back; placed on a carriage; covered or embellished; furnished with guns.

MOUNT'ENAUNCE, n. Amount in space. Not used.] MOUNT'ER, n. One that mounts or as-Swift.

MOUNT'ING, ppr. Rising; soaring; pla-cing on horseback; ascending an eminence; embellishing.

MOUNT'INGLY, adv. By rising or ascend-

MOUNTY, n. The rise of a hawk.

Sidney. MOURN, v. i. [Sax. murnan, myrnan; L. nareo; allied perhaps to G. D. mur-iting houses. The name is also applied to ren, to murmur; Fr. morne, sad, sullen. See Murmur, and the root of amarus, bitter. Class Mr. No. 7.]

1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful. Mourning may be ex-pressed by weeping or andible sounds, or MOUSE, v. i. mouz. To tear, as a cat deby sohs, sighs or inward silent grief.

Abraham came to mourn for Sarah and to weep. Gen. 23.

Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall

be comforted. Matt. v. 2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow. Shak We mourn in black.

Grieve for an hour perhaps, then mourn a Pope.

MOURN, v. t. To grieve for; to lament. But there is an ellipsis of for, the verb not being transitive. When we say, we mourn a friend or a child, the real sense and complete phrase is, we mourn for a friend or mourn for the loss of a friend. "He mourn'd his rival's ill success," that is, he MOUSE-HUNT, n. mous'-hunt. A hunting for mourned for his rival's ill success.

Addison.

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner. The love lorn nightingale

Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.

MOURNE, n. morn. [Fr. morne.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel is fixed, or the ferrel. [Not used.] Sidney. Johnson.

MÖURNER, n. One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune.

2. One that follows a funeral in the habit of L'Estrange. mourning.

3. Something used at funerals.

The mourner eugh and builder oak were there. Dryden.

MÖURNFUL, a. Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief; as a mournful bell; mournful music. Shak. Dryden.

No funeral rites nor man in mournfut weeds. Shak.

2. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; as a mournful death. Shak.

3. Sorrowful; feeling grief.

The mournful fair-Prior. 3. Shall visit her distinguished urn.

MOURNFULLY, adv. In a manner expressive of sorrow; with sorrow. Mal. iii. MOURNFULNESS, n. Sorrow; grief;

state of mourning. 2. Appearance or expression of grief.

MOURNING, ppr. Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.

MOUNT EBANKERY, n. Quackery; boast- MOURNING, n. The act of sorrowing or 6. The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, ful and vain pretenses.

Hammond. expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

MOUNT'ED, pp. Raised; seated on horse
2. The dress or customary habit worn by 7. The instrument of speaking; as, the story

mourners.

ing hid. Dryden.

Spenser. MOURNING-DOVE, n. A species of dove found in the U. States, the Columba Caroliniensis

MOUSE, n. plu. mice. [Sax. Sw. mus; D. Gr. µvs; Russ. mishe. The L. mus forms muris in the genitive, and the root is not 11. Desires; necessities. Ps. eiii. obvious.]

iting houses. The name is also applied to 13. Boasting; vaunting. Judges ix. many other species of the genus, as the field mouse. meadow mouse, rock mouse, &c. 15. Reproaches; calumnies. Job v. field mouse, meadow mouse, rock mouse, &c.

Among seamen, a knob formed on a rope by spun yarn or parceling. Mar. Dict.

vours a mouse.

To mouse a hook, with seamen, is to fasten a Down in the mouth, dejected; mortified. small line across the upper part to prevent unhooking.

MOUSE-EAR, n. mous'-ear. A plant of the genus Hieracium; also, a plant of the genus Myosotis, called likewise mouse-ear scorpion grass. The mouse-ear chickweed is of the genus Cerastium. Lee. Encuc. MOUSE-HOLE, n. mous'hole. A hole where A froward mouth, contradictions and disobe-

mice enter or pass; a very small hole or

entrance.

mice.

A mouser; one that hunts mice. Shak. MOUSER, n. mouz'er. One that catches nice. The cat is a good mouser.
MOUSE-TAIL, n. mous'-tail. A plant of the

genus Myosurus. MOUSE-TRAP, n. mous'-trap. A trap for catching mice.

MOUTH, n. [Sax. muth. As this word does not occur in the other Teutonic dialects, into words before dentals, it is not improbable that the Goth. munths, G. Dan. mund, Sw. mun, and D. mond, may be mund, Sw. mun, and D. mond, may be [Not used.] the same word. The Saxon muth co- 5. To reproach: to insult.

The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives food. In a more general sense, the mouth consists of the lips, the gums, the insides of the cheeks, the palate, the salival glands, the uvula and MOUTH/ED, pp. Uttered with a full, swelltonsils.

The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied; as the mouth of a jar or 3. a. Furnished with a mouth; used chiefly

pitcher. The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake. The Mississippi and the Nile discharge their waters by several mouths.

4. The opening of a piece of ordnance at the end, by which the charge issues.

The aperture of a vessel in animal bodies, 4. Borne down or overpowered by clamor. or discharged; as the mouth of the lacte-

is in every body's mouth. South. Locke. And ev'n the pavements were with mourn- 8. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion.

Every coffee house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the mouth of the street where he lives.

Cry; voice.

The fearful dogs divide,
All spend their mouth aloft, but none abide.

Dryden. muis; G. maus; Dan. mus, muus; L. mus; 10. In Scripture, words uttered. Job xix. Is. xlix. Ps. lxxiii.

12. Freedom and boldness of speech; force of argument. Luke xxi.

To make a mouth, to distort the mouth;
To make mouths, to make a wry face: hence, to deride or treat with scorn Shak. Addison.

2. To pout; to treat disdainfully.

L'Estrange.

Mar. Dict. To have God's law in the mouth, to converse much on it and delight in it. Ex. xiii.

To draw near to God with the mouth, to make an external appearance of devotion and worship, while there is no regard to him in the heart. Is. xxix.

dience. Prov. iv.

A smooth mouth, soft and flattering language. He can creep in at a monse-hole.

Stillingfleet. To stop the mouth, to silence or to be silent;

To stop the mouth, to silence or to be silent;

to put to shame; to confound. Rom. iii. To lay the hand on the mouth, to be struck si-

lent with shame. Mic. vii.

To set the mouth against the heavens, to speak arrogantly and blasphemously. Ps. lxxiii. MOUTH, v. t. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; as, to mouth words or language.

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he mouths it more and more.

mouth. Dryden. and as n is sometimes casually introduced 3. To chew; to grind, as food; to eat; to

devour. 4. To form by the mouth, as a bear her cub. Brown.

incides in elements with motto, Gr. µv605.] MOUTH, v. i. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; as a mouthing actor.

I'll bellow out for Rome and for my country, And mouth at Cesar, till I shake the senate. Addison.

ing, affected voice.

2. Taken into the mouth; chewed.

in composition; as well-mouthed; foulmouthed, contumelious, repreachful or obscene; mealy-mouthed, bashful, reserved in speaking the plain truth; hard-mouthed, as a horse, not obedient to the bit, difficult to be restrained or governed by the bridle.

by which fluids or other matter is received MOUTH FRIEND, n. One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend. Shak.