

3. To move, as the passions; as, to *influence* one by pity.
4. To lead or direct. This revelation is sufficient to *influence* our faith and practice.
- INFLUENCED**, *pp.* Moved; excited; affected; persuaded; induced.
- INFLUENCING**, *pp.* Moving; affecting; inducing.
- INFLUENT**, *a.* Flowing in. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*
- INFLUENTIAL**, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation, as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind. It is particularly used to express the operation of moral causes. *Milner.*
- Influential characters, persons who possess the power of inclining or controlling the minds of others.* *Hamilton.*
- INFLUENTIALLY**, *adv.* By means of influence, so as to incline, move or direct.
- INFLUENZA**, *n.* [*It. influenza, influence.*] An epidemic catarrh. The influenza of October and November, 1789, and that of April and May, 1790, were very general or universal in the United States, and unusually severe. A like influenza prevailed in the winters of 1825 and 1826.
- INFLUX**, *n.* [*L. influxus, influo; in and fluo, to flow.*]
1. The act of flowing in; as an *influx* of light or other fluid.
2. Infusion; intromission.
- The influx of the knowledge of God, in relation to everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*
3. Influence; power. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*
4. A coming in; introduction; importation in abundance; as a great *influx* of goods into a country, or an *influx* of gold and silver.
- INFLUXION**, *n.* Infusion; intromission. *Bacon.*
- INFLUXIOUS**, *a.* Influential. *Hale.*
- INFLUXIVE**, *a.* Having influence, or having a tendency to flow in. *Halesworth.*
- INFOLD**, *v. i.* [*in and fold.*] To involve; to wrap up or envelop; to inclose.
- Infold his limbs in bands.* *Blackmore.*
2. To clasp with the arms; to embrace.
- Noble Banco, let me *infold* thee,  
And hold thee to my heart. *Shak.*
- INFOLDED**, *pp.* Involved; enwrapped; inclosed; embraced.
- INFOLDING**, *pp.* Involving; wrapping up; clasp.
- INFOLIATE**, *v. t.* [*L. in and folium, a leaf.*]
- To cover or overspread with leaves. [*Not much used.*] *Hovell.*
- INFORM**, *v. t.* [*Fr. informer; Sp. informar; It. informare; L. informo, to shape; in and formo, format, form.*] Properly, to give form or shape to, but in this sense not used.
1. To animate; to give life to; to actuate by vital powers.
- Let others better mold the running mass  
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass. *Dryden.*
- Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*  
—Breathes in our soul, *informs* our vital part. *Pope.*
- [*This use is chiefly or wholly poetical.*]
2. To instruct; to tell to; to acquaint; to communicate knowledge to; to make

known to by word or writing; usually followed by *of*. Before we judge, we should be well *informed* of the facts relating to the case. A messenger arrived and *informed* the commander of the state of the troops. Letters from Europe *inform* us of the commencement of hostilities between the Persians and Turks.

3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. Acts xxiv.

- In this application the verb is usually intransitive; as, *A informed* against B. **INFORM'**, *v. i.* To give intelligence. *Shak.*

He might either teach in the same manner, or *inform* how he had been taught—*Monthly Rev.*

To *inform* against, to communicate facts by way of accusation; to give intelligence of a breach of law. Two persons came to the magistrate, and *informed* against A.

**INFORM'**, *a.* [*L. informis.*] Without regular form; shapeless; ugly.

**INFORMAL**, *a.* [*in and formal.*] Not in the regular or usual form; as an *informal* writing; *informal* proceedings.

2. Not in the usual manner; not according to custom; as an *informal* visit.

3. Not with the official forms; as, the secretary made to the envoy an *informal* communication.

**INFORMALITY**, *n.* [*from informal.*] Want of regular or customary form. The *informality* of legal proceedings may render them void.

**INFORMALLY**, *adv.* In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual forms.

**INFORMANT**, *n.* One who informs, or gives intelligence.

2. One who offers an accusation. [*See Informer, which is generally used.*]

**INFORMATION**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. informatio.*]

1. Intelligence; notice, news or advice communicated by word or writing. We received *information* of the capture of the ship by its arrival at Boston. The *information* by the messenger is confirmed by letters.

2. Knowledge derived from reading or instruction.

He should get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

3. Knowledge derived from the senses or from the operation of the intellectual faculties.

The active *informations* of the intellect—*South.*

4. Communication of facts for the purpose of accusation; a charge or accusation exhibited to a magistrate or court. An *information* is the accusation of a common informer or of a private person; the accusation of a grand jury is called an *indictment* or a *presentment*. *Blackstone.*

**INFORMATIVE**, *a.* Having power to animate. *More.*

**INFORMED**, *pp.* Told; instructed; made acquainted.

**INFORMER**, *n.* One who animates, informs or gives intelligence.

2. One who communicates, or whose duty it is to communicate to a magistrate all

knowledge of the violations of law, and bring the offenders to trial.

**INFORMIDABLE**, *a.* [*in and formidable.*] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded.

Foe not *informidable*. *Milton.*

**INFORMING**, *pp.* Giving notice or intelligence; telling.

2. Communicating facts by way of accusation.

*Informing officer*, is an officer whose duty it is to inform against persons for breaches of law, as an attorney-general, a sheriff, constable, or grand juror.

A *common informer*, is any person who informs against another.

**INFORMITY**, *n.* [*L. informis.*] Want of regular form; shapelessness. *Brown.*

**INFORMOUS**, *a.* [*Fr. informe; L. informis.*] Of no regular form or figure; shapeless. *Brown. Wilford.*

**INFORTUNATE**, *a.* [*L. infortunatus.*] Unlucky; unfortunate. [*The latter is commonly used.*]

**INFORTUNATELY**, *adv.* Unfortunately. [*Not used.*]

**INFORTUNE**, *n.* Misfortune. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

**INFRACT'**, *v. t.* [*L. infractus, from infringo; in and frango, to break.*]

To break; to violate. [*This is synonymous with infringe; it is an unnecessary word and little used.*]

**INFRACTION**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. infractio.* See *Infract*.]

The act of breaking; breach; violation; non-observance; as an *infraction* of a treaty, compact, agreement or law. *Watts.*

**INFRACTOR**, *n.* One that violates an agreement, &c.

**INFRAMUNDANE**, *a.* [*L. infra, below, and mundanus, mundus, the world.*] Lying or being beneath the world.

**INFRANGIBLE**, *a.* [*in and frangible.*]

1. Not to be broken or separated into parts; as *infrangible* atoms. *Cheyne.*

2. Not to be violated.

**INFREQUENCY**, *n.* [*L. infrequentia.*]

**INFREQUENCY**, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness; the state of rarely occurring. *Broom.*

**INFREQUENT**, *a.* [*L. infrequens; in and frequens, frequent.*]

Rare; uncommon; seldom happening or occurring to notice; infrequent.

**INFRIGIDATE**, *v. t.* [*L. in and frigidus, cold.*] To chill; to make cold. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

**INFRIGIDATION**, *n.* The act of making cold. *Tatler.*

**INFRINGE**, *v. t.* [*infring'*. *L. infringo; in and frango, to break.* See *Break*.]

1. To break, as contracts; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfillment or neglect of performance. A prince or a private person incurs an agreement or covenant by neglecting to perform its conditions, as well as by doing what is stipulated not to be done.

2. To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey; as, to *infringe* a law.

3. To destroy or hinder; as, to *infringe* efficacy. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*