

The American badger is called the ground hog, and is sometimes white. *Pennant.*
BADGER-LEGGED, *a.* Having legs like a badger. Johnson says having legs of unequal length; but, qu. short thick legs. *Shak.*
BADIA GA, *n.* A small sponge, common in the North of Europe, the powder of which is used to take away the livid marks of bruises. *Encyc.*
BADIANE, *n.* The seed of a tree in China, *DIAN*, { "na, which smells like anise seeds; used by the Chinese and Dutch to give their tea an aromatic taste. *Encyc.*
BADIGEON, *n.* A mixture of plaster and free stone, ground together and sifted, used by statuary to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones, of which they make their statues. *Encyc.*
BADINAGE, *n.* [Fr.] Light or playful discourse. *Chesterfield.*
BADLY, *adv.* (from *bad*.)
 In a bad manner; not well; unskillfully; grievously; unfortunately; imperfectly.
BADNESS, *n.* The state of being bad, evil, vicious or depraved; want of good qualities, natural or moral; as the *badness* of the heart, of the season, of the roads, &c.
BADFETAS, { *n.* An India cloth or plain
BADFAS, { *n.* muslin. That of Surat
BASTAS, { is said to be the best. *Encyc.*
BAFFLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *befier*, to make, or play the fool with; *Sp.* *befar*; *It.* *befarre*, *id.* It coincides in origin with *buffoon*. In Scottish, *beff*, *buff*, signifies to strike.]
 To mock or elude by artifice; to elude by shifts and turns; hence to defeat, or confound; as, to *buffle* the designs of an enemy.
 Fashionable follies *buffle* argument. *Anon.*
BAFFLE, *v. i.* To practice deceit. *Barrow.*
BAFFLE, *n.* A defeat by artifice, shifts and turns. *South.*
BAFFLED, *pp.* Eluded; defeated; confounded.
BAFFLER, *n.* One that baffles.
BAFFLING, *pp.* Eluding by shifts, and turns, or by stratagem; defeating; confounding. A *buffing* wind, among seamen, is one that frequently shifts, from one point to another.
BAG, *n.* [Norm. *bage*, a bag, a coffer; *bagues*, baguette. This word seems to be from the root of *puck*, *pouch*, *Fr.* *poché*, or of the same family; or it is from the sense of tying, binding; *Sp.* *baga*, a rope or cord for fastening loads on beasts of burden. Hence *baguette*; *It.* *bagaglia*; *Sp.* *bagage*; *Port.* *bagagem*; *Fr.* *bagage*; *Arm.* *puç*, a pack, and *bagrich*.]
 1. A sack; a pouch, usually of cloth or leather, used to hold, preserve or convey corn, and other commodities.
 2. A sack in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance.
 3. Formerly, a sort of silken purse tied to the hair.
 4. In commerce, a certain quantity of a commodity, such as it is customary to carry to market in a sack; as a *bag* of pepper or hops; a *bag* of corn.
 5. Among *farriers*, a bag of *asafetida* and *savin* is tied to the bits of horses to restore their appetites. *Encyc.*

BAG, *v. t.* To put into a bag.
 2. To load with bags.
BAG, *v. i.* To swell like a full bag, as sails when filled with wind.
BAGATELLE, *n.* *bagatelle*. [Fr.; *Sp.* *bagatela*; *It.* *bagatella*; *Arm.* *baguh*.]
 A trifle; a thing of no importance.
BAG GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagage*. *Qu.* *Eug.* *package*; *D.* *pakkadje*, baggage, that which is packed. See *Bag*.]
 1. The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessities of an army.
 2. The clothing and other conveniences which a traveller carries with him, on a journey.
 Having dispatched my *baggage* by water to Altdorf. *Coxe, Switz.*
 [The English now call this *baggage*.]
BAG GAGE, *n.* [Fr. *bagasse*; *It.* *bagascia*; *Sp.* *bagazo*, a catamite; *Pers.* *baga*, a strumpet.]
 A low worthless woman; a strumpet.
BAGGING, *pp.* Swelling; becoming protuberant.
BAGGING, *n.* The cloth or materials for bags. *U. States.* *Edwards' W. Indies.*
BAGNO, *n.* *bainjo*. [It. *bagno*; *Sp.* *baino*; *Port.* *bainho*; *Fr.* *bain*; *L.* *balneum*.]
 1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating and otherwise cleansing the body. In Turkey, it is the name of prisons where slaves are kept; so called from the baths which they contain. *Encyc.*
 2. A broth.
BAGPIPE, *n.* [*bag* and *pipe*.]
 A musical wind instrument, used chiefly in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leathern bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve; and pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer. The base-pipe is called the *drone*, and the tenor or treble is called the *chanter*. The pipes have eight holes like those of a flute, which the performer stops and opens at pleasure. There are several species of bag-pipes, as the soft and melodious Irish bag-pipe, with two short drones and a long one; the Highland bag-pipe, with two short drones, the music of which is very loud; the Scotch Lowland bag-pipe, which is played with a bellows and is also a loud instrument. There is also a small pipe, with a chanter about eight inches in length. *Encyc.*
 In seamanship, to *bag-pipe* the mizen, is to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the mizen shrouds. *Mar. Dict.*
BAGPIPER, *n.* One who plays on a bag-pipe.
BAGRE, *n.* A small bearded fish, a species of *Silurus*, anguilliform, of a silvery hue, without scales, and delicious food. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
BAGREEF, *n.* [*bag* and *reef*.]
 A fourth and lower reef used in the British navy. *Mar. Dict.*
BAGUETTE, *n.* [Fr. *baguette*, from *bague*, a ring; *fr.* *beacht*; *Sax.* *bag*.]
 In architecture, a little round molding, less than an astragal, sometimes carved and enriched. *Encyc.*
BAHAR, { *n.* Weights used in the E. Indies.
BARRE, { *n.* The great bahar, for weighing pepper, cloves, nutmegs, &c., is 52lb. 9oz. avoirdupois. The little bahar, for weighing quicksilver, vermilion, ivory, silk, &c., is 437 lbs. 9oz. *Encyc.*

BAIGNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *baigner*.]
 To soak or drench. [Not used.] *Carew.*
BAIKALITE, *n.* [From *Baikal*, a lake in Northern Asia.]
 A mineral occurring in acicular prisms, sometimes long, and either confusedly grouped or radiating from a center. Its color is greenish, or yellowish white. It is regarded as a variety of Tremolite. This name is given also to an olive-green variety of augite and also of epidote. *Cleveland.*
BAIL, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bailler*, to deliver, to lease; *Arm.* *bahailhat*; *Ar.* *bag*;
 bahala; *Eth.* *Ḡāḥ* *baleal*, to deliver, free, liberate, permit to go.]
 1. To set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court. The word is applied to the magistrate, or the surety. The magistrate *bails* a man, when he liberates him from arrest or imprisonment, upon bond given with sureties. The surety *bails* a person, when he procures his release from arrest, by giving bond for his appearance. *Blackstone.*
 2. To deliver goods in trust, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee or person entrusted; as, to *bail* cloth to a tailor to be made into a garment, or to *bail* goods to a carrier. *Blackstone.*
 3. To free from water, as to *bail* a boat. This word is improperly written *bale*. The word is probably the same as *bail* in law, to *free*, or *liberate*, and signifies to throw out water, as with a bucket or shovel.
BAIL, *n.* The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody, by becoming surety for his appearance in court.
 The *bail* must be real substantial bondsmen. *Blackstone.*
 B and B were *bail* to the arrest in a suit at law. *Kent.*
Bail is not used with a plural termination.
 2. The security given for the release of a prisoner from custody; as, the man is out upon *bail*.
 Excessive *bail* ought not to be required. *Blackstone.*
Bail is common or special. Common bail are imaginary persons, who are pledges for the plaintiff's prosecution; as *John Doe* and *Richard Roe*.
 Special bail must be men of real substance, sufficient to pay their bond or recognizance. To *perfect* or *justify* bail is to prove by the oath of the person that he is worth the sum for which he is surety beyond his debts. To *admit* to bail, is to release upon security given by bondsmen.
 3. The handle of a kettle or other vessel.
 4. In England, a certain limit within a forest.
BAILEABLE, *a.* That may be set free upon bond with sureties; that may be admitted to bail; used of persons.
 2. That admits of bail; as a *baileable* offense. *Blackstone.*
BAILBOND, *n.* A bond or obligation given