

2. Pasted over; with covered with paste, or with thick paint.

IMPATIBLE, *a.* [*L. impatibilis.*] Intolerable; that cannot be borne.

IMPATIENCE, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. impatientia*, from *impatiens*; in and *patis*, to suffer.]

Uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness occasioned by suffering positive evil, or the absence of expected good. Impatience is not rage, nor absolute inability to bear pain; but it implies want of fortitude, or of its exercise. It usually springs from irritability of temper.

IMPATIENT, *a.* [*L. impatiens.*] Uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness, uneasiness, and a desire of effort to get rid of the evil. Young men are impatient of restraint. We are all apt to be impatient under wrongs; but it is a christian duty not to be impatient in sickness, or under any afflictive dispensation of Providence.

2. Not suffering quietly; not enduring. Fame, impatient of extremes, decays. Not more by envy than excess of praise.

Pope.

3. Hasty; eager; not enduring delay. The impatient man will not wait for information; he often acts with precipitance. Be not impatient for the return of spring.

4. Not to be borne; as *impatient smart*.

Spenser.

This word is followed by *of*, *for*, *or*, *under*. We are impatient of restraint, or of wrongs; impatient at the delay of expected good; impatient for the return of a friend, or for the arrival of the mail; impatient under evils of any kind. The proper use of these particles can be learnt only by practice or observation.

IMPATIENT, *n.* One who is restless under suffering. [*Unusual.*]

IMPATIENTLY, *adv.* With uneasiness or restlessness; as, to bear disappointment impatiently.

2. With eager desire causing uneasiness; as, to wait impatiently for the arrival of one's friend.

3. Passionately; ardently. Clarendon.

IMPATRONIZATION, *n.* Absolute seigniorship or possession. Colgrave.

IMPATRONIZE, *v. t.* [*Fr. impatroniser.*] To gain to one's self the power of any seignior. Bacon.

IMPAWN, *v. t.* [*in and pawn.*] To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security. Shak.

IMPEACH, *v. t.* [*Fr. empêcher*; *Arm. ampeich*, *ampechein*; *Port. Sp. empuchar*; *It. impacciare*; to hinder, to stop. It signifies also in Portuguese, to surfeit, to overload, to glut. It belongs to the family of *pack*;

L. pango, pactus; *Ar. بَكَكَا*, bakka, to press or compress. Class Bg. No. 18. 20. 61. The literal sense of *impeach* is to thrust or send against; hence, to hinder, to stop.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is found in our early writers.

These ungracious practices of his sons did impeach his journey to the Holy Land.

Davies.

A defluxion on my throat impeached my utterance.

Huarell.

[This application of the word is obsolete.]

2. To accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; but *appropriately*, to exhibit charges of maladministration against a public officer before a competent tribunal, that is, to send or put on, to load. The word is now restricted to accusations made by authority; as, to impeach a judge. [*See Impeachment.*]

3. To accuse; to censure; to call in question; as, to impeach one's motives or conduct.

4. To call to account; to charge as answerable.

IMPEACH, *n.* Hindrance. Obs.

IMPEACHABLE, *a.* Liable to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable.

2. Liable to be called in question; accountable.

Owners of lands in fee simple are not impeachable for waste. Z. Suci.

IMPEACHED, *pp.* Hindered. Obs.

2. Accused; charged with a crime, misdemeanor or wrong; censured.

The first donee in tail may commit waste, without being impeached. Z. Suci.

IMPEACHER, *n.* An accuser by authority; one who calls in question.

IMPEACHING, *pp.* Hindering. Obs.

2. Accusing by authority; calling in question the purity or rectitude of conduct or motives.

IMPEACHMENT, *n.* Hindrance; impediment; stop; obstruction. Obs.

Spenser. Shak.

2. An accusation or charge brought against a public officer for maladministration in his office. In Great Britain, it is the privilege or right of the house of commons to impeach, and the right of the house of lords to try and determine impeachments.

In the U. States, it is the right of the house of representatives to impeach, and of the senate to try and determine impeachments. In Great Britain, the house of peers, and in the U. States, the senate of the United States, and the senates in the several states, are the high courts of impeachment.

3. The act of impeaching.

4. Censure; accusation; a calling in question the purity of motives or the rectitude of conduct, &c. This declaration is no impeachment of his motives or of his judgment.

5. The act of calling to account, as for waste.

6. The state of being liable to account, as for waste.

IMPEARL, *v. t.* *imperl.* [*in and pearl*] To form in the resemblance of pearls.

—Dew-drops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and every flower.

Milton.

2. To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls.

The dews of the morning impearl every thorn. Digby.

IMPECCABILITY, } n. [*See Impeccable.*]

IMPECCANCY, } n. The quality of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error or offense.

Pope.

IMPECCABLE, *a.* [*Sp. impeccable*; *Fr. impeccable*; in and *Sp. peccable*, *Fr. peccable*, from *L. pecco*, to err, to sin.]

Not liable to sin; not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning. No mere man is impeccable.

IMPEDE, *v. t.* [*Sp. impedir*; *It. impedire*; *L. impedio*] supposed to be compounded of *in* and *pedes*, feet, to catch or entangle the feet.]

To hinder; to stop in progress; to obstruct; as, to impede the progress of troops.

IMPEDED, *pp.* Hindered; stopped; obstructed.

IMPEDEMENT, *n.* [*L. impedimentum.*] That which hinders progress or motion; hindrance; obstruction; obstacle; applicable to every subject, physical or moral. Bad roads are impediments in marching and travelling. Idleness and dissipation are impediments to improvement. The cares of life are impediments to the progress of vital religion.

2. That which prevents distinct articulation; as an impediment in speech.

IMPEDED, *v. t.* To impede. [*Not in use.*]

Bp. Reynolds.

IMPEDEMENTAL, *a.* Hindering; obstructing. Mountagu.

IMPEDEING, *pp.* Hindering; stopping; obstructing.

IMPEDEITE, *v. t.* To impede. [*Not in use.*]

IMPEDEIVE, *a.* Causing hindrance. Sanderson.

IMPEL, *v. t.* [*Sp. impeler*; *It. impellere*; *L. impello*; in and *pello*, to drive.]

To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to action or to move forward, by the application of physical force, or moral suasion or necessity. A ball is impelled by the force of powder; a ship is impelled by wind; a man may be impelled by hunger or a regard to his safety; motives of policy or of safety impel nations to confederate.

The surge impelled me on a craggy coast.

Pope.

And several men impel to several ends.

Pope.

IMPELLED, *pp.* Driven forward; urged on; moved by any force or power, physical or moral.

IMPELLENT, *n.* A power or force that drives forward; impulsive power.

Glanville.

IMPELLEING, *pp.* Driving forward; urging; pressing.

IMPEN, *v. t.* [*in and pen.*] To pen; to shut or inclose in a narrow place. Fildham.

IMPENDE, *v. i.* [*L. impendo*; in and *pendo*, to hang.]

1. To hang over; to be suspended above; to threaten. A dark cloud impends over the land.

Destruction sure o'er all your heads impends.

Pope.

2. To be near; to be approaching and ready to fall on.

It expresses our deep sense of God's impending wrath. Smalridge.

Nor bear advices of impending foes. Pope.

IMPENDENCE, } n. The state of hanging

IMPENDENCY, } n. over; near approach; a menacing attitude. Hammond.