

ernment in a secret and unlawful manner or by violent means; a turbulent demagogue.

JACOBINE, *n.* A monk of the order of Dominicans.

2. A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainsworth.*

JACOBINIC, } Resembling the Jacobins of France; turbulent; discontented with government; holding democratic principles.

JACOBINICAL, } *a.*

JACOBINISM, *n.* Jacobinic principles; unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; an attempt to overthrow or change government by secret cabals or irregular means; popular turbulence.

JACOBINIZE, *v. t.* To taint with Jacobinism. *Burke.*

JACOBITE, *n.* [from *Jacobus*, James.] A partizan or adherent of James II. king of England, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants; of course, an opposer of the revolution in 1688, in favor of William and Mary. *Bolingbroke.*

2. One of a sect of christians in Syria and Mesopotamia, who hold that Jesus Christ had but one nature. *Encyc. Cyc.*

JACOBITE, *a.* Pertaining to the partizans of James II.

JACOBITISM, *n.* The principles of the partizans of James II. *Mason.*

JACOB'S-LADDER, *n.* A plant of the genus *Polemonium*. *Fam. of Plants.*

JACOB'S-STAFF, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

2. A staff concealing a dagger.

3. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe. *Johnson.*

JAC'OBUS, *n.* [*Jacobus*, James.] A gold coin, value twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James I. *L'Estrange.*

JACONET, *n.* A kind of coarse muslin.

JAC'TANCY, *n.* [*L. jactantia*.] A boasting. [*Not used.*]

JAC'TITATION, *n.* [*L. jactito, jacto*.] It ought rather to be *jactation*, *L. jactatio*.]

1. A tossing of the body; restlessness. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage; vain boasting. *Johnson.*

JACULATE, *v. t.* [*L. jaculator*.] To dart.

JACULATION, *n.* The action of darting, throwing or lanching, as missive weapons. *Milton.*

JACULATOR, *n.* The shooting fish, a species of *Chetodon*.

JACULATORY, *a.* Darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; uttered in short sentences. [*See Ejaculatory.*]

JADE, *n.* [of unknown origin. *Qu. Sp. jad-car*, to pant.]

1. A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag.

Tired as a *jade* in overloaded cart. *Sidney.*

2. A mean woman; a word of contempt, noting sometimes age, but generally vice. *Johnson.*

She shines the first of battered *jades*. *Swift.*

3. A young woman; in irony or slight contempt. *Addison.*

JADÉ, *n.* A mineral called also nephrite or nephritic stone, remarkable for its hard-

ness and tenacity, of a color more or less green, and of a resinous or oily aspect when polished. It is fusible into a glass or enamel. Cleaveland divides jade into three subpecies, *nephrite*, *saussurite*, and *axestone*. It is found in detached masses or inhering in rocks. *Werner. Jameson. Cleaveland.*

JADE, *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue; to weary with hard service; as, to *jade* a horse.

2. To weary with attention or study; to tire.

The mind once *jaded* by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

3. To harass; to crush. *Shak.*

4. To tire or wear out in mean offices; as a *jaded* groom. *Shak.*

5. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me. *Shak.*

JADE, *v. i.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink.

They are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution. *South.*

JAD'ED, *pp.* Tired; wearied; fatigued; harassed.

JAD'ERY, *n.* The tricks of a jade. *Baum.*

JAD'ING, *ppr.* Tiring; wearying; harassing. *L'Estrange.*

JAD'ISH, *a.* Vitious; bad, like a jade.

2. Unchaste. *New-England.*

JAG, *n.* [*Sp. zaga*, a load, packed on the back part of a carriage. *Qu.*] A small load.

JAGG, *v. t.* [perhaps *G. zacken*, a tooth, a prong, to indent; *Sw. tagg*, a sharp point.]

To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, } A tooth of a saw; a denticulation. *Martyn.*

JAG, } *n.*

JAG'GED, *pp.* Notched; uneven.

2. *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; lacinate; as *jagged* leaves.

JAG'GEDNESS, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness. *Peacham.*

JAG'GING, *ppr.* Notching; cutting into teeth; dividing.

JAG'GY, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven. *Addison.*

JAGUAR, *n.* The American tiger, or once of Brasil, belonging to the genus *Felis*. *Cyc.*

JAH, *n.* Jehovah.

JAIL, *n.* [*Fr. geole*; *Arm. geol* or *jol*; *Sp. jaula*, a cage, a cell. Sometimes written very improperly *gaol*, and as improperly pronounced *gole*.]

A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime, and held in the custody of the sheriff.

JAILBIRD, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JAILER, *n.* The keeper of a prison.

JAILFEVER, *n.* A contagious and fatal fever generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

JAKES, *n.* [*Qu. L. jacio*, to throw.] A house of office or back-house; a privy. *Swift.*

JAL'AP, *n.* [*Port. jalapa*; *Fr. jalap*; *Sp.*

jalapa; so called from *Xalapa*, a province in Mexico, whence it is imported.]

The root of a plant, a species of *Convolvulus*. It is brought in thin transverse slices, and also whole, of an oval shape, hard, solid and heavy. It has little or no taste or smell, but is much used in powder as a cathartic. *Cyc.*

JAM, *n.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

2. A kind of frock for children.

JAM, *v. t.* [*Russ. jem*, a press; *jmu*, to press.]

1. To press; to crowd; to wedge in.

2. In *England*, to tread hard or make firm by treading, as land by cattle. *Grose.*

JAM, } Among the lead miners of Men-

JAMB, } *n.* dip, a thick bed of stone which hinders them when pursuing the veins of ore. *Cyc.*

JAMB, *n.* *jam*. [*Fr. jambe*, a leg; *jambes de force*, a corbel or pier; *It. gamba*, a leg; *gamba*, a stem or stalk.]

In *architecture*, a supporter; the side-piece or post of a door; the side-piece of a fireplace.

JAMBEE', *n.* A name formerly given to a fashionable cane. *Tatler.*

JAM'BEUX, *n.* [*supra.*] Armor for the legs. *Obs.* *Dryden.*

JANE, *n.* A coin of Genoa. *Spenser.*

2. A kind of fustian.

JAN'GLE, *v. i.* [*G. zanken*.] To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle. *Shak.*

JAN'GLE, *v. t.* To cause to sound untunably or discordantly.

—E'er monkish rhymes
Had *jangl'd* their fantastic chimes. *Prior.*

JAN'GLER, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

JAN'GLING, *ppr.* Wrangling; quarreling; sounding discordantly.

JAN'GLING, *n.* A noisy dispute; a wrangling.

JANTTOR, *n.* [*L.*] A door-keeper; a porter. *Warton.*

JANIZARIAN, *n.* Pertaining to the Janizaries, or their government. *Burke.*

JANIZARY, *n.* [*Turkish, yeniskeri*; *yeni* and *askari*, new troops. *Eton.*]

A soldier of the Turkish foot guards. The Janizaries were a body of infantry, and reputed the Grand Seigneur's guards.

They became turbulent, and rising in arms against the Sultan, were attacked, defeated and destroyed in Constantinople, in June 1826.

JAN'NOCK, *n.* Oat-bread. [*Local.*]

JAN'SENISM, *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

JAN'SENIST, *n.* A follower of Jansen, bishop of Ypres, in Flanders.

J'ANT, *v. i.* [*In Fr. jante* is the felly of a wheel, and the original root signified probably to extend or to run, to ramble.]

To ramble here and there; to make an excursion. *Shak.*

J'ANT, *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey. *Milton.*

J'ANTILY, *adv.* [*from janty*.] Briskly; nirlily; gayly.

J'ANTINESS, *n.* Airiness; flutter; briskness.

J'ANTY, *a.* Airy; showy; fluttering; finical. *Hobbes.*