

commanded; that is, the dispensing with a law or canon, or the exemption of a particular person from the obligation to comply with its injunctions. The pope has power to dispense with the canons of the church, but has no right to grant dispensations to the injury of a third person.

A dispensation was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

4. That which is dispensed or bestowed; a system of principles and rites enjoined; as the *Mosaic dispensation*; the *gospel dispensation*; including, the former the Levitical law and rites; the latter the scheme of redemption by Christ.

DISPENSATIVE, *a.* Granting dispensation.

DISPENSATIVELY, *adv.* By dispensation. *Wolton.*

DISPENSATOR, *n.* [L.] One whose employment is to deal out or distribute; a distributor; a dispenser: the latter word is generally used.

DISPENSATORY, *a.* Having power to grant dispensations.

DISPENSATORY, *n.* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, or containing directions for the composition of medicines, with the proportions of the ingredients, and the methods of preparing them.

DISPENSE, *v. t.* *dispens'*. [Fr. *dispenser*; Sp. *dispensar*; It. *dispensare*; from *L. dispenso*; *dis* and *penso*, from *pendo*, to weigh, primarily to move; and perhaps the original idea of expending was to weigh off, or to distribute by weight.]

1. To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute. The steward *dispenses* provisions to every man, according to his directions. The society *dispenses* medicines to the poor gratuitously or at first cost. God *dispenses* his favors according to his good pleasure.

2. To administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to distribute justice.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state. *Dryden.*

To *dispense with*, to permit not to take effect; to neglect or pass by; to suspend the operation or application of something required, established or customary; as, to *dispense with* the law, in favor of a friend; I cannot *dispense with* the conditions of the covenant. So we say, to *dispense with* oaths; to *dispense with* forms and ceremonies.

2. To excuse from; to give leave not to do or observe what is required or commanded. The court will *dispense with* your attendance, or with your compliance.

3. To permit the want of a thing which is useful or convenient; or in the vulgar phrase, to do without. I can *dispense with* your services. I can *dispense with* my cloak. In this application, the phrase has an allusion to the requisitions of law or necessity; the thing dispensed with being supposed, in some degree, necessary or required.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. [Not to be imitated.] *Addison.*

Canst thou *dispense with* heaven for such an oath? [Not legitimate.] *Shak.*

DISPENSE, *n.* *dispens'*. Dispensation. [Not used.] *Milton.*

2. Expense; profusion. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

DISPENSED, *pp.* Distributed; administered.

DISPENSER, *n.* One who dispenses; one who distributes; one who administers; as a dispenser of favors or of the laws.

DISPENSING, *ppr.* Distributing; administering.

2. *a.* That may dispense with; granting dispensation; that may grant license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; as a dispensing power.

DISPEOPLE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *people*.] To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants, as by destruction, expulsion or other means. *Milton. Pope.*

DISPEOPLED, *pp.* Depopulated; deprived of inhabitants.

DISPEOPLER, *n.* One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

DISPEOPLING, *ppr.* Depopulating.

DISPERGE, *v. t.* *disperj'*. [L. *dispergo*.] To sprinkle. [Not in use.]

DISPERMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *dis*, *dis*, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] In botany, two-seeded; containing two seeds only; as, umbellate and stellate plants are *dispermous*.

DISPERSE, *v. t.* *dispers'*. [L. *dispersus*, from *dispergo*; *di*, *dis*, and *spargo*, to scatter; Fr. *disperser*.]

1. To scatter; to drive asunder; to cause to separate into different parts; as, the Jews are *dispersed* among all nations.

2. To diffuse; to spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. Prov. xv.

3. To dissipate; as, the fog or the cloud is *dispersed*.

1. To distribute. *Bacon.*

DISPERSE, *v. i.* *dispers'*. To be scattered; to separate; to go or move into different parts; as, the company *dispersed* at ten o'clock.

2. To be scattered; to vanish; as fog or vapors.

DISPERS ED, *pp.* Scattered; driven apart; diffused; dissipated.

DISPERS EDLY, *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Hooker.*

DISPERS EDNESS, *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered.

DISPERSENESS, *n.* *dispers'mess.* Thinness; a scattered state. [Little used.] *Brewerwood.*

DISPERSER, *n.* One who disperses; as the disperser of libels. *Spectator.*

DISPERSING, *ppr.* Scattering; dissipating.

DISPERSION, *n.* The act of scattering.

2. The state of being scattered, or separated into remote parts; as, the Jews, in their *dispersion*, retain their rites and ceremonies.

3. By way of eminence, the scattering or separation of the human family, at the building of Babel.

4. In optics, the divergency of the rays of light, or rather the separation of the different colored rays, in refraction, arising from their different refrangibilities.

The point of *dispersion*, is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge.

5. In medicine and surgery, the removing of inflammation from a part, and restoring it to its natural state.

DISPERSIVE, *a.* Tending to scatter or dissipate. *Green.*

DISPIRIT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *spirit*.] To depress the spirits; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down. We may be *dispirited* by afflictions, by obstacles to success, by poverty, and by fear. When fear is the cause, *dispirited* is nearly equivalent to *intimidate* or *terrify*.

2. To exhaust the spirits or vigor of the body. [Not usual.] *Collier.*

DISPIRITED, *pp.* Discouraged; depressed in spirits; dejected; intimidated.

DISPITEFULNESS, *n.* Want of courage; depression of spirits.

DISPIRTING, *ppr.* Discouraging; disheartening; dejecting; intimidating.

DISPITEOUS, *a.* Having no pity; cruel; furious. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

DISPLACE, *v. t.* [*dis* and *place*; Fr. *déplacer*; Arm. *dhlebaça*.]

1. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; as, the books in the library are all *displaced*.

2. To remove from any state, condition, office or dignity; as, to *displace* an officer of the revenue.

3. To disorder.

You have *displaced* the mirth. *Shak.*

DISPLACED, *pp.* Removed from the proper place; deranged; disordered; removed from an office or state.

DISPLACEMENT, *n.* [Fr. *deplacement*.] The act of displacing; the act of removing from the usual or proper place, or from a state, condition or office.

The displacement of the centers of the circles. *Asiat. Researches*, v. 185.

Unnecessary displacement of funds. *Hamilton's Rep. ii.*

DISPLACENCY, *n.* [L. *displacentia*, from *displaceo*, to displease; *dis* and *placeo*, to please.]

Incivility; that which displeases or disoblige. *Decay of Piety.*

DISPLACING, *ppr.* Putting out of the usual or proper place; removing from an office, state or condition.

DISPLANT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *plant*.] To pluck up or to remove a plant.

2. To drive away or remove from the usual place of residence; as, to *displant* the people of a country. *Bacon.*

3. To strip of inhabitants; as, to *displant* a country. *Spenser.*

DISPLANTATION, *n.* The removal of a plant.

2. The removal of inhabitants or resident people. *Raleigh.*

DISPLANTED, *pp.* Removed from the place where it grew, as a plant.

2. Removed from the place of residence; applied to persons.

3. Deprived of inhabitants; applied to a country.

DISPLANTING, *ppr.* Removing, as a plant.

DISPLANTING, *n.* Removal from a fixed place.

DISPLAT, *v. t.* [*dis* and *plat*.] To untwist; to uncurl. *Hakewill.*

DISPLAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *deployer*, and *deploy* is the same word. It is a different orthog-