

Most men are more willing to *indulge* in easy vices, than to practice laborious virtues.

Johnson.

2. To yield; to comply; to be favorable. [Little used.]

INDULGED, *pp.* Permitted to be and to operate without check or control; as love of pleasure *indulged* to excess.

2. Gratified; yielded to; humored in wishes or desires; as a child *indulged* by his parents.

3. Granted.

INDULGENCE, } *n.* Free permission to
INDULGENT, } *n.* the appetites, humor, desires, passions or will to act or operate; forbearance of restraint or control. How many children are ruined by *indulgence*! *Indulgence* is not kindness or tenderness, but it may be the effect of one or the other, or of negligence.

2. Gratification; as the *indulgence* of lust or of appetite.

3. Favor granted; liberality; gratification.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without effect on us, we must perish in our folly.

Rogers.

4. In the *Romish church*, remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory; absolution from the censures of the church and from all transgressions.

Encyc.

INDULGENT, *a.* Yielding to the wishes, desires, humor or appetites of those under one's care; compliant; not opposing or restraining; as an *indulgent* parent.

2. Mild; favorable; not severe; as the *indulgent* censure of posterity.

Waller.

3. Gratifying; favoring; with of.

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease.

Dryden.

INDULGENTIAL, *a.* Relating to the indulgences of the *Romish church*. [Not well authorized.]

Brevint.

INDULGENTLY, *adv.* With unrestrained enjoyment.

Hammond.

2. Mildly; favorably; not severely.

INDULGER, *n.* One who indulges.

Mountagu.

INDULGING, *ppr.* Permitting to enjoy or to practice; gratifying.

INDULP, } *n.* [It. *indulto*, a pardon; L. *indultus*, indulged.]

1. In the *church of Rome*, the power of presenting to benefices, granted to certain persons, as to kings and cardinals.

Encyc.

2. In *Spain*, a duty, tax or custom, paid to the king for all goods imported from the West Indies in the galleons.

Encyc.

INDURATE, *v. i.* [L. *induro*; in and *duro*, to harden.]

To grow hard; to harden or become hard. Clay *indurates* by drying, and by extreme heat.

INDURATE, *v. t.* To make hard. Extreme heat *indurates* clay. Some fossils are *indurated* by exposure to the air.

2. To make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate; as, to *indurate* the heart.

Goldsmith.

INDURATED, *pp.* Hardened; made obdurate.

INDURATING, *ppr.* Hardening; rendering insensible.

INDURATION, *n.* The act of hardening, or process of growing hard. Bacon.

2. Hardness of heart; obduracy.

Decay of Piety.

INDUSTRIOUS, *a.* [L. *industrius*, from *industria*.]

1. Diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly or habitually occupied in business; assiduous; opposed to *slothful* and *idle*.

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government.

Temple.

2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end; opposed to *remiss* or *slack*; as *industrious* to accomplish a journey, or to reconcile contending parties.

3. Given to industry; characterized by diligence; as an *industrious* life.

4. Careful; assiduous; as the *industrious* application of knowing men.

Watts.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, *adv.* With habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind.

2. Diligently; assiduously; with care; applied to a particular purpose. He attempted *industriously* to make peace. He *industriously* concealed his name.

INDUSTRY, *n.* [L. *industria*; Fr. *industrie*.] This is a compound word, and the root probably of the Class Ds.]

Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business; assiduity; opposed to *sloth* and *idleness*. We are directed to take lessons of *industry* from the bee. *Industry* pays debts, while idleness or despair will increase them.

INDWELLER, *n.* An inhabitant.

Spenser.

INDWELLING, *a.* [in and *dwell*.] Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed; as *indwelling* sin.

Parnassus. Macknight.

INDWELLING, *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

INEBRIANT, *a.* [See *Inebriate*.] Intoxicating.

INEBRIANT, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates, as opium.

Encyc.

INEBRIATE, *v. t.* [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatus*; in and *ebrio*, to intoxicate; *ebrius*, soaked, drenched, drunken. The Latin *ebrius* is contracted from *ebrius* or *ebrius*, as appears from the Spanish *embriagar*, to intoxicate; *embriago*, inebriated; It. *bracio*, drunk; *imbriacarsi*, *imbriacarsi*. The sense is to wash or drench, and it is evidently from the common root of the Gr. *βρεχω*, to water or irrigate. See *Rain*.]

1. To make drunk; to intoxicate.

Sandys.

2. To disorder the senses; to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to produce effects like those of liquor, which are various in different constitutions.

INEBRIATE, *v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.

Bacon.

INEBRIATE, *n.* A habitual drunkard.

Some *inebriates* have their paroxysms of inebriety terminated by much pale urine, profuse sweats, &c.

Darwin.

INEBRIATED, *pp.* Intoxicated.

INEBRIATING, *ppr.* Making drunk; intoxicating.

INEBRIATION, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

Brown.

INEBRIETY, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication. Darwin.

INEDITED, *a.* [in and *edited*.] Unpublished. Warton.

INEFFABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *ineffabilis*; in and *effabilis*, from *effor*, to speak.]

Unspeaking; unutterable; that cannot be expressed in words; usually in a good sense; as the *ineffable* joys of heaven; the *ineffable* glories of the Deity.

INEFFABLENESS, *n.* Unspeakingness; quality of being unutterable. Scott.

INEFFABLY, *adv.* Unspeakingly; in a manner not to be expressed in words.

Milton.

INEFFECTIVE, *a.* [in and *effective*.] Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless.

The word of God, without the spirit, is a dead and *ineffective* letter.

Taylor.

2. Not able; not competent to the service intended; as *ineffective* troops; *ineffective* force.

3. Producing no effect.

INEFFECTUAL, *a.* [in and *effectual*.] Not producing its proper effect, or not able to produce its effect; inefficient; weak; as an *ineffectual* remedy; the Spaniards made an *ineffectual* attempt to reduce Gibraltar. [See *Inefficacious*.]

INEFFECTUALLY, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

INEFFECTUALNESS, *n.* Want of effect, or of power to produce it; inefficacy.

James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion.

Wake.

INEFFERVESCENCE, *n.* [in and *effervesce*.] Want of effervescence; a state of not effervescing.

Kirwan.

INEFFERVESCENT, *a.* Not effervescing, or not susceptible of effervescence.

INEFFERVESCIBILITY, *n.* The quality of not effervescing, or not being susceptible of effervescence.

Kirwan.

INEFFERVESCIBLE, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

INEFFICACIOUS, *a.* [It. and Fr. *inefficace*; L. *inefficax*; in and *efficax*, *efficio*, to effect; ex and *facio*, to make.]

Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.

Ineffectual, says Johnson, rather denotes an actual failure, and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect. But the distinction is not always observed, nor can it be; for we cannot always know whether means are *inefficacious*, till experiment has proved them *ineffectual*; nor even then, for we cannot be certain that the failure of means to produce an effect is to be attributed to habitual want of power, or to accidental and temporary causes.

Inefficacious is therefore sometimes synonymous with *ineffectual*.

INEFFICACIOUSLY, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.

INEFFICACIOUSNESS, *n.* Want of power to produce the effect, or want of effect.

INEFFICACY, *n.* [in and *efficacy*, L. *efficacia*.]

1. Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; as the *inefficacy* of medicines or of means.

2. Ineffectualness; failure of effect.