

INSPECTORATE, } *n.* The office of an
INSPECTORSHIP, } inspector.

INSPERSED, *a.* Sprinkled on. [*Not used.*]

INSPERSION, *n.* [*L. inspersio, inspergo; in and spargo, to scatter.*] The act of sprinkling on. *Ainsworth.*

INSPEXIMUS, *n.* [we have inspected; the first word of ancient charters, &c.] An exemplification.

INSPIHERE, *v. t.* [*in and sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*

INSPIRABLE, *a.* [from *inspire.*] That may be inspired.

2. That may be drawn into the lungs; inhalable; as air or vapors.

INSPIRATION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. inspiro.*]

1. The act of drawing air into the lungs, the inhaling of air; a branch of respiration, and opposed to *expiration*.

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. The infusion of ideas into the mind by the Holy Spirit; the conveying into the minds of men, ideas, notices or monitions by extraordinary or supernatural influence; or the communication of the divine will to the understanding by suggestions or impressions on the mind, which leave no room to doubt the reality of their supernatural origin.

All Scripture is given by *inspiration* of God. 2 Tim. iii.

4. The infusion of ideas or directions by the supposed deities of pagans.

5. The infusion or communication of ideas, or poetic spirit, by a superior being or supposed presiding power; as the *inspiration* of Homer or other poet.

INSPIRATORY, *a.* Pertaining to inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.

INSPIRE, *v. i.* [*L. inspiro; in and spiro, to breathe; Fr. inspirer.*]

To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; opposed to *expire*.

INSPIRE, *v. t.* To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuse by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and him that inspired into him an active soul. *Holmes.*

3. To infuse into the mind; as, to *inspire* with new life.

4. To infuse or suggest ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate divine instructions to the mind. In this manner, we suppose the prophets to have been inspired, and the Scriptures to have been composed under divine influence or direction.

5. To infuse ideas or poetic spirit.

6. To draw into the lungs; as, to *inspire* and *expire* the air with difficulty. *Harvey.*

INSPIRED, *pp.* Breathed in; inhaled; infused.

2. Informed or directed by the Holy Spirit.

INSPIRER, *n.* He that inspires.

INSPIRING, *pp.* Breathing in; inhaling into the lungs; infusing into the mind supernaturally.

2. *a.* Infusing spirit or courage; animating. **INSPIRIT**, *v. t.* [*in and spirit.*] To infuse or excite spirit into; to enliven; to animate; to give new life to; to encourage; to invigorate.

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspired* by the love of empire and ambition. *Pope.*

INSPIRITED, *pp.* Enlivened; animated; invigorated.

INSPIRITING, *pp.* Infusing spirit; giving new life to.

INSPISSATE, *v. t.* [*L. in and spissus, thick.*] To thicken, as fluids; to bring to greater consistence by evaporating the thinner parts, &c.

INSPISSATED, *pp.* Thickened, as a liquor.

INSPISSATING, *pp.* Thickening, as a liquor.

INSPISSATION, *n.* The act or operation of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation, &c.

INSTABILITY, *n.* [*Fr. instabilité; L. instabilitas, instabilis; in and stabilis, from sto, to stand.*]

1. Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Instability* is the characteristic of weak minds.

2. Changeableness; mutability; as the *instability* of laws, plans or measures.

INSTABLE, *a.* [*L. instabilis.*] Inconstant; prone to change or recede from a purpose; mutable; of persons.

2. Not steady or fixed; changeable; of things.

[*Stable and unstable* are synonymous, and the latter is more commonly used.]

INSTABLENESS, *n.* Unstableness; mutability; instability.

INSTALL, *v. t.* [*Fr. installer; Sp. instalar; It. installare; from G. stall, from stellen, D. stellen, to set, Gr. στήναι, to send.*]

To set, place or institute, in an office, rank or order; to invest with any charge, office or rank, with the customary ceremonies. To *install* a clergyman or minister of the gospel, is to place one who has been previously ordained, under a particular church and congregation, or to invest an ordained minister with a particular pastoral charge; in England, to induct a dean, prebendary or other ecclesiastical dignity into possession of the church to which he belongs.

INSTALLATION, *n.* The act of giving possession of an office, rank or order, with the customary ceremonies.

On the election, the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation*. *Ayliffe.*

INSTALLED, *pp.* Placed in a seat, office or order.

INSTALLING, *pp.* Placing in a seat, office or order.

INSTALLMENT, *n.* The act of installing, or giving possession of an office with the usual ceremonies or solemnities. *Shak.*

2. The seat in which one is placed. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. In commerce, a part of a large sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period. In constituting a capital stock by subscriptions of individuals, it is customary to afford facilities to subscribers by dividing the sum subscribed into *installments*, or portions payable at distinct periods. In large contracts also, it is not unusual to agree that the money shall be paid by *installments*.

INSTANCE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. insto, to press; in and sto, to stand.*] Literally, a standing on. Hence,

1. Urgency; a pressing; solicitation; importunity; application. The request was granted at the *instance* of the defendant's advocate.

2. Examples; a case occurring; a case offered. Howard furnished a remarkable *instance* of disinterested benevolence. The world may never witness a second *instance* of the success of daring enterprise and usurpation, equal to that of Buonaparte.

Suppose the earth should be removed nearer to the sun, and revolve, for *instance*, in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*

The use of *instances*, is to illustrate and explain a difficulty. *Baker.*

3. Time; occasion; occurrence.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward I., they were drawn up into the form of a law, in the first *instance*. *Hale.*

4. Motive; influence. *Obs.* *Shak.*

5. Process of a suit. *Obs.* *Ayliffe.*

Instance-court, a branch of the court of admiralty, in England, distinct from the prize-court.

INSTANCE, *v. i.* To give or offer an example or case.

As to false citations—I shall *instance* in two or three. *Tillotson.*

INSTANCE, *v. t.* To mention as an example or case. He *instanced* the event of Cesar's death.

INSTANCED, *pp.* or *a.* Given in proof or as an example. *Bp. Hall.*

INSTANT, *a.* [*Fr. from L. instans, insto.*]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *instant* in prayer. *Rom. xii.*

2. Immediate; without intervening time; present.

Impending death is *thine* and *instant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant he flew with hospitable haste. *Pope.*

4. Present; current. On the tenth of July *instant*.

INSTANT, *n.* A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought.

2. A particular time. *Shak.*

INSTANTANEITY, *n.* Unpremeditated production. *Shenstone.*

INSTANTANEOUS, *a.* [*Fr. instantané; Sp. It. instantaneo.*]

Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily. The passage of electricity through any given space appears to be *instantaneous*.

INSTANTANEOUSLY, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration. The operations of the human mind are wonderful; our thoughts fly from world to world *instantaneously*. In the western parts of the Atlantic states of America, showers of rain sometimes begin *instantaneously*.

INSTANTANEOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being done in an instant.

INSTANTER, *adv.* [*L. in law, immediately;* at the present time; without delay.