

had a *passage* of twenty five days to Havre de Grace, and of thirty eight days from England.

3. Road; way; avenue; a place where men or things may pass or be conveyed.

Temple.

And with his pointed dart,
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart.

Dryden.

4. Entrance or exit.

What! are my doors opposed against my *passage*?

Shak.

5. Right of passing; as, to engage a *passage* on board a ship bound to India.

6. Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens; as a remarkable *passage* in the life of Newton. [See the Spanish verb, *supra*. This sense is obsolescent.]

7. A passing away; decay. [*Little used.*]

Shak.

8. Intellectual admittance; mental reception.

Among whom I expect this treatise will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles.

Digby.

9. Manner of being conducted; management.

On consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times—

Davies.

10. Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place or part of indefinite extent. How commentators each dark *passage* shun.

Young.

11. Enactment; the act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; as the *passage* of a law, or of a bill into a law, by a legislative body.

Hopkinson. Wheaton's Rep.

Bird of passage, a fowl that passes at certain seasons from one climate to another, as in autumn to the south to avoid the winter's cold, and in spring to the north for breeding. Hence the phrase is sometimes applied to a man who has no fixed residence.

PASSAGER, *n.* [Fr. from *passage*; It. *passaggiere*.]

A traveler or voyager; one who passes or journeys on foot, in a vehicle, or in a ship or boat. This word is usually written corruptly *passenger*, and the first vowel is often short.

PASSED, } Gone by; done; accom-
PAST, } *pp.* plished; ended.

2. Enacted; having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.

PASSENGER, *n.* One who is traveling, as in a public coach, or in a ship, or on foot. This is the usual, though corrupt orthography.

Passenger falcon, a kind of migratory hawk.

Jinsworth.

PASSER, *n.* One that passes; a passenger.

Rove.

PASSERINE, *a.* [L. *passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the *Passeres*.

PASSIBILITY, *n.* [Fr. *passibilité*, from *passible*. See *Passion*.]

The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

Hakewill.

PASSIBLE, *a.* [Fr. *passible*; It. *passibile*. See *Passion*.]

Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius held even Deity to be *passible*.

Hooker.

PASSIBLENESS, the same as *passibility*.

PASSING, *ppr.* Moving; preceding.

2. *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent.

Fairfax.

3. Adverbially used to enforce or enhance the meaning of another word; exceedingly; as *passing* fair; *passing* strange.

PASSING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the *passing* soul. It is also used for the bell that rings immediately after death.

Swift.

PASSINGLY, *adv.* Exceedingly.

Obs.

Wickliffe.

PASSING-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a *passage*.

Busby.

PASSION, *n.* [L. *passio*, from *patior*, to suffer.]

1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it.

Locke.

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

The differences of moldable and not moldable, &c., and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions. [*Little used.*]

Bacon.

3. Suffering; emphatically, the last suffering of the Savior.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs.

Acts i.

4. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation or agitation of mind; as desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred. The eloquence of the orator is employed to move the *passions*.

5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offense, injury or insult; hence, violent anger.

Watts.

6. Zeal; ardor; vehement desire.

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country.

Addison.

7. Love.

He owned his *passion* for Amestris.

Rowe.

8. Eager desire; as a violent *passion* for fine clothes.

Swift.

PASSION, *v. i.* To be extremely agitated.

[*Not used.*]

Shak.

PASSION-FLOWER, *n.* A flower and plant of the genus *Passiflora*.

PASSION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Savior's *passion* and death took place.

PASSIONARY, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

Warton.

PASSIONATE, *a.* [It. *passionato*; Fr. *passionné*.]

1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult; applied to persons.

Homér's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*.

Prior.

2. Highly excited; vehement; warm; applied to things; as *passionate* affection; *passionate* desire; *passionate* concern.

3. Expressing strong emotion; animated; as *passionate* eloquence.

PASSIONATE, *v. t.* To affect with *passion*; to express *passionately*. [*Not used.*]

Spenser. Shak.

PASSIONATELY, *adv.* With *passion*; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; as, to covet any thing *passionately*; to be *passionately* fond.

2. Angrily; with vehement resentment; as, to speak *passionately*.

PASSIONATENESS, *n.* State of being subject to *passion* or anger.

2. Vehemence of mind.

Boyle.

PASSIONED, *a.* Disordered; violently affected.

Spenser.

2. Expressing *passion*.

Spenser.

PASSIONLESS, *a.* Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.

Shelton.

2. Void of *passion*.

PASSIVE, *a.* [It. *passivo*; Sp. *pasivo*; Fr. *passif*; L. *passivus*, from *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.]

1. Suffering; not acting, receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external agents. We were *passive* spectators, not actors in the scene.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas.

Locke.

God is not in any respect *passive*.

Brachardine.

2. Unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

Passive verb, in grammar, is a verb which expresses *passion*, or the effect of an action of some agent; as in L. *doceor*, I am taught; in English, she *is* loved and admired by her friends; he *is* assailed by slander.

Passive obedience, as used by writers on government, denotes not only quiet unresisting submission to power, but implies the denial of the right of resistance, or the recognition of the duty to submit in all cases to the existing government.

Passive prayer, among mystic divines, is a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace.

Encyc.

Passive commerce, trade in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own bottoms. [See *Active commerce*.]

PASSIVELY, *adv.* With a *passive* nature or temper; with a temper disposed to submit to the acts of external agents, without resistance.

Dryden.

2. Without agency.

Pearson.

3. According to the form of the *passive* verb.

Lilly.

PASSIVENESS, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as the *passiveness* of matter.

2. *Passibility*; capacity of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being.

Decay of Piety.

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission.

Fell.

PASSIVITY, *n.* *Passiveness*, which see. [*Little used.*]

Cheyne.

2. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.

Good.

PASSLESS, *a.* Having no *passage*.

Cowley.