

1. Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy; as a parent, bereaved of an only child and *disconsolate*.

2. Not affording comfort; cheerless; as the *disconsolate* darkness of a winter's night.

*Reg. Jackson.*  
**DISCONSOLATELY**, *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

**DISCONSOLATENESS**, *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

**DISCONSOLATION**, *n.* Want of comfort.

*Jackson.*  
**DISCONTENT**, *n.* [*dis* and *content*.] Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction at any present state of things.

**DISCONTENT**, *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied.

*Hayward.*  
**DISCONTENT**, *v. t.* To make uneasy at the present state; to dissatisfy.

**DISCONTENTED**, *pp.* or *a.* Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; inquiet; as, *discontented* citizens make bad subjects.

**DISCONTENTEDLY**, *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood.

**DISCONTENTEDNESS**, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

*Addison.*  
**DISCONTENTING**, *a.* Giving uneasiness.

**DISCONTENTMENT**, *n.* The state of being uneasy in mind; uneasiness; inquietude; discontent.

*Hooker. Bacon.*  
**DISCONTINUANCE**, *n.* [See *Discontinue*.]  
1. Want of continuance; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance; as a discourse.

*Atterbury.*  
2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; want of union; disruption.

*Bacon.*  
3. In *law*, a breaking off or interruption of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffee, or in tail, which he has not power to do; in this case, the entry of the feoffee is lawful, during the life of the feoffor; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffor, it is an injury which is termed a *discontinuance*, the legal estate of the heir in tail being *discontinued*, till a recovery can be had in law.

*Blackstone.*  
4. *Discontinuance of a suit*, is when a plaintiff leaves a chasin in the proceedings in his cause, as by not continuing the process regularly from day to day; in which case the defendant is not bound to attend. Formerly the demise of the king caused a *discontinuance* of all suits; but this is remedied by statute 1. Ed. VI.

*Blackstone.*  
**DISCONTINUATION**, *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

*Newton.*  
**DISCONTINUE**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *continue*.]  
1. To leave off; to cause to cease, as a practice or habit; to stop; to put an end to; as, to *discontinue* the intemperate use of spirits. Invererate customs are not *discontinued* without inconvenience.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*.

*T. Pickering.*  
2. To break off; to interrupt.

3. To cease to take or receive; as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

**DISCONTINUE**, *v. i.* To cease; to leave the possession, or lose an established or long enjoyed right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage. *Jer. xvii.*

2. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer disruption or separation of substance.

*Little used.* *Bacon.*  
**DISCONTINUED**, *pp.* Left off; interrupted; broken off.

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**DISCONTINUER**, *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice.

**DISCONTINUING**, *pp.* Ceasing; interrupting; breaking off.

**DISCONTINUITY**, *n.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion.

*Newton.*  
**DISCONTINUOUS**, *a.* Broken off; interrupted.

2. Separated; wide; gaping.

*Milton.*  
**DISCONVENIENCE**, *n.* [*dis* and *convenience*.] Incongruity; disagreement. [*Little used.*]

*Bramhall.*  
**DISCONVENIENT**, *a.* Incongruous.

*Reynolds.*  
**DISCORD**, *n.* [*Fr. discordia*; *Fr. discorde*; from *La discors*; *dis* and *cor*.]

1. Disagreement among persons or things. Between persons, difference of opinions; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces angry passions, contest, disputes, litigation or war. *Discord* may exist between families, parties and nations.

2. Disagreement; want of order; a clashing. All *discord*, harmony not understood.

*Pope.*  
3. In *music*, disagreement of sounds; dissonance; a union of sounds which is inharmonious, grating and disagreeable to the ear; or an interval whose extremes do not coalesce. Thus the second and the seventh, when sounded together, make a *discord*. The term *discord* is applied to each of the two sounds which form the dissonance, and to the interval; but more properly to the mixed sound of dissonant tones. It is opposed to *concord* and *harmony*.

**DISCORD**, *v. t.* To disagree; to jar; to clash; not to suit; not to be coincident. [*Not in use.*]

*Bacon.*  
**DISCORDANCE**, *n.* [*Fr. discordans*.] *Dis-*

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*cuento*; *Arm. discount* or *digont*. See *Count*. Literally, a counting back or from.]

1. A sum deducted for prompt or advanced payment; an allowance or deduction from a sum due, or from a credit; a certain rate per cent deducted from the credit price of goods sold, on account of prompt payment; or, any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time. Thus the merchant who gives a credit of three months will deduct a certain rate per cent for payment in hand, and the holder of a note or bill of exchange will deduct a certain rate per cent of the amount of the note or bill for advanced payment, which deduction is called a *discount*.

2. Among *bankers*, the deduction of a sum for advanced payment; particularly, the deduction of the interest on a sum lent, at the time of lending. The discounts at banking institutions are usually the amount of legal interest paid by the borrower, and deducted from the sum borrowed, at the commencement of the credit.

*Hamilton's Report.*  
3. The sum deducted or refunded; as, the discount was five per cent.

4. The act of discounting. A note is lodged in the bank for *discount*. The banks have suspended *discounts*.

**DISCOUNT**, *v. t.* [*Sp. descontar*; *Port. id.*; *Fr. décompter*; *Arm. discounta*, *discountin*; *It. scontare*.] In British books, the accent is laid on the last syllable. But in America, the accent is usually or always on the first.]

1. To deduct a certain sum or rate per cent from the principal sum. Merchants *discount* five or six per cent, for prompt or for advanced payment.

2. To lend or advance the amount of; deducting the interest or other rate per cent from the principal, at the time of the loan or advance. The banks *discount* notes and bills of exchange, on good security.

The first-rule—to discount only unexceptionable paper.

*Walsh.*  
**DISCOUNT**, *v. i.* To lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan. The banks *discount* for sixty or ninety days, sometimes for longer terms.

**DISCOUNTABLE**, *a.* That may be discounted. Certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank. A bill may be *discountable* for more than sixty days.

**DISCOUNT-DAY**, *n.* The day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.

**DISCOUNTED**, *pp.* Deducted from a principal sum; paid back; refunded or allowed; as, the sum of five per cent was *discounted*.

2. Having the amount lent on discount or deduction of a sum in advance; as, the bill was *discounted* for sixty days.

**DISCOUNTENANCE**, *v. t.* [*dis* and *countenance*.] To abash; to ruffle or discompose the countenance; to put to shame; to put out of countenance. [*Not used.*]

How would one look from his majestic brow—  
*Discountance* her despised. *Milton.*