

charge the duties of piety, of benevolence and charity.

11. To divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service; as, to *discharge* a steward or a servant; to *discharge* a soldier or seaman; to *discharge* a jury.
12. To dismiss; to release; to send away from any business or appointment.

Discharge your powers to their several counties. Shuk.

13. To emit or send out; as, an ulcer *discharges* pus; a pipe *discharges* water.
14. To release; to liberate from confinement; as, to *discharge* a prisoner.

15. To put away; to remove; to clear from; to destroy. In general, to throw off any load or incumbrance; to free or clear.

DISCHARGE, v. i. To break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*. Bacon.

DISCHARGE, n. An unloading, as of a ship; as the *discharge* of a cargo.

2. A throwing out; vent; emission: *applied to a fluid*, a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; as the *discharge* of water from a spring, or from a spout; *applied to fire-arms*, an explosion; as a *discharge* of cannon.

3. That which is thrown out; matter emitted; as a thin serous *discharge*; a purulent *discharge*.

4. Dismission from office or service; or the writing which evidences the dismission. The general, the soldier, obtains a *discharge*.

5. Release from obligation, debt or penalty; or the writing which is evidence of it; an acquittance; as, the debtor has a *discharge*.

6. Absolution from a crime or accusation; acquittance. South.

7. Ransom; liberation; price paid for deliverance. Milton.

8. Performance; execution; *applied to an office, trust or duty*. A good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties, public and private.

9. Liberation; release from imprisonment or other confinement.

10. Exemption; escape. There is no *discharge* in that war. Eccles. viii.

11. Payment, as of a debt.

DISCHARGED, pp. Unloaded; let off; shot; thrown out; dismissed from service; paid; released; acquitted; freed from debt or penalty; liberated; performed; executed.

DISCHARGER, n. He that discharges in any manner.

2. One who fires a gun.

3. In electricity, an instrument for discharging a Leyden phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces. Cyc.

DISCHARGING, ppr. Unloading; letting fly; shooting; throwing out; emitting; dismissing from service; paying; releasing from debt, obligation or claim; acquitting; liberating; performing; executing.

DISCHURCH, v. t. To deprive of the rank of a church. Hall.

DISCIDE, v. t. To divide; to cut in pieces. [Not used.]

DISCINCT, a. Ungirded.

DISCIND, v. t. To cut in two. [Not used.]

DISCIPLE, n. [*L. discipulus*, from *disco*, to learn.]

1. A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another; as the *disciples* of Plato.

2. A follower; an adherent to the doctrines of another. Hence the constant attendants of Christ were called his *disciples*; and hence all christians are called his *disciples*, as they profess to learn and receive his doctrines and precepts.

DISCIPLE, v. t. To teach; to train, or bring up. Shuk.

2. To make disciples of; to convert to doctrines or principles.

This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. E. D. Griffin.

3. To punish; to discipline. [Not in use.] Spenser.

DISCIPLED, pp. Taught; trained; brought up; made a disciple.

DISCIPLE-LIKE, a. Becoming a disciple. Milton.

DISCIPLESHIP, n. The state of a disciple or follower in doctrines and precepts. Hammond.

DISCIPLINABLE, a. [See *Discipline*.]

1. Capable of instruction, and improvement in learning.

2. That may be subjected to discipline; as a *disciplinable* offense, in church government.

3. Subject or liable to discipline, as the member of a church.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, n. Capacity of receiving instruction by education. Hale.

2. The state of being subject to discipline.

DISCIPLINANT, n. One of a religious order, so called from their practice of scourging themselves, or other rigid discipline. Smallcut.

DISCIPLINARIAN, a. Pertaining to discipline. Glanville.

DISCIPLINARIAN, n. One who disciplines; one versed in rules, principles and practice, and who teaches them with precision; particularly, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and maneuvers. It is chiefly used in the latter sense, and especially for one who is well versed in, or teaches with exactness, military exercises and evolutions.

2. A puritan or presbyterian; so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline. [I believe not now used.] Sanderson.

DISCIPLINARY, a. Pertaining to discipline; intended for discipline or government; promoting discipline; as, certain canons of the church are *disciplinary*.

2. Relating to a regular course of education; intended for instruction. Milton.

The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial. Buckminster.

DISCIPLINE, n. [*L. disciplina*, from *disco*, to learn.]

1. Education; instruction; cultivation and improvement, comprehending instruction in arts, sciences, correct sentiments, morals and manners, and due subordination to authority.

2. Instruction and government, comprehend-

ing the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; as military *discipline*, which includes instruction in manual exercise, evolutions and subordination.

3. Rule of government; method of regulating principles and practice; as the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

4. Subjection to laws, rules, order, precepts or regulations; as, the troops are under excellent *discipline*; the passions should be kept under strict *discipline*.

5. Correction; chastisement; punishment intended to correct crimes or errors; as the *discipline* of the strap. Addison.

6. In ecclesiastical affairs, the execution of the laws by which the church is governed, and infliction of the penalties enjoined against offenders, who profess the religion of Jesus Christ. Eneyce.

7. Chastisement or bodily punishment inflicted on a delinquent in the Romish Church; or that chastisement or external mortification which a religious person inflicts on himself. Taylor. Eneyce.

DISCIPLINE, v. t. To instruct or educate; to inform the mind; to prepare by instructing in correct principles and habits; as, to *discipline* youth for a profession, or for future usefulness.

2. To instruct and govern; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; as, to *discipline* troops or an army.

3. To correct; to chastise; to punish.

4. To execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life.

5. To advance and prepare by instruction. Milton.

DISCIPLINED, pp. Instructed; educated; subjected to rules and regulations; corrected; chastised; punished; admonished.

DISCIPLINING, ppr. Instructing; educating; subjecting to order and subordination; correcting; chastising; admonishing; punishing.

DISCLAIM, v. t. [*dis* and *claim*.] To disown; to disavow; to deny the possession of; to reject as not belonging to one's self. A man *disclaims* all knowledge of a particular transaction; he *disclaims* every pretension to eloquence; he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbors; he *disclaims* all pretensions to military skill. It is opposed to *claim* or *challenge*.

2. To renounce; to reject; as, to *disclaim* the authority of the pope.

3. To deny all claim. A tenant may *disclaim* to hold of his lord. Eng. Law.

DISCLAIM, v. i. To disavow all part or share. [Unusual.]

Nature *disclaims* in thee. Shuk.

DISCLAIMATION, n. The act of disclaiming; a disavowing. [Not used.] Scott.

DISCLAIMED, pp. Disowned; disavowed; rejected; denied.

DISCLAIMER, n. A person who disclaims, disowns or renounces.

2. In law, an express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise. Blackstone.