

25. To pass; to be alienated in payment or exchange. If our exports are of less value than our imports, our money must go to pay the balance.

26. To be loosed or released; to be freed from restraint. Let me go; let go the hand.

27. To be expended. His estate goes or has gone for spirituous liquors. [See No. 24.]

28. To extend; to reach. The line goes from one end to the other. His land goes to the bank of the Hudson.

29. To extend or lead in any direction. This road goes to Albany.

30. To proceed; to extend. This argument goes far towards proving the point. It goes a great way towards establishing the innocence of the accused.

31. To have effect; to extend in effect; to avail; to be of force or value. Money goes farther now than it did during the war.

32. To extend in meaning or purport. His amorous expressions go no further than virtue may allow. [In the last three examples, the sense of go depends on far, farther, further.]

33. To have a currency or use, as custom, opinion or manners.

I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough.

34. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient; with to or into. The substances which go into this composition. Many qualifications go to make up the well bred man.

35. To proceed; to be carried on. The business goes on well.

36. To proceed in final issue; to terminate; to succeed.

Whether the cause goes for me or against me, you must pay me the reward.

37. To proceed in a train, or in consequences.

How goes the night, boy?

38. To fare; to be in a good or ill state.

How goes it, comrade?

39. To have a tendency or effect; to operate.

These cases go to show that the court will vary the construction of instruments.

Mass. Reports.

To go about, to set one's self to a business; to attempt; to endeavor.

They never go about to hide or palliate their vices.

2. In seaman's language, to tack; to turn the head of a ship.

To go abroad, to walk out of a house.

2. To be uttered, disclosed or published.

To go against, to invade; to march to attack.

2. To be in opposition; to be disagreeable.

To go aside, to withdraw; to retire into a private situation.

2. To err; to deviate from the right way.

To go astray, to wander; to break from an inclosure; also, to leave the right course; to depart from law or rule; to sin; to transgress.

To go away, to depart; to go to a distance.

To go between, to interpose; to mediate; to attempt to reconcile or to adjust differences.

To go by, to pass near and beyond.

2. To pass away unnoticed; to omit.

3. To find or get in the conclusion.

In argument with men, a woman ever goes by the worse, whatever be her cause.

[A phrase now little used.]

To go down, to descend in any manner.

2. To fail; to come to nothing.

3. To be swallowed or received, not rejected. The doctrine of the divine right of kings will not go down in this period of the world.

To go forth, to issue or depart out of a place.

To go forward, to advance.

To go hard with, to be in danger of a fatal issue; to have difficulty to escape.

To go in, to enter.

To go in to, to have sexual commerce with.

To go in and out, to do the business of life.

To go off, to depart to a distance; to leave a place or station.

2. To die; to decrease.

3. To be discharged, as fire arms; to explode.

To go on, to proceed; to advance forward.

2. To be put on, as a garment. The coat will not go on.

To go out, to issue forth; to depart from.

2. To go on an expedition.

3. To become extinct, as light or life; to expire. A candle goes out; fire goes out.

And life itself goes out at thy displeasure.

4. To become public. This story goes out to the world.

To go over, to read; to peruse; to study.

2. To examine; to view or review; as, to go over an account.

If we go over the laws of christianity—

3. To think over; to proceed or pass in mental operation.

4. To change sides; to pass from one party to another.

2. To revolt.

6. To pass from one side to the other, as of a river.

To go through, to pass in a substance; as, to go through water.

2. To execute; to accomplish; to perform thoroughly; to finish; as, to go through an undertaking.

3. To suffer; to bear; to undergo; to sustain to the end; as, to go through a long sickness; to go through an operation.

To go through with, to execute effectually.

To go under, to be talked of or known, as by a title or name; as, to go under the name of reformers.

To go up, to ascend; to rise.

To go upon, to proceed as on a foundation; to take as a principle supposed or settled; as, to go upon a supposition.

To go with, to accompany; to pass with others.

2. To side with; to be in party or design with.

To go ill with, to have ill fortune; not to prosper.

To go well with, to have good fortune; to prosper.

To go without, to be or remain destitute.

Go to, come, move, begin; a phrase of exhortation; also a phrase of scornful exhortation.

GO-BETWEEN, n. [go and between.] An interposer; one who transacts business between parties.

GO-BY, [go and by.] Evasion; escape by artifice.

2. A passing without notice; a thrusting away; a shifting off.

GO-CART, n. [go and cart.] A machine with wheels, in which children learn to walk without need of falling.

GOAD, n. [Sax. gad, a goad; Sw. gadd, a sting; Scot. gad, a goad, a rod, the point of a spear; Ir. gath, goth, a goad; W. goth, a push. The sense is a shoot, a point.]

A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster.

GOAD, v. t. To prick; to drive with a goad.

2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward, or to rouse by any thing pungent, severe, irritating or inflaming.

He was goaded by sarcastic remarks or by abuse; goaded by desire or other passion.

GOADED, pp. Pricked; pushed on by a goad; instigated.

GOADING, ppr. Pricking; driving with a goad; inciting; urging on; rousing.

GOAL, n. [Fr. gaulle, a long pole; W. gwygal; Arm. gawlen, a staff.]

1. The point set to bound a race, and to which they run; the mark.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal.

2. Any starting post.

3. The end or final purpose; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Each individual seeks a several goal.

GOAR, n. More usually gore, which see.

GOARISH, a. Patched; mean.

Beaumont.

GOAT, n. [Sax. gat; D. geit; G. geiss; Sw. get; Dan. gedebuk, a he-goat; Russ. kozn.]

An animal or quadruped of the genus Capra.

The horns are hollow, turned upwards, erect and scabrous. Goats are nearly of the size of sheep, but stronger, less timid and more agile.

They delight to frequent rocks and mountains, and subsist on scanty coarse food. The milk of the goat is sweet, nourishing and medicinal, and the flesh furnishes provisions to the inhabitants of countries where they abound.

GOAT-CHAFFER, n. An insect, a kind of beetle.

Bailey.

GOATFISH, n. A fish of the Mediterranean.

GOATHERD, n. One whose occupation is to tend goats.

GOATISH, a. Resembling a goat in any quality; of a rank smell.

2. Lustful.

GOAT-MILKER, n. A kind of owl, so called from sucking goats.

GOAT'S-BEARD, n. In botany, a plant of the genus Tragopogon.

GOATSKIN, n. The skin of a goat.

Pope.

GOAT'S-RUE, n. A plant of the genus Galega.

GOAT'S-STONES, n. The greater goat's stones is the Stryum; the lesser, the Orchis.

GOAT'S-THORN, n. A plant of the genus Astragalus.

GOAT-SUCKER, n. In ornithology, a fowl of the genus Caprimulgus, so called from the opinion that it would suck goats. It