

by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ.

**BAILED**, *pp.* Released from custody on bonds for appearance in court.

2. Delivered in trust, to be carried and deposited, redelivered, or otherwise accounted for.

3. Freed from water, as a boat.

**BAILEE**, *n.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust. *Blackstone.*

**BAILER**, *s*.<sup>n</sup> One who delivers goods to **BAILOR**, *s*.<sup>n</sup> another in trust, for some particular purpose.

**BAILIFF**, *n.* [*Fr. bailiff; Arm. belly; Scot. baili; It. bailo, a magistrate; balia, power, authority. Ch. Ar. Heb. Syr. ܒܝܠܝܐ, lord, chief. Class. Bl.*]

In *England*, an officer appointed by the sheriff. Bailiffs are either special, and appointed, for their adroitness, to arrest persons; or bailiffs of hundreds, who collect fines, summon juries, attend the assizes, and execute writs and process. The sheriff in *England* is the king's bailiff.

There are also bailiffs of liberties, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions, to execute process, and perform other duties; *bailiffs* of forests and of manors, who direct the husbandry, collect rents, &c.; and *water bailiffs* in each port, to search vessels, gather toll for anchorage, arrest persons for debt on the water, &c. *Blackstone.*

The office of bailiff formerly was high and honourable in *England*, and officers under that title on the continent are still invested with important functions.

**BAILIWICK**, *n.* [*baili, an officer, see bailiff, and Sax. wic.*]

The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority; as a hundred, a liberty, a forest, over which a bailiff is appointed. In the liberties and franchises of lords, the bailiff has exclusive jurisdiction. *Encyc.*

**BAILEMENT**, *n.* [*from bail.*]

A delivery of goods, in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. *Blackstone.*

**BAILPIECE**, *n.* A slip of parchment or paper containing a recognizance of bail above or bail to the action. *Blackstone.*

**BAIRN**, *s*.<sup>n</sup> [*Sax. bearn; Scot. bairn; prob. BARN, s*.<sup>n</sup> ably, *Eng. born.*] A child. [*Little used in English.*]

**BAIT**, *n.* [*W. abydd, buydd; Arm. boet; Ir. abaidh; Sw. bete, food; beta, to feed; Sax. balan, to bait; Russ. pitayu; Dan. beder, to rest for refreshment.*]

1. Any substance for food, proper to be used or actually used, to catch fish, or other animals, by alluring them to swallow a hook, or to be caught in snares, or in an inclosure or net.

2. A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey.

3. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

**BAIT**, *v. t.* To put meat on a hook or line, or in an inclosure, or among snares, to allure fish, fowls and other animals into human power.

2. To give a portion of food and drink to man or beast upon the road; as, to bait horses.

**BAIT**, *v. i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey; as, we stopped to bait.

**BAIT**, *v. t.* [*Goth. baitan. In Sax. bate is contention. See Make-bate.*]

1. To provoke and harass by dogs; to harass by the help of others; as, to bait a bull or a boar.

2. To attack with violence; to harass in the manner of small animals. *Shaks.*

**BAIT**, *v. t.* To clap the wings; to flutter as if to fly; or to hover as a hawk, when she stoops to her prey. *Bailey. Shaks.*

**BAIT**, *n.* White Bait, a small fish of the Thames.

**BAITED**, *pp.* Furnished with bait; allured; tempted.

2. Fed, or refreshed, on the road.

3. Harassed by dogs or other small animals; attacked.

**BAITING**, *ppr.* Furnishing with bait; tempting; alluring.

2. Feeding; refreshing at an inn.

3. Harassing, with dogs; attacking.

**BAIZE**, *n.* [*Per. pozah, the nap or down of cloth; Sp. bausan, the same.*]

A coarse woollen stuff, with a long nap, sometimes frized on one side, without wale, being wove with two treadles like flannel. *Chambers.*

**BAKE**, *v. t.* [*Sax. bacan; Sw. baka; Dan. bager; D. bakken; Ger. backen; Gypsy, pekum; Russ. peku, to bake; pekar, a baker; Per. pechtan, to bake or cook.*]

1. To heat, dry and harden, as in an oven or furnace, or under coals of fire; to dress and prepare for food, in a close place heated; as, to bake bread.

2. To dry and harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln or furnace, or by the solar rays; as, to bake bricks; to bake the ground.

**BAKE**, *v. i.* To do the work of baking; as, she brews, washes and bakes.

2. To be baked; to dry and harden in heat; as, the bread bakes; the ground bakes in a hot sun.

**BAKED**, *pp.* Dried and hardened by heat; dressed in heat; as, baked meat.

**BAKEHOUSE**, *n.* [*bake and house.*] A house or building for baking.

**BAKEMEATS**, *n.* Meats prepared for food in an oven. *Gen. xl.*

**BAKEN**, *pp.* The same as *baked*, and nearly obsolete.

**BAKER**, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.

**BAKER-FOOT**, *n.* An ill-shaped or distorted foot. *Taylor.*

**BAKER-LEGGED**, *a.* One who has crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.

**BAKERY**, *n.* The trade of a baker.

2. A place occupied with the business of baking bread, &c. *Smollett.*

**BAKING**, *ppr.* Drying and hardening in heat; dressing or cooking in a close place, or in heat.

**BAKING**, *n.* The quantity baked at once; as, a baking of bread.

**BALAN**, *n.* A fish of a beautiful yellow, variegated with orange, a species of wrasse, caught on the shores of *England*.

*Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

**BALANCE**, *n.* [*Fr. balance; Sp. balanza; It. bilancia; L. bilanx, bis, twice, and lanx, a dish, the double dish.*]

1. A pair of scales, for weighing commodities. It consists of a beam or lever suspended exactly in the middle, with a scale or basin hung to each extremity, of precisely equal weight. The Roman balance, our steel-yard, consists of a lever or beam, movable on a center, and suspended near one of its extremities. Hence,

2. One of the simple powers in mechanics, used for determining the equality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and consequently their masses or quantity of matter. *Encyc.*

3. *Figuratively*, an impartial state of the mind, in deliberating; or a just estimate of the reasons and arguments on both sides of a question, which gives to each its due weight, or force and importance.

4. As *balance* signifies equal weight, or equality, it is by custom used for the weight or sum necessary to make two unequal weights or sums equal; that which is necessary to bring them to a balance or equipoise.

Hence, in accounts, *balance* is the difference of two sums; as upon an adjustment of accounts, a balance was found against A, in favor of B. Hence, to pay a balance, is to pay the difference and make the two accounts equal.

5. *Balance of trade* is an equal exportation of domestic productions, and importation of foreign. But, usually, the term is applied to the difference between the amount or value of the commodities exported and imported. Hence the common expression, the balance of trade is against or in favor of a country.

6. *Equipoise*, or an equal state of power between nations; as the "*balance of power*."

7. *Equipoise*, or an equal state of the passions.

The balance of the mind. *Pope.*

8. That which renders weight or authority equal.

The only balance attempted against the ancient kings, was a body of nobles. *J. Adams.*

9. The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats.

10. In *astronomy*, a sign in the zodiac, called in Latin *Libra*, which the sun enters at the equinox in September.

The *hydrostatic balance* is an instrument to determine the specific gravity of fluid and solid bodies.

The *assay balance* is one which is used in chymic operations, to determine the weight of minute bodies.

**BALANCE**, *v. t.* To adjust the weights in the scales of a balance so as to bring them to an equipoise. Hence,

2. To weigh reasons; to compare, by estimating the relative force, importance, or value of different things; as, to balance good and evil.

3. To regulate different powers, so as to keep them in a state of just proportion; as, to balance Europe, or the powers of Europe.

4. To counterpoise; to make of equal weight or force; to make equipollent; as, one species of attraction balances another.

One expression in the letter must check and balance another. *Kent.*