

ses; as, to *conquer* the passions; to *conquer* reluctance.

5. To gain or obtain by effort; as, to *conquer* freedom; to *conquer* peace; a *French application* of the word.

CONQUER, v. t. To overcome; to gain the victory.

The champions resolved to *conquer* or to die.

CONQUERABLE, a. That may be conquered, overcome or subdued.

CONQUERED, pp. Overcome; subdued; vanquished; gained; won.

CONQUERESS, n. A female who conquers; a victorious female.

CONQUERING, ppr. Overcoming; subduing; vanquishing; obtaining.

CONQUEROR, n. One who conquers; one who gains a victory; one who subdues and brings into subjection or possession, by force or by influence. The man who defeats his antagonist in combat is a *conqueror*, as is the general or admiral who defeats his enemy.

CONQUEST, n. [Fr. *conquète*; It. *conquista*; Sp. *id.*; L. *conquisitus*, *quæstus*, *quæstus*, from *quæro*, to seek. The L. *quæsi*, *quæstus*, coincides in elements with the W. *ceisio*, Edh. *h* *W* *W*. Class Gs. No. 35. The primary sense is to seek, to press or drive towards.]

1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral. Applied to persons, territory and the like, it usually implies or includes a taking possession of; as, the *conquest* of Canada by the British troops. So we speak of the *conquest* of the heart, the passions, or the will.

2. Victory; success in arms; the overcoming of opposition.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath.

3. That which is conquered; possession gained by force, physical or moral; as, Jamaica was a valuable *conquest* for England.

4. In a *feudal* sense, a quest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others. *Blackstone*. *Encyc.*

5. In the *law* of nations, the acquisition of sovereignty by force of arms.

The right of *conquest* is derived from the laws of war.

6. The act of gaining or regaining by effort; as the *conquest* of liberty or peace; a *French phrase*.

CONSAINGUINEOUS, a. [L. *consanguineus*, infra.] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

CONSAINGUINITY, n. [L. *consanguinitas*; con and *sanguis*, blood.]

The relation of persons by blood; the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage. It is lineal or collateral.

CONSCIENCE, a. *con'shens*. [Fr. from L. *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know, to be privy to; *con* and *scio*, to know; It. *conscienza*, or *coscienza*; Sp. *conciencia*.]

1. Internal or self-knowledge, or judgment of

right and wrong; or the faculty, power or principle within us, which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our own actions and affections, and instantly approves or condemns them.

Conscience is called by some writers the *moral sense*, and considered as an original faculty of our nature. Others question the propriety of considering conscience as a distinct faculty or principle. They consider it rather as the general principle of moral approbation or disapprobation, applied to one's own conduct and affections; alleging that our notions of right and wrong are not to be deduced from a single principle or faculty, but from various powers of the understanding and will.

Being convicted by their own conscience, they went out one by one. John viii.

The conscience manifests itself in the feeling of obligation we experience, which precedes, attends and follows our actions. E. T. Fitch. Conscience is first occupied in ascertaining our duty, before we proceed to action; then in judging of our actions when performed.

2. The estimate or determination of conscience; justice; honesty.

What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred.

3. Real sentiment; private thoughts; truth; as, do you in conscience believe the story?

4. Conscientiousness; knowledge of our own actions or thoughts.

The sweetest cordial we receive at last, Is conscience of our virtuous actions past.

[This primary sense of the word is nearly, perhaps wholly obsolete.]

5. Knowledge of the actions of others.

In *ludicrous language*, reason or reasonableness.

Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you should require.

To make conscience or a matter of conscience, is to act according to the dictates of conscience, or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates.

Court of conscience, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other trading cities and districts.

CONSCIENCED, a. Having conscience.

CONSCIENT, a. Conscientious. [Not used.]

CONSCIENTIOUS, a. Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong; as a conscientious judge.

2. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; as a conscientious probity.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY, adv. According to the direction of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong. A man may err conscientiously.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, n. A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; a sense of justice, and strict conformity to its dictates.

All his conduct seemed marked with an exact and unvarying conscientiousness.

J. L. Kingsley, Eulogy on Prof. Fisher.

CONSCIONABLE, a. According to conscience; reasonable; just.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. Wotton.

CONSCIONABLENESS, n. Reasonableness; equity.

CONSCIONABLY, adv. In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.

CONSCIOUS, a. [L. *conscius*.] Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts, or mental operations. Thus, man is a *conscious* being.

2. Knowing from memory, or without extraneous information; as, I am not *conscious* of the fact.

The damsel then to Tancred sent, Who, *conscious* of the occasion, feared the event. Dryden.

3. Knowing by conscience, or internal perception or persuasion; as, I am not *conscious* of having given any offense. Sometimes followed by *to*; as, I am not *conscious* to myself.

Eneas only, *conscious* to the sign, Presaged the event. Dryden.

So we say, *conscious* of innocence, or of ignorance, or of a crime.

CONSCIOUSLY, adv. With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present.

CONSCIOUSNESS, n. The knowledge of sensations and mental operations, or of what passes in one's own mind; the act of the mind which makes known an internal object.

Conscientiousness of our sensations, and conscientiousness of our existence, seem to be simultaneous.

Conscientiousness must be an essential attribute of spirit.

2. Internal sense or knowledge of guilt or innocence.

A man may betray his *consciousness* of guilt by his countenance.

3. Certain knowledge from observation or experience.

CONSCRIPT, a. [L. *conscriptus*, from *con*, to enroll; and *scribo*, to write.] Written; enrolled; as *conscript* fathers, the senators of Rome, so called because their names were written in the register of the senate.

CONSCRIPT, n. An enrolled soldier; a word used in France.

CONSCRIPTION, n. [L. *conscriptio*.] An enrolling or registering.

2. Soldiers or forces levied by enrolling.

CONSECRATE, v. t. [L. *consecro*; con and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer*, sacred. See *Sacerd.*]

1. To make or declare to be sacred, by certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to set apart, dedicate, or devote, to the service and worship of God; as, to *consecrate* a church.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons.

EX. XXIX. All the silver, and gold, and vessels of brass and iron, are *consecrated* to the Lord. Josh. vi.

2. To canonize; to exalt to the rank of a saint; to enroll among the gods, as a Roman emperor.

3. To set apart and bless the elements in the eucharist.