

BRIGHT-SHINING, *a.* Shining with splendor. *Spenser.*

BRIGOSE, *a.* [from *brigue*.] Contentious. [*Not used.*] *Pulten.*

BRIGUE, *n. breeg*. [Fr. *brigue*; Sp. *briga*; It. *briga*, strife, disquiet; Ir. *breghean*, to debate, to quarrel.]

A cabal; intrigue; faction; contention. [*Lit. the used.*] *Chaucer. Chesterfield.*

BRIGUE, *r. i. breeg*. To canvass; to solicit. [*Lit. the used.*] *Hurd.*

BRILLIANCY, *n.* [See *Brilliant*.] Splendor; glitter; great brightness.

BRILLIANT, *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, sparkling, from *briller*, to shine or sparkle; It. *brillante*, sparkling; *brillo*, joy, gladness, also tipsey; Sp. *brillar*, to glitter; *brillador*, brilliant; *brillo*, splendor; Ger. and Dan. *brille*, a pair of spectacles; hence Eng. *beryl* and *pearl*.]

1. Sparkling with luster; glittering; as a *brilliant gem*; a *brilliant dress*.
2. Splendid; shining; as a *brilliant achievement*.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes, than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Ames.*

BRILLIANT, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to refract the light, by which it is rendered more glittering. *Dryden. Encyc.*

2. In the *manège*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with a stately carriage. *Encyc.*

BRILLIANTLY, *adv.* Splendidly. *Warton.*

BRILLIANTNESS, *n.* Brilliance; splendor; glitter. *Johnson.*

BRILLS, *n.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM, *n.* [Sax. *brymm*; Sw. *brám*; Dan. *bræmme*; probably the extent or extreme.]

1. The rim, lip or broad border of any vessel or other thing; as the *brim* of a hat, or of a vessel.
2. The upper edge of a vessel, whether broad or not; as the *brim* of a cup or glass.

3. The top of any liquor; the edge or that next the border at the top.

The feet of the priests were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Josh. iii.*

4. The edge or brink of a fountain; the verge. *Dryden.*

BRIM, *a.* [Sax. *bryme*.] Public; well known; celebrated. [*Not in use.*] *Warner.*

BRIM, *v. t.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top. *Milton.*

BRIM, *v. i.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRIMFUL, *a.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top; completely full; as a glass *brimful*; a heart *brimful* of tears.

BRIMFULNESS, *n.* Fullness to the top. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BRIMLESS, *a.* Having no brim.

BRIMMER, *n.* A bowl full to the top. *Addison.*

BRIMMING, *a.* Full to the top or brim; as a *brimming* pail. *Dryden.*

BRINSTONE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, combustion, and *stone*, burn-stone, or burning stone. See *Brand* and *Burn*.] Sulphur; a hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon yellow color, which has no smell, unless heated, and which be-

comes negatively electric by heat and friction. It is found, in great quantities, and sometimes pure, in the neighborhood of volcanoes. It is an ingredient in a variety of minerals and ores. The sulphur of commerce is procured from its natural beds, or artificially extracted from pyrites. *Hooper. Nicholson.*

BRIMSTONY, *a.* Full of brimstone, or containing it; resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

BRINDED, *a.* [It. *brinato*, spotted.] Marked with spots; tabby; having different colors. *Milton.*

BRINDLE, *n.* [from *brind*, the root of *brinded*.]

The state of being brinded; spottedness. *Richardson.*

BRINDLED, *a.* Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors. *Addison.*

BRINE, *n.* [Sax. *bryne*, brine, and a burning, from *brennan*, to burn.]

1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, &c.
2. The ocean or sea. *Milton.*
3. Tears, so called from their saltness. *Shak.*

Leach brine is brine which drops from corned salt in drying, which is preserved to be boiled again. *Encyc.*

BRINE, *v. t.* To steep in brine, as corn to prevent smut; also, to mix salt with, as to *brine* hay. *Encyc.*

BRINE-PAN, *n.* [from *brine* and *pan*.] A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization.

BRINE-PIT, *n.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] A brine-pan, or a salt spring from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt. *Encyc.*

BRINE-SPRING, *n.* [from *brine* and *spring*.] A spring of salt water. *Encyc.*

BRING, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *brought*. [Sax. *bringan*; Sw. *bringa*; Dan. *bringer*; D. *brengen*; G. *bringen*; Goth. *briggan*. We see by *brought*, D. *bragt*, and the Gothic *briggan*, that *n* is not radical.]

1. To fetch; to bear, convey or lead from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; as, *bring me a book from the shelf*; *bring me a morsel of bread*. In this sense, it is opposed to *carry*, and it is applied to the person bearing or leading, in opposition to *sending* or *transmitting* by another.
2. To produce; to procure as a cause; to draw to.

Nothing *brings* a man more honor than to be invariably just.

3. To attract or draw along.

In distillation the water *brings* over with it another substance.

4. To cause to come; to cause to proceed from a distant place, in company, or at the same time; as, to *bring a boat over a river*; to *bring a horse or carriage*; to *bring a cargo of dry goods*.

5. To cause to come to a point, by moral influence; used of the mind, and implying previous remoteness, aversion, alienation, or disagreement; as, to *bring the mind to assent to a proposition*; or to *bring a man to terms*, by persuasion or argument. In this sense, it is nearly equivalent to *persuade*, *prevail upon*, or *induce*. The same

process is effected by custom, and other causes. *Habit brings us* to relish things at first disagreeable; reflection *brings a man* to his senses, and whether the process is slow or rapid, the sense of the verb is the same. To *bring to the mind* any thing before and forgotten, is to *recall*; but the sense of *bring* is the same.

The primary sense is to *lead, draw or cause to come*; the sense of *conveying* or *bearing* is secondary.

The use of this verb is so extensive, and incorporated into so many peculiar phrases, that it is not easy to reduce its significations within any precise limits. In general, the verb *bring* implies motion from a place remote, either in a literal or figurative sense. It is used with various modifying words.

To *bring back* is to recall, implying previous departure, either in a literal or figurative sense.

To *bring about*, to bring to pass; to effect; to accomplish; to bring to the desired issue.

To *bring forth* is to produce, as young or fruit; also, to bring to light; that is, to make manifest; to disclose.

To *bring forward*, to cause to advance; to produce to view.

To *bring in*, to import; to introduce; to bear from a remote place within a certain precinct; to place in a particular condition; to collect things dispersed; to reduce within the limits of law and government; to produce, as income, rent or revenue; to induce to join; &c.

To *bring off*, to bear or convey from a distant place, as to *bring off men* from an isle; also, to procure to be acquitted; to clear from condemnation; to cause to escape.

To *bring on*, to cause to begin, as to *bring on* an action; also, to originate or cause to exist, as to *bring on* a disease; also, to bear or convey from a distance, as to *bring on* a quantity of goods; also, to attend, or to aid in advancing, as to *bring one on his way*.

To *bring over*, to bear across, as to *bring over* dispatches, to *bring over* passengers in a boat; also, to convert by persuasion or other means; to draw to a new party; to cause to change sides, or an opinion.

To *bring out*, to expose; to detect; to bring to light from concealment; as, to *bring out* an accomplice or his crimes.

To *bring under*, to subdue; to repress; to restrain; to reduce to obedience; also, to bring beneath any thing.

To *bring up*, to nurse; to educate; to instruct; to feed and clothe; to form the manners, and furnish the mind with knowledge. The phrase may comprehend all these particulars. Also, to introduce to practice, as to *bring up* a fashion or ceremony; also, to cause to advance near, as to *bring up* forces, or the body of reserve; also, to bear or convey upwards.

In navigation, to cast anchor.

To *bring down*, to cause to come down; also, to humble or abase, as to *bring down* high looks.

To *bring to*, in navigation, to check the course of a ship, by arranging the sails in such a manner, that they shall counteract each