in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations. That counterworks each folly and capric

COUNTERWROUGHT, pp. counterrand'

COUNT'ESS, n. [Fr. comtesse; It. contessa: Sp. condesa. See Count. The consort of

an earl or count COUNT ING-HOUSE, \ n. [See Count, the COUNT ING-ROOM, \ n. verb.]

The house or room appropriated by merchants, traders and manufacturers to the 3.

business of keeping their books, accounts, letters and papers. count LESS, a. [count and less.] That cannot be counted; not having the num-

ber ascertained, nor ascertainable; innumerable. The sands of the sea-shore are COUN'TRY, n. kun'try. [The correct or-

thography would be contry, Fr. contrée, It, contrada, contracted from L. conterra, con and terra, land adjacent to a city. Hence the citizen says, let us go into the country. The Latin has conterraneus, a countryman.

1. Properly, the land lying about or near a city: the territory situated in the vicinity of a city. Our friend has a seat in the country, a few miles from town. See Mark

Luke viii. Hence,

v. Luke vin. Hence,
2. The whole territory of a kingdom or
3. The whole territory of a kingdom or
4. A count; an earl or lord. Obs. Shak,
5. State, as opposed to city. We say, the
6. Contag court, the count whose jurisdiction is distance from town indefinitely. Hence,

3. Any tract of land, or inhabited land; any region, as distinguished from other regions: a kingdom, state or lesser district. We speak of all the countries of Europe or Asia.

And they came into the country of Moab. Ruth i

4. The kingdom, state or territory in which

one is born; the land of nativity; or the particular district indefinitely in which one is born. America is my country, or Connecticut is my country.

Laban said, it must not be so done in our coun-

try. Gen. xxix.

5. The region in which one resides.

He sojourned in the land of promise, as in a trange country. Heb. xi.

6. Land, as opposed to water; or inhabited territory.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country. Acts xxvii.

5. The inhabitants of a region. All the country wept with a loud voice. 2

Sam. xv.

8. A place of residence; a region of permanent habitation.

They declare plainly that they seek a country. They desire a better country, a heavenly. 1.

9. In law, a jury or jurors; as, trial by the

country, per pais.
COUNTRY, a. Pertaining to the country or territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic; as a country town; a country seat; a country squire; a country life; the country party, as opposed to city party.

2. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country.

He spoke in his country language Maccahees

3. Rude; ignorant. Druden.

Country-dance, an erroneous orthography. [See Contra-dance.] COUN TRYMAN, n. One born in the same

country with another. This man is my 3. A male and a female connected by mar countryman. [See 2 Cor. xi. 26.]

2. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to a citizen; a rustic; a farmer or hus bandman; a man of plain unpolished man-

An inhabitant or native of a region. What countryman is he?

COUN'TY, n. [Fr. comté ; Sp. condado ; It. contéa ; L. comitatus. See Count.

1. Originally, an earldom; the district or territory of a count or earl. Now, a circuit or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory, for certain purposes in the adminis tration of justice. It is called also a shire [See Shire.] Each county has its sheriff and its court, with other officers employed in the administration of justice and the are fifty two counties, and in each is a Lord Lieutenant, who has command of the militia. The several states of America are 3. A pair; as a couplet of doves. [Not used] which is a county court of inferior jurisdic COUP LING, ppr. Uniting in couples; fast-

limited to a county, whose powers, in COUR AGE, n. kur'rage. [Fr. from cœur, America, depend on statutes. land, it is incident to the jurisdiction of the

sheriff.

County palatine, in England, is a county distinguished by particular privileges; called a palatio, the palace, because the owner had originally royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice, as the king had in his palace; but their nowers are now abridged. The their powers are now abridged. counties palatine, in England, are Lancaster, Chester and Durham.

County corporate, is a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant; as London, York, Bristol, &c.

COUN'TY, a. Pertaining to a county; as county court.

€ÖUPEE', n. [Fr. couper, to cut.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forward. Chambers.

COUP'LE, n. kup'pl. [Fr. couple; L. copula. It. Sp. id.; Arm. couble; D. koppel; G. kuppel; Sw. koppel; Dan. kobbel; Heb. בפל: Ch. id. and כפל to double or fold:

Syr. id.; Sam. to shut.

Two of the same species or kind, and near COURAP', n. A distemper in the East Inin place, or considered together; as a couple of men; a couple of oranges. I have pits, groin, breast and face. Encyc. planted a couple of cherry trees. We can-courle, v. i. [Fr. courber.] To bend. [Not not call a horse and an ox a couple, unless we add a generic term. Of a horse and COURB, a. Crooked. [Not in use. ox feeding in a pasture, we should say, a COURBARIL, n. Gum anime, which flows differs from pair, which implies strictly, run, L. curro.

not only things of the same kind, but likeness, equality or customary association. A pair is a couple; but a couple may or may not be a pair.

Two things of any kind connected or linked together.

riage, betrothed or allied; as a married couple; a young couple. 4. That which links or connects two things

together; a chain. COUP LE, v. t. [Fr. coupler ; L. copulo ; Sp.

copular ; It. copulare. 1. To link, chain or connect one thing with another; to sew or fasten together.

Thou shalt couple the curtains with taches Ex. xxvi

2. To marry; to wed; to unite, as husband and wife. COUP LE, v. i. To embrace, as the sexes. Dryden

COUP'LED, pp. United, as two things linked; married. COUP LEMENT, n. Union. Spenser.

COUP'LET, n. cup'plet. [Fr.] Two verses: execution of the laws. In England there 2. A division of a hymn or ode in which an equal number or equal measure of verses

is found in each part, called a strophe.

ening or connecting together; embracing COUP LING, n. That which couples or connects. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 2. The act of coupling.

L. cor, the heart; Arm. couraich; Sp. corage; Port, coragem; It. coraggio.

Bravery; intrepidity; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; resolution. It is a constituent part of fortitude; but fortitude implies patience to bear continued suffering.

Courage that grows from constitution, often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; courage which arises from a sense of duty, acts in a uniform manner Be strong, and of good courage. Deut. xxxi.

COURA'GEOUS, a. Brave; bold; daring; intrepid; hardy to encounter difficulties and dangers; adventurous; enterprising. Be thou strong and courageous. Josh. i. COURA'GEOUSLY, adv. With courage;

bravely; boldly; stoutly. COURA'GEOUSNESS, n. Courage: boldness; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; valor. COURANT', { n. [Fr. courante, running.] A piece of music in triple

time; also, a kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance and a coupee. Encue.

2. The title of a newspaper. dies; a kind of herpes or itch in the armpits, groin, breast and face.

in use.]

couple of animals. Among huntsmen and from the Hymenæa, a tree of South Amer-soldiers, brace is used for couple; as a lea; used for varnishing. Fourcrov. soldiers, brace is used for couple; as a ica; used for varnishing. Fourcroy. brace of ducks; a brace of pistols. Couple COUR/IER, n. [Fr. courier, from courir, to