the defendant to the plaintif's declaration and demand. That which the plaintif alledges in his declaration is answered and PLE'ADABLE, a. That may be pleaded and demand. That which the plaintif alrepelled or justified by the defendant's plea. Pleas are dilatory, or pleas to the action. Dilatory pleas, are to the jurisdiction of the court, to the disability of the PLE'ADED, pp. Offered or urged in deplaintif, or in abatement. Pleas to the acplaintit, or in abatement. These of the tion are an answer to the merits of the PLE'ADER, n. [Fr. plaideur.] One who complaint which confesses or denies it. argues in a court of justice. Swift. complaint, which confesses or denies it. Pleas that deny the plaintif's complaint 2. One that forms pleas or pleadings; as a or demand, are the general issue, which denies the whole declaration; or special 3. One that offers reasons for or against: pleas in bar, which state something which precludes the plaintif's right of recovery.

2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process; as the pleas of the crown; the

court of common pleas.

The supreme judicial court shall have cognizance of pleas real, personal and mixed. Laws of Mass.

3. That which is alledged in defense or justification; an excuse; an apology; as the tyrant's plea.
When such oceasions are,

No plea must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare.

Denham.

4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.

PLEACH, v. t. [Fr. plisser, or from the root of L. plico, Gr. πλεχω.] To bend; to inof L. plico, Gr. πλεχω.]

terweave. [Not in use.] Shak.
PLEAD, v. i. [See Plca.] In a general sense,
to argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another.

2. In law, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintif; to deny the plaintif's declaration and demand, or to alledge facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintif declares or alledges; the defendant pleads to his declaration. The king or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender pleads not guilty, or confesses the charge.

3. To urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; as, to plead for the life of a criminal; to plead in his favor; to plead

with a judge or with a father.

O that one might plead for a man with God, as a man pleadeth for his neighbor! Job xvi.

4. To supplicate with earnestness.

• 5. To urge; to press by operating on the passions.

Since you can love, and yet your error see, The same resistless power may plead for me. Dryden

PLEAD, v. t. To discuss, defend and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining; as, to plead a cause before a court or jury. In this 3. Lightly; ludicrously. sense, argue is more generally used by lawyers.

2. To alledge or adduce in proof, support or vindication. The law of nations may be

dors.

3. To offer in excuse.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of faults.

4. To alledge and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law; limitations. Ch. Kent.

5. In Scripture, to plead the cause of the righteous, as God, is to avenge or vindi-

that may be alledged in proof, defense or vindication; as a right or privilege pleada-

fonse; alledged in proof or support.

special pleader.

one that attempts to maintain by argu
2. To satisfy; to content.

What next I bring shall please

So fair a pleader any cause may gain.

Druden. PLE'ADING, ppr. Offering in defense; 3. supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.

PLE/ADING, n. The art of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade.

PLE'ADINGS, n. In law, the mutual altercations between the plaintif and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, comprehending the declaration, count or narration of the plaintif, the plea of the defendant in reply, the replication of the plaintif to the PLEASE, v. i. s as z. To like; to choose; defendant's plea, the defendant's rejoinder, the plaintif's sur-rejoinder, the defendant's rebutter, the plaintif's sur-rebutter, &c. till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point.

LEASANCE, n. plez'ance. [Fr. plaisance. See Please.] Gayety; pleasantry; mer-Spenser. Shak. riment. Obs.

PLEASANT, a. plez'ant. [Fr. plaisant. See] Please.]

1. Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; as a pleasant ride; a pleasant voyage; a pleasant view. Light is pleasant to the eye; an orange is pleasant to the taste; harmony is pleasant to the car; a rose is pleasant to the smell.

How good and how pleasant it is for breth-ren to dwell together in unity! Ps. cxxxiii.

2. Cheerful; enlivening; as pleasant society or company.

3. Gay; lively; humorous; sportive; as a pleasant companion.

4. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. 5. Giving pleasure; gratifying.

This word expresses less than delightful, to the mind, and delicious, to the taste.

PLEASANTLY, adv. plez'antly. In such a manner as to please or gratify

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humor.

Clarendon.

PLEASANTNESS, n. plez'antness. State of being pleasant or agreeable; as the pleasure! Sidney. pleasanlness of a situation.

pleaded in favor of the rights of embassa-2. Cheerfulness; gayety; merriment; as the pleasantness of youth.

PLEASANTRY, n. plez'antry. [Fr. plaisan-

terie.] Gayety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and pleasantry.

as, to plead usury; to plead a statute of 2. Sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humor.

The grave abound in pleasantries, the dull in repartees and points of wit. Addison.

cate them against enemies, or to redress ||PLEASE, v. t. s as z. [Fr. plaire, plaisant, from L. placere, placeo; Arm. pligea, pligeout; It. piacere; Sp. placer; Corn. plezia; formed perhaps on the root of like. Class

Dryden. 1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; as, to please the taste;

to please the mind.

Their words pleased Hamor, and Sheebem,
Hamor's son. Gen. xxxiv. Leave such to trifle with more grace than

ease. Whom folly pleases, and whose follies please.

Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.

To prefer; to have satisfaction in; to

like; to choose. Many of our most skilful painters were pleas-

ed to recommend this author to me. Dryden. To be pleased in or with, to approve; to have complacency in. Matt. iii.

To please God, is to love his character and law and perform his will, so as to become the object of his approbation.

They that are in the flesh cannot please God.

to prefer.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease Assume what sexes and what shapes they please.

2. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased; a word of ceremony.

Please you, lords, In sight of both our battles we may meet.

The first words that I learnt were, to express my desire that he would please to give me my liberty.

Please expresses less gratification than delight.

PLE/ASED, pp. Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.

PLE/ASEMAN, n. An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. Shak. PLE/ASER, n. One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favor by humoring or flattering compliances or a show of obedience; as men-pleasers. Eph. vi. Col. iii.

PLE'ASING, ppr. Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or emotions in. PLE'ASING, a. Giving pleasure or satis-

faction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; as a pleasing prospect; a pleasing reflection; pleasing manners.

2. Gaining approbation. 1 John iii.
PLE'ASING, n. The act of gratifying.
PLE'ASINGLY, adv. In such a manner as

to give pleasure. Druden. Broome. PLE'ASINGNESS, n. The quality of giv-

Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Planting of orchards is very profitable as well as pleasurable. PLEAS'URABLY, adv. With pleasure;

with gratification of the senses or the mind. Harris.

Addison. PLEAS URABLENESS, n. The quality of giving pleasure. Fellham. PLEASURE, n. plezh'ur. [Fr. plaisir; Arm.

pligeadur; It. piacere; Sp. placer; Port. prazer. See Please.]

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