amount of excise paid back or allowed on DRAY, n. [Sax. drage, L. trahea, from signify to form images and be allied to the exportation of home manufactures.

2. In a popular sense, any loss of advantage, 1. or deduction from profit.

DRAW'-BRIDGE, n. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hin- DRA'Y-CART, n. A dray. der communication, as before the gate of DRAY-HORSE, n. A horse used for drawa town or castle, or in a bridge over a navigable river. In the latter, the draw-bridge usually consists of two movable platforms, through.

DRAW -NET, n. A net for catching the DRAZ EL, n. draz l. A dirty woman; a larger sorts of fowls, made of pack-thread,

with wide meshes. DRAW'-WELL, n. A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or Grem

DRAW'EE, n. The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

DRAWER, n. One who draws or pulls one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquors from a cask.

2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction. Swift. 3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an

order for the payment of money 4. A sliding box in a case or table, which is

drawn at pleasure. 5. Drawers, in the plural, a close under gar

ment worn on the lower limbs. DRAW'ING, ppr. Pulling; hauling; at- 2.

tracting; delineating. DRAW'ING, n. The act of pulling, hauling

or attracting. 2. The act of representing the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delinea-

DRAW'ING-MASTER, n. One who teach-

es the art of drawing. DRAW/ING-ROOM, n. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties It is written by Coxe, withdrawing-room a room to which company withdraws from the dining-room.

2. The company assembled in a drawing room.

DRAWL, v. t. [D. draulen, to hinger.] To DREAD'FUL, a. Impressing great fear; utter words in a slow lengthened tone.

DRAWL, v. i. To speak with slow utterance.

DRAWL, n. A lengthened utterance of the

DRAWL/ING, ppr. Uttering words slowly DRAWN, pp. [See Draw.] Pulled; hauled allured; attracted; delineated; extended extracted; derived; deduced; written.

2. Equal, where each party takes his own stake; as a drawn game.

3. Having equal advantage, and neither party a victory; as a drawn battle.

4. With a sword drawn. Shak. 5. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed, or

closed. 6. Eviscerated; as a drawn fox. Shak

7. Induced, as by a motive; as, men are drawn together by similar views, or by motives of interest.

Drawn and quartered, drawn on a sled, and cut into quarters.

DRE

A low cart or carriage on wheels, drawn 1. Addison. by a horse. A sled. Encyc.

Tatler. ing a dray

DRA'Y-MAN, n. A man who attends a South. dray which may be raised to let a vessel pass DRAY-PLOW, n. A particular kind of

Mortimer. 2.

slut. [This is a vulgar word; in New-England pronounced droz'l, and I believe always applied to a female.]

DREAD, n. dred. [Sax. dræd. Qu. from the root of the L. terreo, or that of Sw. radd, 3. fearful, radus, to dread, Dan. rad, fearful. Sp. arredrar, to terrify, or Ir, cratham, to tremble. If d is a prefix, see Class Rd. No. 14, 19, 22, 25, 60, 78. The primary sense is probably to tremble, or to shrink.]

Great fear, or apprehension of evil or danger. It expresses more than fear, and less than terror or fright. It is an uneasiness or alarm excited by expected pain, loss or 2. To think; to imagine; as, he little dreamother evil. We speak of the dread of evil: the dread of suffering; the dread of the 3. divine displeasure. It differs from terror also in being less sudden or more continued.

Awe : fear united with respect. 3. Terror.

Shall not his dread fall on you. Job xiii. 4. The cause of fear; the person or the thing

dreaded. Let him be your dread. Is. viii. DREAD, a. Exciting great fear or apprehension. Shak

2. Terrible; frightful. Shak. Awful; venerable in the highest degree as dread sovereign; dread majesty; dread 3.

tribunal. DREAD, v. t. To fear in a great degree; as,

to dread the approach of a storm. DREAD, v. i. To be in great fear. Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i

Not used. DREAD'ED, pp. Feared.
DREAD'ER, n. One that fears, or lives in DREAR, n. Dread; dismalness.

terrible; formidable; as a dreadful storm, or dreadful night.

The great and dreadful day of the Lord. Mal iv

2. Awful; venerable.

How dreadful is this place. Gen. xlviii. DREAD FULLY, adv. Terribly; in a manner to be dreaded. Dryden. DREAD FULNESS, n. Terribleness; the

quality of being dreadful; frightfulness. DREAD'LESS, a. Fearless; bold; not in-DRE'ARY, a. [Sax. dreorig.] timidated; undaunted; free from fear or terror; intrepid. Milton. DREAD/LESSNESS, n. Fearlessness: un-

boldness. Sidney.

drom; Dan. drom. In Russ. dremlyu is to English. drom; Dan. drom. In Russ. aremaga is to leep. But I take the primary sense to be 1. A dragnet for taking oysters, &c. to rove, and the word to be allied to Gr. the root of roam, ramble. If not, it may together.

The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep. We apply dream, in the singular, to a series of thoughts, which occupy the mind of a sleeping person, in which he imagines he has a view of real things or transactions. A dream is a series of thoughts not under the command of reason, and hence wild and irregular.

Stewart. In scripture, dreams were sometimes impressions on the minds of sleeping persons, made by divine agency. God came to Abimelech in a dream. Joseph was warned by God in a dream. Gen. xx. Math. ii.

A vain fancy; a wild conceit; an un-

founded suspicion. DREAM, v. i. pret. dreamed or dreamt, [D. droomen ; G. träumen ; Sw. dromma ; Dan.

drömmer. To have ideas or images in the mind, in the state of sleep; with of before a noun; as, to dream of a battle; to dream of an absent friend.

ed of his approaching fate.

To think idly.

They dream on in a course of reading, without digesting. 4. To be sluggish; to waste time in vain thoughts; as, to dream away life.

DREAM, v. t. To see in a dream.

And dreamt the future fight. Druden. It is followed by a noun of the like sig nification; as, to dream a dream.

DRE'AMER, n. One who dreams. 2. A fanciful man; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes: as a political dreamer. Marshall. A man lost in wild imagination; a mope;

a sluggard. DRE AMFUL, a. Full of dreams.

Johnson. DRE'AMING, ppr. Having thoughts or ideas in sleep. DREAD'ABLE, a. That is to be dreaded. DRE'AMLESS, a. Free from dreams.

Camden. DREAMT, pp. dremt. From dream. Obs.

Spenser. DREAR, a. [Sax. dreorig, dreary.] Dismal:

gloomy with solitude. A drear and dying sound. Milton DRE'ARIHEAD, n. Dismalness: gloomi-[Not in use.]

Spenser.

DRE'ARILY, adv. Gloomily; dismally. Spenser. DRE/ARIMENT, n. Dismalness; terror.

DRE ARINESS, n. Dismalness; gloomy

Dismal: as a dreary waste; dreary gloomy; as a dreary waste; dreary shades. This word implies both solitude and gloom.

dauntedness; freedom from fear or terror; 2. Sorrowful; distressing; as dreary shricks.

DREAM, n. [D. droom; G. traum; Sw. DREDGE, n. [Fr. drege; Arm. drag, as in

δρομη, a running, which seems to be from 2. A mixture of oats and barley sown