

## 19. To pass, as time.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

## 20. To have a legal course; to be attached to; to have legal effect.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Childs.*

## 21. To have a course or direction.

Where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it. *Locke.*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight *So runs* against all reason. *Shak.*

## 22. To pass in thought, speech or practice; as, to run through a series of arguments; to run from one topic to another.

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*

## 23. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account. *Arbuthnot.*

## 24. To have a continued tenor or course. The conversation ran on the affairs of the Greeks.

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, "our sovereign lord the king." *Sanderson.*

## 25. To be in motion; to speak incessantly. Her tongue runs continually.

## 26. To be busied; to dwell.

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

## 27. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

## 28. To be received; to have reception, success or continuance. The pamphlet runs well among a certain class of people.

## 29. To proceed in succession.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,  
Each sire impress'd and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

## 30. To pass from one state or condition to another; as, to run into confusion or error; to run distracted.

You should *run* a certain course. *Shak.*

## 32. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him. *Bocon.*

## 33. To be generally received.

He was not ignorant what report *run* of himself. *Knolles.*

## 34. To be carried; to extend; to rise; as, debates run high.

In popish countries, the power of the clergy *runs* higher. *Ayliffe.*

## 35. To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman.*

## 36. To extend; to lie in continued length. Veins of silver run in different directions.

## 37. To have a certain direction. The line runs east and west.

## 38. To pass in an orbit of any figure. The planets run their periodical courses. The comets do not run lawless through the regions of space.

## 39. To tend in growth or progress. Pride is apt to run into a contempt of others.

## 40. To grow exuberantly. Young persons of 10 or 12 years old, soon run up to men and women.

If the richness of the ground cause turneps to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

## 41. To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer runs.

42. To reach; to extend to the remembrance of; as time out of mind, the memory of which *runneth* not to the contrary.

## 43. To continue in time, before it becomes due and payable; as, a note runs thirty days; a note of six months has ninety days to run.

44. To continue in effect, force or operation. The statute may be prevented from *running*—by the act of the creditor. *Hopkinson. Wheaton's Rep.*

## 45. To press with numerous demands of payment; as, to run upon a bank.

## 46. To pass or fall into fault, vice or misfortune; as, to run into vice; to run into evil practices; to run into debt; to run into mistakes.

## 47. To fall or pass by gradual changes; to make a transition; as, colors run one into another.

## 48. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments. *Swift.*

## 49. To proceed as on a ground or principle. Obs.

## 50. To pass or proceed in conduct or management.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

## 51. To creep; to move by creeping or crawling; as, serpents run on the ground.

## 52. To slide; as, a sled or sleigh runs on the snow.

## 53. To dart; to shoot; as, a meteor in the sky.

## 54. To fly; to move in the air; as, the clouds run from N. E. to S. W.

## 55. In Scripture, to pursue or practice the duties of religion.

Ye did *run* well; who did hinder you? Gal. v.

## 56. In elections, to have interest or favor; to be supported by votes. The candidate will not run, or he will run well.

To *run after*, to pursue or follow.

2. To search for; to endeavor to find or obtain; as, to run after similes. *Locke.*

To *run at*, to attack with the horns, as a bull.

To *run away*, to flee; to escape.

To *run away with*, to hurry without deliberation. *Locke.*

To *convey away*, or to assist in escape or elopement.

To *run in*, to enter; to step in.

To *run into*, to enter; as, to *run into* danger.

To *run in trust*, to run in debt; to get credit. [Not in use.]

To *run in with*, to close; to comply; to agree with. [Unusual.] *Baker.*

To *make towards*; to near; to sail close to; as, to *run in with* the land; a seaman's phrase.

To *run down a coast*, to sail along it.

To *run on*, to be continued. Their accounts had *run on* for a year or two without a settlement.

To *talk incessantly*.

To *continue a course*. *Drayton.*

To *press with* jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.

To *run over*, to overflow; as, a cup *runs over*; or the liquor *runs over*.

To *run out*, to come to an end; to expire; as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas.

To *spread exuberantly*; as, insectile animals *run out* into legs. *Hammond.*

To *expatiate*; as, to *run out* into beautiful digressions. He *runs out* in praise of Milton. *Addison.*

To *be wasted or exhausted*; as, an estate managed without economy, will soon *run out*.

To *become poor by extravagance*.

And had her stock been less, no doubt She must have long ago *run out*. *Dryden.*

To *run up*, to rise; to swell; to amount. Accounts of goods credited *run up* very fast.

RUN, *v. t.* To drive or push; in a general sense. Hence to *run* a sword through the body, is to stab or pierce it.

2. To drive; to force.

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or others' secrets. *Roy.*

Others accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

3. To cause to be driven.

They *ran* the ship aground. Acts xxvii.

4. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

5. To incur; to encounter; to run the risk or hazard of losing one's property. To *run the danger*, is a phrase not now in use.

6. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

7. To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law; as, to *run* goods.

8. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation; as, to *run* the world back to its first original. *South.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum saliens*. *Collier.*

9. To push; to thrust; as, to *run* the hand into the pocket or the bosom; to *run* a nail into the foot.

10. To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds; as, to *run* a line between towns or states.

11. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing; as, to *run* a stage coach from London to Bristol; to *run* a line of packets from New Haven to New York.

12. To cause to pass; as, to *run* a rope through a block.

13. To found; to shape, form or make in a mold; to cast; as, to *run* buttons or balls.

To *run down*, in hunting, to chase to weariness; as, to *run down* a stag.

2. In navigation, to *run down* a vessel, is to run against her, end on, and sink her. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear.

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times. *Berkley.*

To *run hard*, to press with jokes, sarcasm or ridicule.

2. To urge or press importunately.