

exchange is *under par*. If the purchaser is obliged to give more, exchange is *above par*.

9. *In law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee simple for fee simple. *Blackstone*.

10. The place where the merchants, brokers and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours; often contracted into *change*.

EXCHANGEABILITY, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Though the law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons. *Washington*.

EXCHANGEABLE, *a.* That may be exchanged; capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of Genl. *Marshall*.

Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold or silver. *Ramsay*.

EXCHANGED, *pp.* Given or received for something else; bartered.

EXCHANGER, *n.* One who exchanges; one who practices exchange. *Matt. xxv.*

EXCHANGING, *pp.* Giving and receiving one commodity for another; giving and receiving mutually; laying aside or relinquishing one thing or state for another.

EXCHEQUER, *n.* *exchequer*. [Fr. *echiquier*, checker-work, a chess-board. See *Chess* and *Checker*.]

In *England*, an ancient court of record, intended principally to collect and superintend the king's debts and duties or revenues, and so called from *staccarium*, or from the same root, denoting a checkered cloth, which covers the table. It consists of two divisions: the receipt of the exchequer, which manages the royal revenue; and the judicial part, which is divided into a court of law and a court of equity. The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber, before the lord treasurer, the chancellor of the exchequer, the chief baron and three inferior barons. The common law court is held before the barons, without the treasurer or chancellor. *Blackstone*.

*Exchequer-bills*, in *England*, bills for money, or promissory bills, issued from the exchequer; a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government and bearing interest.

EXCHEQUER, *v.t.* To institute a process against a person in the court of exchequer. *Peregrine*.

EXCISEABLE, *a.* *s. as z.* Liable or subject to excise; as, coffee is an *excisable* commodity.

EXCISE, *n.* *s. as z.* [L. *excisum*, cut off; from *excido*; D. *accys*; G. *accise*.]

An inland duty or impost, laid on commodities consumed, or on the retail, which is the last stage before consumption; as an *excise* on coffee, soap, candles, which a person consumes in his family. But many articles are excised at the manufactories, as spirit at the distillery, printed silks and linens at the printer's, &c. *Encyclop.*

EXCISE, *v.t.* *s. as z.* To lay or impose a duty on articles consumed, or in the hands

of merchants, manufacturers and retailers; to levy an excise on.

EXCISED, *pp.* Charged with the duty of excise.

EXCISEMAN, *n.* An officer who inspects commodities and rates the excise duty on them. *Johnson*.

EXCISING, *pp.* Imposing the duty of excise.

EXCISION, *n.* *s. as z.* [L. *excisio*.] In surgery, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body; extirpation; amputation.

2. The cutting off of a person from his people; extirpation; destruction.

The rabbins reckon three kinds of *excision*.

EXCITABILITY, *n.* [from *excite*.] The quality of being capable of excitement; susceptibility of increased vital action by the force of stimulants. *Brown*.

EXCITABLE, *a.* Having the quality of being susceptible of excitement; capable of increased action by the force of stimulants.

2. Capable of being excited, or roused into action.

EXCITANT, *n.* That which produces or may produce increased action in a living body; a stimulant.

EXCITATE, *v.t.* To excite. [Not in use.] *Bacon*.

EXCITATION, *n.* The act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening. *Bacon*.

EXCITATIVE, *a.* Having power to excite. *Barrow*.

EXCITATORY, *a.* Tending to excite; containing excitement. *Miller*.

EXCITE, *v.t.* [L. *excito*; *ex* and *cito*, to cite, to call or provoke.]

1. To rouse; to call into action; to animate; to stir up; to cause to act that which is dormant, stupid or inactive; as, to *excite* the spirits or courage.

2. To stimulate; to give new or increased action to; as, to *excite* the human system; to *excite* the bowels.

3. To raise; to create; to put in motion; as, to *excite* a mutiny or insurrection.

4. To rouse; to inflame; as, to *excite* the passions.

EXCITED, *pp.* Roused; awakened; animated; put in motion; stimulated; inflamed.

EXCITEMENT, *n.* The act of exciting; stimulation.

2. The state of being roused into action, or of having increased action. Stimulants are intended to produce *excitement* in the animal system.

3. Agitation; a state of being roused into action; as an *excitement* of the people.

4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive. *Shak.*

EXCITER, *n.* He or that which excites; he that puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves.

2. In *medicine*, a stimulant.

EXCITING, *pp.* Calling or rousing into action; stimulating.

*Exciting causes*, in *medicine*, are those which immediately produce disease, or those which excite the action of predisponent causes. *Par.*

EXCITING, *n.* Excitation. *Herbert*.

EXCLAM, *v.i.* [L. *exclamo*; *ex* and *clamo*, to cry out. See *Claim*, *Clamor*.]

1. To utter the voice with vehemence; to cry out; to make a loud outcry in words; as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment; to *exclaim* with joy.

2. To declare with loud vociferation. —That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him. *Shak.*

EXCLAIMER, *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion or much noise; as an *exclaimer* against tyranny. *Alterbury*.

EXCLAIMING, *pp.* Crying out; vociferating; speaking with heat or passion.

EXCLAMATION, *n.* Outcry; noisy talk; clamor; as *exclamations* against abuses in government.

2. Vehement vociferation. —Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shak.*

3. Emphatical utterance; a vehement extension or elevation of voice; ephphesis; as, O dismal night!

4. A note by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus!

5. In *grammar*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear or grief.

EXCLAMATORY, *a.* Using exclamation; as an *exclamatory* speaker.

2. Containing or expressing exclamation; as an *exclamatory* phrase.

EXCLUDE, *v.t.* [L. *excludo*; *ex* and *claudo*, to shut, Gr. *κλειωμι*, *κλυωμι*.] Properly, to thrust out or eject; but used as synonymous with *preclude*.

1. To thrust out; to eject; as, to *exclude* young animals from the womb or from eggs.

2. To hinder from entering or admission; to shut out; as, one body *excludes* another from occupying the same space. The church ought to *exclude* immoral men from the communion.

3. To debar; to hinder from participation or enjoyment. European nations, in time of peace, *exclude* our merchants from the commerce of their colonies. In some of the states, no man who pays taxes is *excluded* from the privilege of voting for representatives.

4. To except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, proposition, argument, description, order, species, genus, &c. in a general sense.

EXCLUDED, *pp.* Thrust out; shut out; hindered or prohibited from entrance or admission; debarred; not included or comprehended.

EXCLUDING, *pp.* Ejecting; hindering from entering; debarring; not comprehending.

EXCLUSION, *n.* *s. as z.* The act of excluding, or of thrusting out; ejection; as the *exclusion* of a fetus.

2. The act of denying entrance or admission; a shutting out.

3. The act of debarring from participation in a privilege, benefit, use or enjoyment. *Burnet*.

4. Rejection; non-reception or admission, in a general sense. *Addison*.

5. Exception. *Bacon*.