

3. To deceive and mislead by juggling tricks or imposture. Acts viii. 9.
- BEWITCH ED**, *pp.* Fascinated; charmed.
- BEWITCH ER**, *n.* One that bewitches or fascinates. *Stafford.*
- BEWITCH ERY**, *n.* Fascination; charm; resistless power of any thing that pleases. *South.*
- BEWITCH FUL**, *a.* Alluring; fascinating; charming. *Milton.*
- BEWITCH ING**, *ppr.* Fascinating; charming.
- BEWITCH ING**, *a.* That has power to bewitch or fascinate; that has power to control by the arts of pleasing.
- BEWITCH ING LY**, *adv.* In a fascinating manner. *Halliday.*
- BEWITCH MENT**, *n.* Fascination; power of charming. *Shak.*
- BEWON DERED**, *a.* [be and wonder.] Astonished. [Not used.] *Fairfax.*
- BEWRAP**, *v. t.* *berap'.* [be and wrap.] To wrap up.
- BEWRA Y**, *v. t.* *beray.* [Chaucer has *veray*, *veray*, and in the infinitive, *berien*, to discover, as if from *Sax. wrecan*, to tell. In *Sax. aewron*, *onwron*, signify to reveal, as if the negative of *wrgan*, to cover.]
- To disclose perfidiously; to betray; to show or make visible.
- Thy speech bewrayeth thee. Matt. xxiii.
- [This word is nearly antiquated.]
- BEWRA YED**, *pp.* Disclosed; indicated; betrayed; exposed to view.
- BEWRA YER**, *n.* A divulger of secrets; a discoverer.
- BEWRA YING**, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known or visible.
- BEWRECK**, *v. t.* *berack'.* [be and wreck.] To ruin; to destroy. [Not used.]
- BEWROUG HT**, *a.* *beraut'.* [be and work.] Worked. [Not used.] *B. Jonson.*
- BEY**, *n.* In the Turkish dominions, a governor of a town or particular district of country; also, in some places, a prince; the same as the Arabic *Beg*. [See *Beg*.] *Elon. Encyc.*
- BEYOND**, *prep.* [Sax. *begond*, *begondan*, of be and *geond*, yond, yonder. This is the participle of the verb *gan*, to go, to pass. It coincides with the D. *gaande*, the participle of the present tense of the same verb *gan*, to go; Dan. *gaende*. Literally, then, it signifies *by-passing*, or *by-passed*; or as we now say, *past by*, *gone by*.]
1. On the further side of; on the side most distant; at any indefinite distance from that side; at beyond a river, or the sea, either a mile beyond, or a hundred miles beyond the river.
2. Before; at a place not yet reached.
- A thing beyond us, even before our death. *Pope.*
3. Past; out of reach of; further than any thing limit; further than the extent of any thing else; as, beyond our power; beyond comprehension; beyond dispute; beyond our care.
4. Above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing; proceeding to a greater degree, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind; as, one man is great or good beyond another.
- To go beyond is a phrase which expresses an excess in some action or scheme; to ex-

ceed in ingenuity, in research, or in any thing else; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

Let no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter. *St. Paul.*

BEYOND, *adv.* At a distance; yonder. *Spenser.*

BEZ AN, *n.* A cotton cloth from Bengal, white or striped. *Encyc.*

BEZ ANT, *n.* A gold coin of Byzantium. [See *Byzant*.]

BEZ ANT LER, *n.* [from *antler*.] The branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow antler. *Encyc.*

BEZ EL, *n.* [Qu. Ch. *bez*, limits, confines: Sw. *betzel*, a rein; *betzla*, to curb.]

The upper part of the collet of a ring, which encompasses and fastens the stone. *Bailey.*

BE ZOAR, *n.* [Pers. *باد زهر* *badzhar*, which Castle interprets "ventus, i. e. dissipator veneni, alexipharmacum, omne, quod venenum pellit, et spirituum facultates retinet," from *باد* wind, breath,

spirit, and *زهر* poison. Others make it *pazhar*, against poison, an antidote for poison.]

1. An antidote; a general name for certain animal substances supposed to be efficacious in preventing the fatal effects of poison. Bezoar is a calcareous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals, composed of concentric coats surrounding each other, with a little cavity in the middle, containing a bit of wood, straw, hair, or the like substance. There are two sorts; the *oriental*, from Persia and the East Indies, of a shining dark green or olive color, with a smooth surface; and the *occidental*, from the Spanish West Indies, which has a rough surface, is less green, much heavier, more brittle, and of a looser texture. The oriental is generally less than a walnut; the occidental is larger, and sometimes as large as a goose egg. *Encyc.*

The oriental bezos are generally of a resinous composition and combustible. *Thomson.*

2. In a more general sense, any substance formed, stratum upon stratum, in the stomach or intestines of animals. *Encyc.*

This name is also given to the *bilinary calculi* of certain animals. *Cyc.*

Fossil-bezoar is a figured stone, formed, like the animal bezoar, with several coats round some extraneous body, which serves as a nucleus; found chiefly in Sicily, in sand and clay pits. It is of a purple color, and of the size of a walnut. It seems to be of the nature of *bole armenian*, and is called *Sicilian earth*. *Encyc.*

Bezoar-mineral. This preparation is an oxyd of antimony, produced by distilling the nitrous acid several times to dryness from the sublimated muriate of antimony. *Nicholson.*

BEZOAR DIC, *a.* Pertaining to or compounded of bezoar.

BEZOAR DIC, *n.* A medicine compounded with bezoar. *Johnson.*

BEZ OLA, *n.* A fish of the truttae kind,

of a dusky blue color, nearly of the size of a herring. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BEZ ZLE, *v. t.* To waste in riot. [Not used.] *[See Embezzele.] Milton.*

BI CHAMP AC, *n.* [Hindu, *bhu*, ground, and *champac*, a plant.]

A beautiful plant of India, known in Linne's system, under the name of *Kampferia rotunda*. The blossoms rise from the ground with a short scape, and scarce live a whole day. *As. Res.* iii. 254.

BI A, *n.* In commerce, a small shell called a *cowry*, much valued in the East Indies. *Encyc.*

BI AN GULATE, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *angulus*, an angle.]

BI AN GULOUS, *a.* Having two angles or corners. [Little used.]

BI AR MI AN, *a.* Noting a race of Finns in Perme, in the north of Europe, on the Dvina, and about the White Sea; written also *Permian*. The Biarmians or Permi-ans are said to be the most wealthy and powerful of the Finnish tribes. *Tynde.*

BI AS, *n.* [Arm. *bihays* or *vies*; Fr. *biais*, a slope; *baisier*, to use shifts, evasions or tricks.]

1. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line.

2. A leaning of the mind; inclination; prepossession; propensity towards an object, not leaving the mind indifferent; as, education gives a bias to the mind.

3. That which causes the mind to lean or incline from a state of indifference, to a particular object or course.

BI AS, *v. t.* To incline to one side; to warp; to give a particular direction to the mind; to prejudice; to prepossess. The judgment is often *biased* by interest.

This word is used by Shakspeare as an adverb, *bias* and *thwart*, i. e. *askew*; and as an adjective.

Blow tilt thy bias cheek
Overswell the cholic of puff Aquilon. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BI AS DRAWING, *n.* Partiality. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BI AS ED, *pp.* Inclined from a right line; warped; prejudiced.

BI AS ING, *ppr.* Giving a bias, particular direction or propensity; warping; prejudicing.

BIB, *n.* A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.

2. A fish about a foot in length, the back of a light olive, the sides yellow, and the belly white. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BIB, *v. t.* [L. *bibo*; Sp. *beber*; It. *bevare*; Gypsey, *piava*, to drink; Slav. *pibo*, *piba*, drink.]

To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently. [Little used.] *Locke.*

BIB A CIOUS, *a.* [L. *bibax*. See *Bib*.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe.

BIB A C I T Y, *n.* The quality of drinking much. [Not used.]

BIB BER, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking; chiefly used in composition, as *winebibber*.

BIB BLE BABBLE, *n.* Idle talk; prating to no purpose. [A low word, and not used.] *Shak.*

BIB IO, *n.* A name of the wine fly, a small insect found in empty wine casks. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BIB BLE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, *biblos*, a book.]