction has led good authors into great mistakes in the use of this word.

2. To reach or come to a place or object by

progression or motion.

But ere such tidings shall his ears attain. Hoole's Tasso. 3. To reach in excellence or degree; to ATTA'INT, n. A stain, spot or taint. Shak. Canaan he now attains. Milton.

Bacon. equal. ATTAINABLE, a. That may be attained : that may be reached by efforts of the mind or body; that may be compassed or accomplished by efforts directed to the object; as, perfection is not attainable in this life. From an inattention to the true sense of this word, as explained under attain, authors have very improperly used this word for obtainable, procurable; as in the following passages. "The kind and quality of food and liquor; the species of habitation, furniture and clothing to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be attainable with ease and certainty." Paley, Phil. B. 6, Ch. 11. "Gen. Howe would not permit them to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they (clothes and blankets) were not attainable in the country." Marshall's Life of Wash-ington, 3, 428. Each of these words should be obtainable.

ATTA/INABLENESS, n. The quality of being attainable.

ATTA INDER, n. [Norm. Fr. atteindre, to corrupt, attaint; also conviction; L. ad and tingo, to stain; Gr. τεγγω. Class Dg. See Tinge.

1. Literally a staining, corruption, or ren

Hence,

2. The judgment of death, or sentence of a competent tribunal upon a person convict- 4. ed of treason or felony, which judgment attaints, taints or corrupts his blood, so that he can no longer inherit lands. The consequences of this judgment are, forfeiture of lands, tenements and hereditaments. loss of reputation, and disqualification to be a witness in any court of law. A statute of Parliament attainting a criminal, is called an act of attainder.

Upon the thorough demonstration of which guilt by legal attainder, the feudal covenant is

broken. Blackstone The act of attainting.

An act was made for the attainder of several ersons.

Note. By the constitution of the United ATTEMPERLY, ade. In a temperate manner, Not in us. [
ATTAINBERT, n. The act of attaining.]
ATTEMPT, v. I. fer, attenter, from L. althe act of arriving at or reaching; hence

the act of obtaining by efforts; as the attainment of excellence. 2. That which is attained to, or obtained by

exertion; acquisition; as, a man of great attainments.

ATTA'INT, v. t. [See Attainder.]

1. To taint or corrupt; to extinguish the pure or inheritable blood of a person found guilty of treason or felony, by confession, of death, or by special act of Parliament. No person shall be attainted of high treason. This verb is not always followed by an obthe oath of two witnesses, &c. Stat. 7 and 8.

To taint, as the credit of jurors, convicted of giving a false verdict. This is done by special writ of attaint. The conviction of This is done by such a crime attaints the reputation of jurors, and renders them infamous.

3. To disgrace; to cloud with infamy; to grain Spenser.

4. To taint or corrupt. Shak.

[See Taint.]

2. Any thing injurious ; that which impairs. Shak. 3. A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a

Farriery.

rendered infamous; rendered incapable

of inheriting. ATTA/INTING, ppr. Staining; corrupting; 2. rendering infamous by judicial act; depriving of inheritable blood.

ATTAINTMENT, n. The being attainted ATTA INTURE, n. A staining or render-

ing infamous ; reproach ; imputation. ATTASK', v.t. To task; to tax. used. See Task.] Shak.

ATTA/STE, v. t. To taste. [Not used. See Taste.

ATTEM PER, v. t. [L. attempero, of ad and tempero, to temper, mix, or moderate. See Temper.

1. To reduce, modify or moderate by mixture; as, to attemper heat by a cooling mixture, or spirit by diluting it with water. 7 To soften, mollify or moderate; as, to at- 8

temper rigid justice with clemency. dering impure; a corruption of blood 3. To mix in just proportion; to regulate

> and justice. To accommodate; to fit or make suit-

Arts attempered to the lyre. ATTEMPERANCE, n. Temperance. [.Not Chaucer. ATTEM/PERATE, a. [L. attemperatus.] Tempered; proportioned; suited.

Hope must be proportioned and attemperate

in use. Hammond.

ATTEM PERED, pp. Reduced in quality moderated; softened; well mixed; suited. ATTEM/PERING, ppr. Moderating in quality; softening; mixing in due proportion; making suitable.

tento, to attempt, of ad and tento, to try;
Arm, attempti. The L. tento is from the Arm. attempti. same root as tendo, to strain ; Gr. TENW. Hence, the literal sense is to strain, urge, 3. To fix the attention upon, as an object of stretch

1. To make an effort to effect some object : endeavor; to use exertion for any purpose; as, to attempt to sing; to attempt a bold flight.

battle, or verdict, and consequent sentence 2. To attack; to make an effort upon: as, to 5. To wait on, in service or worship; to attempt the enemy's camp.

ject, and appears to be intransitive; but some object is understood, or a verb in the infinitive follows in the place of an object; as, he attempted to speak.

ATTEMPT', n. An essay, trial or endeavor; an attack; or an effort to gain a point. Racon

ATTEMPT ABLE, a. That may be attempted, tried or attacked; liable to an attempt, or attack. Shak

ATTEMPT'ED, pp. Essayed; tried; attacked

ATTEMPT'ER, n. One who attempts, or ATTEMPT'ING, ppr. Trying; essaying; making an effort to gain a point; attack-

horse.

A writ which lies after judgment against ATTEND, v. t. [L. altendo ; Fr. attendre, to surjust for giving a false verdict in any court of record.

ATTA'INTED, pp. Stained ; corrupted; to tend. See Tend. See Tend.

To go with, or accompany, as a compan-

ion, minister or servant. To be present; to accompany or be uni-

ted to; as a cold attended with fever 3. To be present for some duty, implying

charge or oversight; to wait on; as, the physician or the nurse attends the sick. To be present in business; to be in company from curiosity, or from some connection in affairs; as, lawyers or spectators

attend a court. To be consequent to, from connection of cause; as, a measure attended with ill

To await; to remain, abide or be in store for; as, happiness or misery attends us

after death. To wait for; to lie in wait. Shak.

To wait or stay for. Three days I promised to attend my doom.

as, a mind well attempered with kindness 9. To accompany with solicitude; to regard. Their hunger thus appeased, their care attends The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.

Druden. Pope. 10. To regard; to fix the mind upon. The pilot doth not attend the unskilful words of the passenger

This is not now a legitimate sense. To express this idea, we now use the verb intransitively, with to, attend to.

to the promise.

Hammond. 11. To expect. [Not in use.] Raleigh.

ATTEM PERATE, v. t. To attemper. [Not ATTEND v. i. To listen; to regard with attention ; followed by to.

Attend to the voice of my supplication. Ps. lxxxvi. Hence much used in the imperative, at-

2. To regard with observation, and corres-

pondent practice. My son, attend to my words.

Hence, to regard with compliance.

He hath attended to the voice of my prayer. Ps. lxvi.

pursuit; to be busy or engaged in; as, to attend to the study of the scriptures.

to make trial or experiment; to try; to 4. To wait on; to accompany or be present. in pursuance of duty; with on or upon; as, to attend upon a committee; to attend upon business. Hence.

serve.