

2. Influence on the mind ; impulse.

Milton.

IMPULSIVE, *a.* [Fr. *impulsif*. See *Impel*.] Having the power of driving or impelling ; moving ; impellent.

Poor men ! poor papers ! We and they
Do some impulsive force obey. Prior.

IMPULSIVELY, *adv.* With force ; by impulse.

IMPUNITY, *n.* [Fr. *impunité* ; L. *impunitas* ; *in* and *punitio*, to punish.]

1. Exemption from punishment or penalty. No person should be permitted to violate the laws with impunity. Impunity encourages men in crimes.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury. Some ferocious animals are not to be encountered with impunity.

IMPURE, *a.* [Fr. *impur* ; L. *impurus* ; *in* and *purus*, pure.]

1. Not pure ; foul ; feculent ; tinctured ; mixed or impregnated with extraneous substance ; as *impure* water or air ; *impure* salt or magnesia.

2. Obscene ; as *impure* language or ideas.

3. Unchaste ; lewd ; unclean ; as *impure* actions.

4. Defiled by sin or guilt ; unholy ; as *persons*.

5. Unhallowed ; unholy ; as *things*.

6. Unclean ; in a legal sense ; not purified according to the ceremonial law of Moses.

IMPURE, *v. t.* To render foul ; to defile. [Not used.] Bp. Hall.

IMPURELY, *adv.* In an impure manner ; with impurity.

IMPURENESS, *n.* [Fr. *impureté* ; L. *impuritas*, supra.]

1. Want of purity ; foulness ; feculence ; the admixture of a foreign substance in any thing ; as the *impurity* of water, of air, of spirits, or of any species of earth or metal.

2. Any foul matter.

3. Unchastity ; lewdness.

The foul *impurities* that reigned among the monkish clergy. Atterbury.

4. Want of sanctity or holiness ; defilement by guilt.

5. Want of ceremonial purity ; legal pollution or uncleanness. By the Mosaic law, a person contracted *impurity* by touching a dead body or a leper.

6. Foul language ; obscenity.

Profaneness, *impurity*, or scandal, is not with.

Buckminster.

IMPURPLE, *v. t.* [in and *purple* ; Fr. *empourprer*.]

To color or tinge with purple ; to make red or reddish ; as a field *impurpled* with blood.

The bright

Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses, sm'd. Milton.

IMPURPLING, *ppr.* Tinging or coloring with purple.

IMPUTABLE, *a.* [See *Impute*.] That may be imputed or charged to a person ; chargeable. Thus we say, crimes, sins, errors, trespasses are *imputable* to those who commit them.

2. That may be ascribed to ; in a good sense. This favor is *imputable* to your goodness, or to a good motive.

3. Accusable ; chargeable with a fault. [Not proper.] Aylliffe.

4. That may be set to the account of another. It has been a question much agitated, whether Adam's sin is *imputable* to his posterity.

IMPUTABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being imputable. Norris.

IMPUTATION, *n.* [Fr. from *imputer*.] The act of imputing or charging ; attribution ; generally in an ill sense ; as the *imputation* of crimes or faults to the true authors of them. We are liable to the *imputation* of numerous sins and errors ; to the *imputation* of pride, vanity and self-confidence ; to the *imputation* of weakness and irresolution, or of rashness.

2. Sometimes in a good sense.

If I had a suit to Master Shallow, I would humor his men with the *imputation* of being near his master. Shaks.

3. Charge or attribution of evil ; censure ; reproach.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them. Addison.

4. Hint ; slight notice. Qu. *intimation*.

Shaks.

IMPUTATIVE, *a.* That may be imputed.

IMPUTATIVELY, *adv.* By imputation.

Encyc.

IMPUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *imputer* ; It. *imputare* ; Sp. *imputar* ; L. *imputo* ; *in* and *puto*, to think, to reckon ; properly, to set, to put, to throw to or on.]

1. To charge ; to attribute ; to set to the account of ; generally ill, sometimes good. We *impute* crimes, sins, trespasses, faults, blame, &c., to the guilty persons. We *impute* wrong actions to bad motives, or to ignorance, or to folly and rashness. We *impute* misfortunes and miscarriages to imprudence.

And therefore it was *imputed* to him for righteousness. Rom. iv.

2. To attribute ; to ascribe.

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurst. Swift.

3. To reckon to one what does not belong to him.

It has been held that Adam's sin is *imputed* to all his posterity. Encyc.

Thy merit

Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous
deeds. Milton.

IMPUTE, *ppr.* Charged to the account of ; attributed ; ascribed.

IMPUTER, *n.* One that imputes or attributes.

IMPUTING, *ppr.* Charging to the account of ; attributing ; ascribing.

IMPUTRESCIBLE, *a.* [in and L. *putresco*, to putrefy.]

Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

in, a prefix, L. *in*, is used in composition as a particle of negation, like the English *un*, of which it seems to be a dialectical orthography ; or it denotes *within*, *into*, or *among*, as in *inbred*, *incase* ; or it serves only to augment or render emphatical the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in *inclose*, *increase*.

In, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *illusion* ; and before *r*, into *ir*, as in *irregular* ; and

into *im*, before a labial, as in *imbitter*, *immaterial*, *impatient*.

IN, prep. [L. *in* ; Gr. *en* ; Goth. and Sax. *in* ; Fr. *en* ; Sp. *en* ; It. *in* ; G. *in* or *ein* ; D. *in* ; Dan. *ind* ; Sw. *in* ; W. *yn* ; Sans. *antu*.]

In denotes present or inclosed, surrounded by limits ; as *in* a house ; *in* a fort ; *in* a city. It denotes a state of being mixed, as sugar *in* tea ; or combined, as carbonic acid *in* coal, or latent heat *in* air. It denotes present in any state ; as *in* sickness or health. It denotes present in time ; as *in* that hour or day. The uses of *in*, however, cannot, in all cases, be defined by equivalent words, except by explaining the phrase in which it is used ; as *in* deed ; *in* fact ; *in* essence ; *in* quality ; *in* reason ; *in* courage ; *in* spirits, &c. A man *in* spirits or good courage, denotes one who possesses at the time spirits or courage ; *in* reason is equivalent to *with* reason ; one *in* ten denotes one of that number, and we say also one of ten, and one out of ten.

In the name, is used in phrases of invoking, swearing, declaring, praying, &c.

In prayer, it denotes by virtue of, or for the sake of. *In* the name of the people, denotes on their behalf or part ; in their stead, or for their sake.

In, in many cases, is equivalent to *on*. This use of the word is frequent in the Scriptures ; as, let fowls multiply *in* the earth. This use is more frequent in England than in America. We generally use *on*, in all similar phrases.

In signifies by or through. *In* thee shall all nations be glorified. I am glorified *in* them.

In that, is sometimes equivalent to *because*.

Some things they do *in* that they are men ; some things *in* that they are men mislead and blinded with error. Hooker.

In these and similar phrases, *that* is an antecedent, substitute, or pronoun relating to the subsequent part of the sentence, or the subsequent clause. God commendeth his love towards us, *in* that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. That is, in the fact stated in the latter clause, for which *that* is the substitute. Rom. v.

In as much, seeing ; seeing that ; this being the fact. I will ride for health, *inasmuch* as I am infirm.

In is often used without the noun to which it properly belongs. I care not who is *in*, or who is out, that is, *in* office, or out of office. Come *in*, that is, into the house or other place. Who has or will come *in*, that is, into office. A vessel has come *in*, that is, into port, or has arrived.

To be or keep *in* with, to be close or near. Keep the ship *in* with the land.

INABILITY, *n.* [Fr. *inhabilité* ; L. *inhabilis* ; *in* and *habilis*, Norm. *hable*, able.]

1. Want of sufficient physical power or strength ; as the *inability* of a man to raise an arm or a leg.

3. Want of adequate means ; as an *inability* to purchase a farm, or to fit out a ship.

3. Want of moral power. *Moral inability* is considered to be want of inclination, disposition or will, or a deep-rooted aversion to act, and therefore improperly so called.

Moral *inability* aggravates our guilt. Scott.