

By the way, *en passant*, as we proceed; a phrase introducing something in discourse, not immediately connected with the subject.

To go one's way, or to come one's way, to go or come along. *Shak.*

To go the way of all the earth, to die.

In the way, a phrase noting obstruction. What is there in the way of your success?

In Scripture, the ways of God, are his providential government, or his works. *Rom. xi. Job xl.*

Way and ways are used in certain phrases, in the sense of wise. He is no ways a match for his antagonist.

'Tis no way the interest even of the priesthood. *Pope.*

To be under way, in seamen's language, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. So a ship is said to have head-way, when she moves forward in her course, and stern-way, when she is driven astern. She is said also to gather way, or to lose way. Lee-way is a movement of a ship aside of her course, or to the leeward.

Milky way, in astronomy, the galaxy; a broad luminous belt or space in the heavens, supposed to be occasioned by the blended light of an immense number of stars. By means of a telescope of uncommon magnifying powers, Dr. Herschel has been able to ascertain this fact, by distinguishing the stars.

Carpet way, in fortification, a passage covered from the enemy's fire.

Ways and means, in legislation, means for raising money; resources for revenue.

Way-going crop, among farmers, is the crop which is taken from the ground the year the tenant leaves the farm. *[England.]*

WA'Y-BREAD, *n.* A name given to the herb plantain (*plantago*.) *[Local.]* *Cyc.*

WA'YFARER, *n.* [*way* and *fare*, *Sax. faran*, to go.] A traveler; a passenger. *Carew.*

WA'YFARING, *a.* [*supra.*] Traveling; passing; being on a journey. *Judges xix.*

WA'YFARING-TREE, *n.* A shrub, a species of *Viburnum*. *Cyc.*

WAYLA'ID, *pp.* Watched in the way. *[See Waylay.]*

WAYLA'Y, *v. t.* [*way* and *lay*.] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob or slay; to beset in ambush; as, to waylay a traveler.

*Milton. Dryden.*  
[In this word there is little difference of accent.]

WAYLA'YER, *n.* One who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob or slay him.

WA'Y-LEAVE, *n.* A provincial term for the ground purchased for a wagon-way between coal-pits and a river. *[Local.]*

WA'YLESS, *a.* Having no road or path; pathless; trackless. *Drayton.*

WA'Y-MAKER, *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. *Bacon.*

WA'Y-MARK, *n.* [*way* and *mark*.] A mark to guide in traveling. *Jer. xxxi.*

WA'YMENT, *v. i.* [*Sax. wa*, woe.] To lament. *[Not in use.]* *Spenser.*

WA'Y-PANE, *n.* A slip left for cartage in watered land. *[Local.]* *Cyc.*

WA'Y-THISTLE, *n.* A troublesome plant or perennial weed. *Cyc.*

WA'YWARD, *a.* [*way* and *ward*.] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way.

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move. *Fairfax.*

WA'Y-WARDEN, *n.* In local usage, the surveyor of a road. *Eng.*

WA'YWARDLY, *adv.* Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WA'YWARDNESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness. *Wotton.*

WA'Y-WISER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; called also perambulator, and podometer, or pedometer. *Cyc.*

WA'YWODE, } *n.* In the Ottoman empire, the governor of a small town or province, which not forming a pashawlie, is the appendage of some great officer; also, a mussulman charged with the collection of taxes, or with the police of a place.

2. In Poland, the governor of a province. *Cyc.*

WA'YWODESHIP, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode. *Eton.*

WE, *pron. plu. of I*; or rather a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him. *I* and *Jahn*, the speaker calls *we*, or *I* and *John* and *Thomas*; or *I* and many others. In the objective case, *us*.

We is used to express men in general, including the speaker.

Vice seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope.*

WEAK, *a.* [*Sax. waat*, *wacc*; *G. weich*, *schwach*; *D. weak*; *Dan. veeg*, *vag*; *Sw. vek*. The primary sense of the root is to yield, fail, give way, recede, or to be soft.]

1. Having little physical strength; feeble. Children are born weak; men are rendered weak by disease.

2. Infirm; not healthy; as a weak constitution.

3. Not able to bear a great weight; as a weak bridge; weak timber.

4. Not strong; not compact; easily broken; as a weak ship; a weak rope.

5. Not able to resist a violent attack; as a weak fortress.

6. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

7. Low; small; feeble; as a weak voice.

8. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting vigor of understanding; as a weak prince; a weak magistrate.

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a weak mind and captious temper. *Beattie.*

9. Not much impregnated with ingredients, or with things that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; as weak broth; weak tea; weak toddy; a weak solution; a weak decoction.

10. Not politically powerful; as a weak nation or state.

11. Not having force of authority or energy; as a weak government.

12. Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by truth or reason; as a weak argument.

13. Not well supported by argument; as weak reasoning.

14. Unfortified; accessible; impossible; as the weak side of a person.

15. Not having full conviction or confidence; as weak in faith.

16. Weak land is land of a light thin soil. *[I believe never used in New England.]* *Cyc.*

WEAK, *v. t.* To make weak. *[Not used.]*

WEAK, *v. i.* To become weak. *[Not used.]* *Chaucer.*

WEAKEN, *v. t.* *wee'kn*. [*Sax. wacan*, to languish, to vacillate.]

1. To lessen the strength of, or to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble; as, to weaken the body; to weaken the mind; to weaken the hands of the magistrate; to weaken the force of an objection or an argument.

2. To reduce in strength or spirit; as, to weaken tea; to weaken any solution or decoction.

WEAKENED, *pp.* Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength.

WEAKENER, *n.* He or that which weakens.

WEAKENING, *ppr.* Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigor of any thing.

WEAK-HEARTED, *a.* Having little courage; dispirited.

WEAKLING, *n.* A feeble creature. *Shak.*

WEAKLY, *adv.* Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; as a fortress weakly defended.

2. With want of efficacy.

Was plighted faith so weakly seal'd above? *Dryden.*

3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly; injuriously.

Beneath pretended justice weakly fall. *Dryden.*

4. Timorously; with little courage or fortitude.

WEAKLY, *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm; as a weakly woman; a man of a weakly constitution. *Raleigh.*

WEAKNESS, *n.* Want of physical strength; want of force or vigor; feebleness; as the weakness of a child; the weakness of an invalid; the weakness of a wall or bridge, or of thread or cordage.

2. Want of sprightliness.

Soft, without weakness; without glaring, gay. *Pope.*

3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review, we shall discern and strengthen our weaknesses. *Rogers.*

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness; as weakness of constitution. *Temple.*

5. Want of moral force or effect upon the mind; as the weakness of evidence; the weakness of arguments.

6. Want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness.

All wickedness is weakness. *Milton.*

7. Defect; failing; fault; with a plural.

Many take pleasure in spreading abroad the weaknesses of an exalted character. *Spectator.*

WEAKSIDE, *n.* [*weak* and *side*.] Foible; deficiency; failing; infirmity. *Temple.*

WEAL, *n.* [*Sax. weala*; *G. wohl*; *Dan. vel*; from the same root as *well*, *Sw. väl*; *L. valeo*, to be strong, to avail, to prevail. The primary sense of *weal* is strength, soundness, from the sense of straining, stretching or advancing.]