tahedral corundum. It is always crystal- To gain the wind, in sea language, is to ized in regular octahedrons, or in tetrahe- arrive on the windward side of another drons with truncated angles.

GA'ILY, adv. [from gay, and better written

1. Splendidly; with finery or showiness.

2. Joyfully; merrily.
GAIN, e. f. [Fr. gagner; Arm. gaunit; Sw.] 3. Overplus in computation; any thing opgogan; Sax. gynan; Sp. ganar; Port.
GAIN, m. [W. cim. a mortise; gamu, to

ganhar; Heb. Ch. Syr. אָנה, Ar. נָבֶּוֹ to gain, to possess. Class Gn. No. 49. 50. 51. The radical sense is to take, or rather

of capital; to get as profit or advantage; gain a good living in America; but it is ess difficult to gain property, than it is to use it with prudence. Money at interest may gain five, six, or seven per cent. What is a man profited, if he shall gain the

whole world, and lose his own soul? Matt. xvi 2. To win: to obtain by superiority or suc-

gain a prize; to gain a cause in law. 3. To obtain; to acquire; to procure; to receive; as, to gain favor; to gain reputation.

For fame with toil we gain, but lose with Pope. ease.

4. To obtain an increase of any thing; as, to gain time.

To obtain or receive any thing, good or bad; as, to gain harm and loss. Acts GA/INFULLY, adv.

win to one's side; to conciliate.

To gratify the queen, and gain the court. If he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy

brother. Matt. xviii.

7. To obtain as a suitor. Milton. 8. To reach: to attain to: to arrive at: as.

good harbor. To gain into, to draw or persuade to join in.

He gained Lepidus into his measures.

To gain over, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.

To gain ground, to advance in any underta- To contradict; to oppose in words; to deny king; to prevail; to acquire strength or

extent; to increase. GAIN, v. i. To have advantage or profit;

to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness. Thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors

by extortion. Ezek. xxii. 2. To encroach; to advance on; to come forward by degrees; with on; as, the

ocean or river gains on the land. 3. To advance nearer; to gain ground on:

with on; as, a fleet horse gains on his competitor. 4. To get ground; to prevail against or have GA'INSTAND, v.t. [Sax. gean, against, and

the advantage. The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venuce itself.

Addison. To obtain inducate with.

To make resistance. Obs. Spenser, GA'INSTRIVE, v. t. To withstand. Obs. The English have not only gained upon

5. To obtain influence with.

emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of Swift Scott gair, a stripe, whence gaired, gairie,

Cleaveland. Ure. GAIN, n. [Fr. gain.] Profit; interest; something obtained as an advantage. But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Phil. iii.

2. Unlawful advantage. 2 Cor. xii.

GAIN, n. [W. gàn, a mortise; ganu, to contain.]

In architecture, a beveling shoulder; a lap-

to extend to, to reach.]

1. To obtain by industry or the employment GA/INABLE, a. That may be obtained or 1. A going; a walk; a march; a way.

reached. Sherwood to acquire. Any industrious person may GA'INAGE, n. In old laws, the same as wain. 2. Manner of walking or stepping. age, that is, guainage; the horses, oxen and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that GA LA, n. [Sp. gala, a court dress: It. cultivation might not be interrupted. The word signifies also the land itself, or the profit made by cultivation. Encue. cess; as, to gain a battle or a victory; to GA'INED, pp. Obtained as profit or advan-

tage; won; drawn over to a party; GALAC'TITE, n. [Gr. γαλα, γαλακτος, milk.] reached.

GA'INER, n. One that gains or obtains profit, interest or advantage. GA'INFUL, a. Producing profit or advan-

tage; profitable; advantageous; advancing interest or happiness. 2. Lucrative; productive of money; adding

to the wealth or estate. With increase of

6. To draw into any interest or party; to GA/INFULNESS, n. Profit; advantage. GA'INGIVING, n. [from the root of again,

against, and give. See Gainsay.] A misgiving; a giving against or away

Not used. Shak GAINLESS, a. Not producing gain; unprofitable; not bringing advantage.

Hammond. to gain the top of a mountain; to gain a GA/INLESSNESS, n. Unprofitableness want of advantage. Decay of Piety. GAINLY, adv. Handily; readily; dex-Obs. sures. trously. Obs.

Middleton. GAINSA'Y, v. t. [Sax. gean, or ongean, and

say ; Eng. against ; Sw. igen ; Dan. gien, igien. See Again, Against.]

or declare not to be true what another says; to controvert; to dispute; applied to persons, or to propositions, declarations 1. or facts.

I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist. Luke xxi.

GAINSA'YER, n. One who contradicts or denies what is alledged; an opposer.

GAINSA'YING, ppr. Contradicting; denying; opposing.

GAINST. [See Against.]

stand.] Ohs Sidney.

My good behavior had so far gained on the GA'IRISH, a. [Qu. from the root of gear, noeror, that I began to conceive hopes of Sax. gearwian, to prepare or dress; or

striped, streaked. In Gr. yargo; is proud, boasting.]

1. Gaudy; showy; fine; affectedly fine; tawdry

Monstrous hats and gairish colors. Ascham.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. Fame and glory transport a man out of himself; it makes the mind loose and gairish.

GA'IRISHNESS, n. Gaudiness; finery; affected or ostentatious show. 2. Flighty or extravagant joy, or ostentation.

n architecture, a neverning successful architecture, a never ping of timbers, or the cut that is made for Engage GAIT, n. [This word is probably connected

Shak. Spenser. man has his peculiar gait.

gala, finery; Fr. gala, show, pomp.

A gala day is a day of pomp, show or festivity, when persons appear in their best

A fossil substance resembling the morochthus or French chalk in many respects. but different in color. Immersed or triturated in water, it gives it the color of milk.

GALA'GE, n. [Sp. galocha. See Galoche.]

A wooden shoe. Obs. Spenser. GALAN GA, n. A plant, a species of the Maranta or Indian Arrow-Root, so called because the root is used to extract the virus communicated by poisoned arrows. This plant has thick, knotty, creeping roots, crowned with long, broad, arundinaceous leaves, with stalks half a yard high, terminated by bunches of monopetalous, ringent flowers.

GALAN GAL, n. Zedoary, a species of Kæmpferia. It has tuberous, thick, ob-long, fleshy roots, crowned with oval close-sitting leaves, by pairs, without footstalks

GALA'TIANS, n. Inhabitants of Galatia, in the Lesser Asia, said to be descendants of the Gauls. [See Paul's epistle to

GAL'AXY, n. [Gr. γαλαξιας, from γαλα, milk; Ir. geal, white; W. gál, clear, fair, whence galaeth, the milky way ; Gr. zalos, fair.]

The milky way; that long, white, luminous track which seems to encompass the pearance is found by the telescope to be occasioned by a multitude of stars, so small as not to be distinguished by the naked

An assemblage of splendid persons or things GAL'BAN

GAL'BAN, and in GAL'BANUM, } n. [Heb. הלכנה, and in GAL'BANUM, } orthography, from חלב to milk.]

To withstand; to oppose; to The concrete gummy resinous juice of an umbelliferous plant, called Ferula Africana, &c., and by Linne, Bubon galbanum, which grows in Syria, the East Indies and Ethiopia. This gum comes in pale-colored, semitransparent, soft, tenacious masses, of different shades, from white to brown. is rather resinous than gummy, and has