

2. To discourage; to check; to restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, opposition, or cold treatment. The good citizen will discountenance vice by every lawful means. **DISCOURTENANCE**, *n.* Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little discountenance on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

DISCOURTENANCED, *pp.* Ashamed; discouraged; checked; frowned on.

DISCOURTENANCER, *n.* One who discourages by cold treatment, frowns, censure or expression of disapprobation; one who checks or depresses by unfriendly regards.

DISCOURTENANCING, *pp.* Abashing; discouraging; checking by disapprobation or unfriendly regards.

DISCOUNTER, *n.* One who advances money on discounts. *Burke.*

DISCOUNTING, *pp.* Deducting a sum for prompt or advanced payment.

2. Lending on discount.

DISCOUNTING, *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts.

The profitable business of a bank consists in discounting. *Hamilton.*

DISCOURAGE, *v. t.* *discour'age*. [*dis* and *courage*; *Fr. discourager*; *Arm. digouragi*; *It. scoraggiare*. The Italian is from *er* and *courage*. See *Courage*.]

1. To extinguish the courage of; to dishearten; to depress the spirits; to deject; to deprive of confidence.

Fathers, provoke not your children, lest they be discouraged. *Col. iii.*

2. To deter from any thing; with *from*.

Why discourage ye the hearts of the children of Israel from going over into the land which the Lord hath given them? *Numb. xxxiii.*

3. To attempt to repress or prevent; to dissuade from; as, to discourage an effort.

DISCOURAGED, *pp.* *discour'aged*. Disheartened; deprived of courage or confidence; depressed in spirits; dejected; checked.

DISCOURAGEMENT, *n.* *discour'agement*. The act of disheartening, or depriving of courage; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; the act of depressing confidence.

2. That which destroys or abates courage; that which depresses confidence or hope; that which deters or tempts to desert from an undertaking; or from the prosecution of any thing. Evil examples are great discouragements to virtue. The revolution was commenced under every possible discouragement.

DISCOURAGER, *n.* *discour'ager*. One who discourages; one who disheartens, or depresses the courage; one who impresses diffidence or fear of success; one who dissuades from an undertaking.

DISCOURAGING, *pp.* *discour'aging*. Disheartening; depressing courage.

2. *a.* Tending to dishearten, or to depress the courage; as discouraging prospects.

DISCOURSE, *n.* *discours*. [*Fr. discours*; *L. discursus*, from *discurro*, to ranble; *dis* and *curro*, to run; *It. discorsio*.]

1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences;

the act which connects propositions, and deduces conclusions from them.

Johnson. Glanville.
[This sense is now obsolete.]

2. Literally, a running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words, either to individuals, to companies, or to public assemblies. *Discourse* to an individual or to a small company is called *conversation* or *talk*; mutual interchange of thoughts; mutual intercourse of language. It is applied to the familiar communication of thoughts by an individual, or to the mutual communication of two or more. We say, I was pleased with his *discourse*, and he heard our *discourse*.

The vanquished party with the victors joined. Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.*

4. A written treatise; a formal dissertation; as the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity; of Cicero on old age.

5. A sermon, uttered or written. We say, an extemporaneous *discourse*, or a written *discourse*.

DISCOURSE, *v. i.* To talk; to converse; but it expresses rather more formality than *talk*. He *discoursed* with us an hour on the events of the war. We *discoursed* together on our mutual concerns.

2. To communicate thoughts or ideas in a formal manner; to treat upon in a solemn, set manner; as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effects of faith.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Darwin.*

DISCOURSE, *v. t.* To treat of; to talk over; to discuss. [*Not used*.]

Let us *discourse* our fortunes. *Shak.*

DISCOURSER, *n.* One who discourages; a speaker; a haranguer.

2. The writer of a treatise or dissertation.

DISCOURSING, *pp.* Talking; conversing; preaching; discussing; treating at some length or in a formal manner.

DISCOURSIVE, *a.* Reasoning; passing from premises to consequences. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlutory.

The epic is interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes. *Dryden.*

DISCOURTEOUS, *a.* *discourteous*. [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; rude; uncomely; wanting in good manners; as *discourteous* knight.

DISCOURTEOUSLY, *adv.* *discourteously*. In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

DISCOURTESY, *n.* *discourtesy*. [*dis* and *courtesy*.] Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners; act of disrespect.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes Error a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *Herbert.*

DISCOURTSHIP, *n.* Want of respect. *Obs. B. Jonson.*

DISCOURS, *a.* [*from L. discurs*.] Broad; flat; wide; used of the middle plain and flat part of some flowers. *Quincy.*

DISCOVER, *v. t.* [*Fr. decouvrir*; *de*, for *des* or *dis*, and *couverir*, to cover; *Sp. des-*

cubrir; *Port. descobrir*; *It. scoprire*. See *Cover*.]

1. Literally, to uncover; to remove a covering. *Is. xxii.*

2. To lay open to the view; to disclose; to show; to make visible; to expose to view something before unseen or concealed.

Go, draw aside the curtains and *discover* The several caskets to this noble prince. *Shak.*

He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness. *Job. xii.*

Law can *discover* sin, but not remove. *Milton.*

3. To reveal; to make known.

We will *discover* ourselves to them. *1 Sam. xiv.*

Discover not a secret to another. *Prov. xxv.*

4. To espy; to have the first sight of; as, a man at mast-head *discovered* land.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts xxi.*

5. To find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of something sought or before unknown. Columbus *discovered* the variation of the magnetic needle. We often *discover* our mistakes, when too late to prevent their evil effects.

6. To detect; as, we *discovered* the artifice; the thief, finding himself *discovered*, attempted to escape.

Discover differs from *invent*. We *discover* what before existed, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist.

DISCOVERABLE, *a.* That may be discovered; that may be brought to light, or exposed to view.

2. That may be seen; as, many minute animals are *discoverable* only by the help of the microscope.

3. That may be found out, or made known; as, the scriptures reveal many things not *discoverable* by the light of reason.

4. Apparent; visible; exposed to view.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered. *Bentley.*

DISCOVERED, *pp.* Uncovered; disclosed to view; laid open; revealed; espied or first seen; found out; detected.

DISCOVERER, *n.* One who discovers; one who first sees or espies; one who finds out, or first comes to the knowledge of something.

2. A scout; an explorer. *Shak.*

DISCOVERING, *pp.* Uncovering; disclosing to view; laying open; revealing; making known; espying; finding out; detecting.

DISCOVERTURE, *n.* [*Fr. decouvert*, uncovered.]

A state of being released from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

DISCOVERY, *n.* The action of disclosing to view, or bringing to light; as, by the *discovery* of a plot, the public peace is preserved.

2. Disclosure; a making known; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects.

3. The action of finding something hidden; as the *discovery* of lead or silver in the earth.

4. The act of finding out, or coming to the