ministry of Pitt.

5. Persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state.

6. Business; employment.

He abhorred the wicked ministry of arms. Druden.

MINISTRYSHIP, for ministry, is little

used and hardly proper. Swift. MIN'IUM, n. [L.] The red oxyd of lead, produced by calcination. Lead exposed to air while melting is covered with a gray dusky pellicle. This taken off and agitated becomes a greenish gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxyd, separated by sifting from the grains of lead which it contains, and exposed to a more intense heat, takes a deep yellow color, and in this state it is called massicot. The latter. slowly heated, takes a beautiful red color, and is called minium. Foureroy.

MINK, n. An American quadruped of the genus Mustela, an amphibious animal that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond, whose for is more valuable than Belknap. that of the muskrat.

MINNOC, used by Shakspeare, is supposed by Johnson to be the same as minx. Qu.

MIN'NOW, a. [Fr. menu, small.] A very MIN'OW, and small fish, a species of Cy-Encyc. Walton.

Mi'NOR, a. [L.; the comparative degree of a word not found in that language, but existing in the Celtie dialects, W. main, Arm. moan, Ir. min, mion, the root of L. minuo, to diminish. See Mince.]

1. Less; smaller; sometimes applied to the bulk or magnitude of a single object; more generally to amount, degree or importance. We say, the minor divisions of a body, the minor part of a body; opposed to the major part. We say, minor sums, minor faults, minor considerations, details or arguments. In the latter phrases, minor is equivalent to small, petty, inconsiderable, not principal, important or 2. A number of musicians. weighty.

2. In music, less or lower by a lesser semitone; as a third minor.

Asia Minor, the Lesser Asia, that part of Asia which lies between the Euxine on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south.

MI'NOR, n. A person of either sex under age; one who is under the authority of his parents or guardians, or who is not permitted by law to make contracts and manage his own property. By the laws of Great Britain and of the United States, persons are minors till they are twenty one years of age.

2. In logic, the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following:

Every act of injustice partakes of mean-

To take money from another by gaming, 3. A source of abundant supply. or reputation by seduction, are acts of in-MINT, v. t. [Sax. mynetian.]

Therefore the taking of money from antion, partake of meanness.

3. A Minorite, a Franciscan friar.

The war with France was during the 4. A beautiful bird of the East Indies.

Dict. Nat. Hist. MI/NORATE, v. t. To diminish. used.

MINORA/TION, n. A lessening; diminu-

MI'NORITE, n. A Franciscan friar.

MINOR/ITY, n. [Fr. minorité, from L. mi-

1. The state of being under age. [See Mi-

the senate or house of representatives; lessen.] opposed to majority. We say, the minori- In arithmetic, the number from which ty was large or small; AB was in the

MIN'OTAUR, n. [Fr. minotaure; It. minotauro; L. minotaurus; from man, which must have been in early ages a Latin word, and taurns, a bull.

A fabled monster, half man and half bull. Ovid. Virgil. Shak.

A monastery; an ecclesiastical convent or I. A small kind of printing types: now writfraternity; but it is said originally to have been the church of a monastery; a cathedral church. Encyc.

MIN'STREL, n. [Fr. menetrier, for menestrier; Sp. ministril, a minstrel, and a tipstaff, or petty officer of justice; Port. mencstral; perhaps a derivative from menear, to move, stir, wag, wield. If so, the word originally signified a performer on a musical instrument, who accompanied his performances with gestures, like the histrio and joculator.]

A singer and musical performer on instruments. Minstrels were formerly poets as well as musicians, and held in high repute by our rude ancestors. Their attendance was sought and their performances lavish- I. A small portion of time or duration, bely rewarded by princes. It was in the character of a minstrel that king Alfred entered the camp of the Danes his enemies, and explored their situation.

MIN'STRELSY, n. The arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental music.

The minstrelsy of heaven. MIN'T, n. [Sax. mynet, money or stamped 4. A space of time indefinitely small. I will coin; D. munt, mint, coin; G. münze; Sw. mynt; Dan. myndt, coin. This word is doubtless a derivative from mine, or L. 5. A short sketch of any agreement or other moneta, from the same root.]

I. The place where money is coined by publie authority. In Great Britain, formerly, there was a mint in almost every county; but the privilege of coining is now considered as a royal prerogative in that country, and as the prerogative of the sovereign power in other countries. The MIN'UTE-BOOK, n. A book of short hints, only mint now in Great Britain is in the MIN'UTE-GLASS, n. A glass, the sand of Tower of London. The mint in the United States is in Philadelphia.

2. A place of invention or fabrication; as a mint of phrases; a mint of calumny.

To coin; to make and stamp money. Betcon. 2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate. Bacon.

Shak. Addison.

other by gaining, or reputation by seduc-MINT, n. [Sax. mint; Sw. mynta; Dan. mynte; G. münze: L. mentha; H. Sp. MINUTELY, a. min'itly. Happening every menta; Fr. mente; D. kruismant, cross-minute.

mint; Ir. miontas; Arm. mendt or mintys.

Hist. A plant of the genus Mentha.
[Not MINT AGE, n. That which is coined or stamped. Milton

2. The duty paid for coining.

MINT'ER. n. A coiner; also, an inventor. MINT'MAN, n. A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

MINT'M'ASTER, n. The master or superintendent of a mint. Boyle.

2. One who invents or fabricates. Locke 2. The smaller number; as the minority of MIN'UEND, n. [L. minuendus, minue, to

another number is to be subtracted.

minority; the minority must be ruled by MIN'UET, n. [Sp. minueto; Fr. menuet, the majority.

I. A slow graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step and a balance.

2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called; a movement of three croteliets or three quavers in a bar. MIN'STER, n. [Sax. minstre or mynster. MIN'UM, n. [from W. main, Fr. menu, See Monastery.]

ten minion.

2. A note of slow time containing two crotchets; now written minim, which see. MINU'TE, a. [L. minutus; Fr. menu, W. main, small. See Mince.]

1. Very small, little or slender; of very

small bulk or size; small in consequence; as a minute grain of sand; a minute filament. The blood circulates through very minute vessels. Minute divisions of a subject often perplex the understanding. Minute details are tedious.

2. Attending to small things; critical; as

minute observation.

MINUTE, n. min'it. [L. minutum, that is. a small portion.]

ing the sixtieth part of an hour.

Since you are not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour.

2. In geometry, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle.

3. In architecture, the sixtieth, but sometimes the thirtieth part of a module.

be with you in a minute, or in a few minutes, that is, in a short time.

subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of any thing; as, to take minutes of a contract; to take minutes of a conversation or debate.

MINUTE, v. t. min'it. To set down a short sketch or note of any agreement or other subject in writing. Spectator.

MIN'UTE-BOOK, n. A book of short hints. which measures a minute.

MIN/UTE-GUNS, n. Guns discharged every minute.

MIN UTE-HAND, n. The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MINU'TELY, adv. [from minute.] To a small point of time, space or matter; exactly; nicely; as, to measure the length of any thing minutely; to ascertain time minutely; to relate a story minutely.

minute. Hammond.