tercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship PRAY, v. t. To supplicate; to entreat; to did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the south of Europe, where vessels coming from countries infected with contagious diseases, 2. In worship, to supplicate; to implore; to are subjected to quarantine.
PRA/TING, ppr. Talking much on a tri-

fling subject; talking idly. PRA/TINGLY, adv. With much idle talk;

with loquacity.

PRAT'TLE, v. i. [dim. of prate.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on tri-Locke. Addison. fling subjects. This word is particularly applied to the

talk of children.

PRAT'TLE, n. Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.

Mere prattle without practice,

Is all his soldiership. Shok. PRAT'TLEMENT, n. Prattle. Hayley. PRAT'TLER, n. An idle talker. Herbert. PRAT'TLING, ppr. Talking much on trivial affairs.

erooked, evil.]

Deviation from right; moral perversion; want of rectitude; corrupt state; as the pravity of human nature; the pravity of Milton. South. the will.

PRAWN, n. A small crustneeons fish of the genus Cancer, with a serrated snout bending upwards. Encue.

PRAX'IS, n. [L. from the Gr. See Practice.] Use; practice. Coventry. Coventry. 2. An example or form to teach practice.

Lowth. PRAY, v.i. [Fr. prier; It. pregare; L. precor; Russ. prochu; allied perhaps to the 3. A formula of church service, or of wor-Sax, frægnan, G. fragen, D. vraagen, Sw. fråga, to ask, L. proco. This word belongs to the same family as preach and reproach, Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. Ar. ברך to bless, to reproach; rendered in Job ii. 9, 5. That part of a memorial or petition to a to curse; properly, to reproach, to rail at or uphraid, W. rhegu. The primary sense is to throw, to pour forth sounds or words; for the same word in Arabic,

baraka, signifies to pour out water, as in violent rain, Gr. βρεχω. See Rain. As the oriental word signifies to bless, and to reproach or curse, so in Latin the same word precor signifies to supplicate good or evil, and precis signifies a prayer and a curse. See Imprecate. Class Brg. No. 3. and see No. 4. 6. 7. 8.]

1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable; to en-

treat; to supplicate.

Pray for them who despitefully use you and

persecute you. Matt. v. 2. To petition; to ask. as for a favor; as in application to a legislative body.

3. In worship, to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings re-

When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly. Matt. vi.

know, is a common mode of introducing a avestion.

We proy you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. v.

ask with reverence and humility.

Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee. Acts viii.

3. To petition. The plaintif prays judg-

ment of the court.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must pray a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. Ayliffe.

4. To ask or intreat in ceremony or form. Pray my colleague Antonins I may speak B. Jonson. with him.

[In most instances, this verb is transitive only by ellipsis. To pray God, is used for to pray to God; to pray a prohibition, is to pray for a prohibition, &c.]

To pray in aid, in law, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.

PRAVITY, n. [L. pravitas, from pravus, PRAYER, n. In a general sense, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with PREACH, v. t. To proclaim; to publish in

earnestness.

2. In worship, a solenin address to the Supreme Being, consisting of adoration, or an expression of our sense of God's glorious perfections, confession of our sins, supplication for mercy and forgiveness, 2. intercession for blessings on others, and thanksgiving, or an expression of gratitude to God for his mercies and benefits. A prayer however may consist of a single written or printed.

ship, public or private. 4. Practice of supplication.

As he is famed for mildness, peace and prayer.

public body, which specifies the request or thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant. We say, the prayer of the petition is that the petitioner may be discharged from arrest.

PRA/YER-BOOK, n. A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or Swift. private.

prayer; as a prayerful frame of mind.

Using much prayer.

PRA/YERFULLY, adv. With much prayer. bitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God; as a prayerless family.

PRAYERLESSNESS, n. Total or habit T. H. Skinner. ual neglect of prayer.

PRA'YING, ppr. Asking; supplicating. PRA'YINGLY, adv. With supplication to

God.

PRE, an English prefix, is the L. prw, before, probably a contracted word; Russ. pred. It expresses priority of time or quainted. Sheridan. It may be radically the same as the PREAD/AMITE, n. [prc, before, and Adam.] Italian proda, the prow of a ship; prode, profit, also valiant, whence prowess, from times signifies beyond, and may be rendered very, as in prepotent.

Hence, a license or permission to hold in- 1. I pray, that is, I pray you tell me, or let me PREACH, v. i. [D. precken; Fr. precher, for prescher; Arin. pregnein or prezecq; W. preg, a greeting; pregeth, a sermon; pregethu, to preach, derived from the noun, and the noun from rheg, a sending out, utterance, a gift, a curse, imprecation; rhegu, to send out, to give or consign, to curse; Heb. Ch. Ar. ברך; L. præco, a erier, Sax. fricea or fryceca, a erier. This is from the same root as pray, L. precor, and with s prefixed, gives the G. sprechen, D. spreeken, Sw. spraka, to speak; Dan. sprog, speech. Class Brg. No. 2, 3, 4, 5.]
To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture. The word is usually applied to such discourses as are formed from a text of Scripture. This is the modern sense of

preach. To discourse on the gospel way of salvation and exhort to repentance; to discourse on evangelical truths and exhort to a belief of them and acceptance of the terms of salvation. This was the extemporaneous manner of preaching pursued by Christ and his apostles. Matt. iv. x.

Acts x, xiv.

religious discourses.

What ye hear in the ear, that preach ye on

the house-tops. Matt. x.

The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings to the meek. Is. lxi.

To inculcate in public discourses.

I have preached righteousness in the great congregation. Ps. xl.

He oft to them preach'd

Milton. Conversion and repentance.

petition, and it may be extemporaneous, To preach Christ or Christ crucified, to announce Christ as the only Savior, and his atonement as the only ground of acceptance with God. 1 Cor. i.

To preach up, to discourse in favor of. Can they preach up equality of birth?

[.Not PREACH, n. A religious discourse. PRE'ACHED, pp. Proclaimed; announced

in public discourse; inculcated. PREACHER, n. One who discourses pub-

licly on religious subjects. Bacon. 2. One that inculcates any thing with earnestness.

No preacher is listened to but time. Swift. PRAYERFUL, a. Devotional; given to PRE'ACHERSHIP, n. The office of a preacher. [Not used.] Hall. PRE/ACHING, ppr. Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating.

PRAYYERLESS, a. Not using prayer; ha- PRE/ACHING, n. The act of preaching; a public religious discourse. Milner. PRE/ACHMAN, n. A preacher; in con-Howell. tempt. PRE'ACHMENT, n. A discourse or sermon; in contempt; a discourse affectedly

> PREACQUA/INTANCE, n. Previous ac-Harris. quaintance or knowledge. PREACQUAINTED, a. Previously ac-

> An inhabitant of the earth that lived before Pereyra.

some root signifying to advance. It some-PREADAMITIC, a. Designating what existed before Adam; as fictitions preadamitic periods. Kirwan.