I. The gratification of the senses or of the II. Something put in pawn; that which is II mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of of good; opposed to pain. We receive pleasure from the indulgence of appetite; from the view of a beautiful landscape; from the harmony of sounds; from agreeable society; from the expectation of seeing an absent friend; from the prospect of gain 2. Any thing given or considered as a secuor success of any kind. Pleasure, bodily and mental, carnal and spiritual, constitutes the whole of positive happiness, as pain constitutes the whole of misery.

Pleasure is properly positive excitement of the passions or the mind; but we give the name also to the absence of excitement, when that excitement is painful; as when we cease to labor, or repose after 3. A surety; a hostage. Raleigh. Dryden. fatigue, or when the mind is tranquilized 4. In law, a gage or security real or person-

after anxiety or agitation.

Pleasure is susceptible of increase to any degree; but the word when unqualified, expresses less excitement or happiness than delight or joy.

2. Sensual or sexual gratification.

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh pleasure in his people. Ps. exlvii, and exlix

1. What the will dictates or prefers; will; 5. choice; purpose; intention; command; as, use your pleasure. Cyrus, he is my shepherd and shall perform all my pleasure. Is. xliv.

My counsel shall stand and I will do all my

pleasure. Is. xlvi.

5. A favor; that which pleases.

Festus, willing to do the Jews a pleasure, an-

swered Paul. Acts xxv.
6. Arbitrary will or choice. He can vary

his scheme at pleasure.

PLEAS'URE, v. t. plezh'ur. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. A word authorized by some good writers, but superfluous and not much used.]

Bacon.PLEAS/URE-BOAT, n. A boat appropri-

ated to sailing for amusement. PLEAS/URE-CARRIAGE, n. A carriage

for pleasure.

PLEAS'UREFUL, a. Pleasant; agreeable. [Little used.]

PLEAS'URE-GROUND, n. Ground laid 2. To give as a warrant or security; as, to out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement. Graves. PLEAS/URIST, n. A person devoted to

worldly pleasure. [Little used.] Brown. PLEBE'IAN, a. [It. plebeio; Sp. plebeyo; L. plebeius, from plebs, the common peo-

1. Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; as plebeian minds; plebeian sports.

2. Consisting of common people; as a plebe-

ian throng

PLEBE/IAN, n. One of the common people or lower ranks of men. [Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome. Swift.

PLEBETANCE, n. The common people.

[Not in use.]

PLI'DGE, n. [Fr. pleige; It. pieggeria; Norm, plegg. This is evidently the Celtic form of the Teutenic plight. Sax. pliht, plihtan. See Plight. It coincides with L. plien, Gr. πλεχω, W. plygu, to fold, properly to lay to, to put or throw to or on. A pledge is that which is laid or deposited.]

deposited with another as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obli-PLEDG'ED, pp. Deposited as security: gation; a pawn. A borrows ten pounds that the money shall be repaid; and by repayment of the money, A redeems the PLEDGER, n. One that pledges or pawns pledge.

rity for the performance of an act. Thus a man gives his word or makes a promise 2. One that accepts the invitation to drink to another, which is received as a pledge for fulfillment. The mutual affection of husband and wife is a pledge for the faith-PLEDG'ERY, n. A pledging; suretiship. ful performance of the marriage covenant. Mutual interest is the best pledge for the performance of treaties.

is of two kinds; vadium rivum, a living pledge, as when a man borrows money and grants an estate to be held by the PLEIADS, n. ple'yads. [L. Pleiades; Gr. pledgee, till the rents and profits shall refund the money, in which case the land or pledge is said to be living; or it is vadium mortium, a dead pledge, called a mortgage. In astronomy, a cluster of seven stars in the See Mortgage.] Blackstone. In law, bail; surety given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a itself is also called a pledge, and the glove trial by battel, was a pledge by which the champion stipulated to encounter his an-

tagonist in that trial. Blackstone. 6. A warrant to secure a person from injury PLEN/ARTY, n. The state of a benefice

in drinking. To put in pledge, to pawn.

To hold in pledge, to keep as security.

PLEDGE, v. t. [Fr. pleiger. See Plight.] To deposit in pawn; to deposit or leave in possession of a person something which is to secure the repayment of money borrowed, or the performance of some act. [This word is applied chiefly to the depositing of goods or personal property. When real estate is given as security we usually apply the word mortgage.]

eracity.

3. To secure by a pledge.

Laccept her. And here to pledge my vow I give my hand. [Unusuat.]

4. To invite to drink by accepting the cup or health after another. Johnson. Or to PLENIP OTENCE, n. [L. plenus, full, and warrant or be surety for a person that he shall receive no harm while drinking, or from the draught; a practice which originated among our ancestors in their rude state, and which was intended to secure the person from being stabbed while drinking, or from being poisoned by the liquor. In the first case, a by-stander pledges the person drinking; in the latter, the person drinking pledges his guest by drinking first, and then handing the cup to his guest. The latter practice is frequent among the common people in America to PLENIPOTEN/TIARY, a. Containing full this day; the owner of the liquor taking the cup says to his friend, I pledge you, and drinks, then hands the cup to his PLENISH, for replenish, not used.

guest; a remarkable instance of the power of habit, as the reason of the custom has long since ceased.

given in warrant.

of B, and deposits his watch as a pledge PLEDGEE', n. The person to whom any

thing is pledged.

any thing; one that warrants or secures. [Pledgor, in Blackstone, is not to be countenanced.l

after another, or that secures another by

drinking

[Not in use.] PLEDG'ET, n. [from folding or laying.] In surgery, a compress or small flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean. Encyc. al, given for the repayment of money. It PLEDG'ING, ppr. Depositing in pawn or as security; giving warrant for security or

> πλειαδες, supposed to be formed from πλεω. to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.]

neck of the constellation Taurus. The Latins called them Vergilia, from ver, spring, because of their rising about the defendant, or for restoring goods taken vernal equinox. Encyc. Ainsworth. in distress and replevied. The distress PLE'NAL, a. [See Plenary.] Full. [Not used. Beaumont. formerly thrown down by a champion in PLE'NARILY, adv. [from plenary.] Fully;

completely PLE/NARINESS, n. Fullness; complete-

when occupied. Blackstone,

PLE/NARY, a. [L. plenus; Fr. plein; It. plenario, pieno; Sp. pleno, tleno; W. llawn; Ir. lain, lan; Arm. leun. The Russ. has polnei and polon, full, and with a prefix, napolniayu, to fill. Qu. the radical letters, and the identity of the Russ, with the others.

Full; entire; complete; as a plenary license; plenary consent; plenary indulgence. The plenary indulgence of the pope is an entire remission of penalties due to all sins.

pledge one's word or honor; to pledge one's PLE'NARY, n. Decisive procedure. [Not used. . lyliffe. PLENILU/NARY, a. Relating to the full

> PLEN/ILUNE, n. [L. plenilunium; plenus, full, and luna, moon.] The full moon. [Not used.] B. Jonson.

potentia, power.] Fullness or completeness of power. Millon.

PLENIP OTENT, a. [L. plenipotens, supra.] Possessing full power. Milton.

PLENIPOTEN/TIARY, n. [Fr. plenipotentiaire. See Plenipotence.]

A person invested with full power to transact any business; usually, an embassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.

power; as plenipotentiary license or anthority.