burst and expand with force and a violent report, as an elastic fluid. We say, gun powder explodes, on the application of fire: a volcano explodes; a meteor ex 2. The discharge of a piece of ordnance with EX PORT-TRADE, n. The trade which

EXPLO DE, v. t. To decry or reject with 3. noise; to express disapprobation of, with noise or marks of contempt; as, to explode EXPLO SIVE, a. Driving or bursting out a play on the stage. Hence,

2. To reject with any marks of disapprobation or disdain; to treat with contempt, and drive from notice; to drive into disre pute; or in general, to condemn; to reject to cry down. Astrology is now exploded. 3. To drive out with violence and noise.

[Little used.]

The kindled powder exploded the ball. Blackmore EXPLO'DED, pp. Driven away by hisser or noise; rejected with disapprobation or

contempt; condemned; cried down. EXPLO'DER, n. One who explodes; a hisser; one who rejects.

EXPLO DING, ppr. Bursting and expanding with force and a violent report; rejecting with marks of disapprobation or con- 2. tempt; rejecting; condemning.

EXPLOIT', n. [Fr. exploit; Norm. exploit, esploit, dispatch; expleiter, to be dispatched, exercised or employed; ploit, dispatch

Arm. espled, espledi, explet. act; a deed of renown; a great or noble achievement; as the exploits of Alexander, of Cesar, of Washington. [Exploi-

ture, in a like sense, is not in use.] 2. In a ludicrous sense, a great act of wick-

EXPLOIT', v. t. To achieve. [Not in use.] Camden

EXPLORATION, n. [See Explore.] The

act of exploring; close search; strict or To carry out; but appropriately, and percareful examination. EXPLORA'TOR, n. One who explores;

one who searches or examines closely. EXPLO'RATORY, a. Serving to explore;

searching; examining.

EXPLO'RE, v. t. [L. exploro; ex and ploro, to cry out, to wail, to bawl. The compound appears to convey a very different sense from the simple verb plore; but the primary sense is to stretch, strain, drive applied to the voice, it is to strain or press out sounds or words; applied to the eyes, it is to stretch or reach, as in prying curiosity.]

1. To search for making discovery : to view with care; to examine closely by the eye Moses sent spies to explore the land of

Canaan.

explore the deep by a plummet or lead. 3. To search or pry into; to scrutinize; to inquire with care; to examine closely with a view to discover truth; as, to explore the

depths of science. EXPLORED, pp. Searched; viewed; ex- 2.

amined closely EXPLOREMENT, n. Search; trial. [Little used. Brown.

EXPLO'RING, ppr. Searching; viewing; examining with care.

EXPLO'SION, n. s as z. [from explode.] 1. A bursting with noise; a bursting or sud-

EXP then expansion of any elastic fluid, with EXPO'RTING, ppr. Conveying to a foreign force and a loud report; as the explosion of powder.

a loud report.

The sudden burst of sound in a volcano,

with violence and noise; causing explosion; as the explosive force of gun-powder. Woodward.

EXPOLIATION, n. [L. expoliatio.] poiling : a wasting. [See Spoliation.] EXPOLISH, for polish, a useless word.

EXPO NENT, n. [L. exponens; expono, to expose or set forth; ex and pono, to place. 1. In algebra, the number or figure which, placed above a root at the right hand, denotes how often that root is repeated, or how many multiplications are necessary to produce the power. Thus, a2 denotes the second power of the root a, or aa: a4 denotes the fourth power. The figure is the exponent or index of the power. Day's Algebra.

The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities, is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. Thus six is the exponent of the ratio of thirty to five.

Bailey. Harris. Encyc. 1. A deed or act; more especially, a heroic EXPONEN TIAL, a. Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of 6. algebraic and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though these terms themselves are indeterminate: and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed.

carry. Porto seems allied to fero, and Eng. bear. Class Br.]

haps exclusively, to convey or transport, in traffick, produce and goods from one country to another, or from one state or jurisdiction to another, either by water or land. We export wares and merchandize from the United States to Europe. The Northern States export manufactures to South Carolina and Georgia. Goods are exported from Persia to Syria and Egypt on camels.

EX PORT, n. A commodity actually conveyed from one country or state to another in traffick, or a commodity which may be exported; used chiefly in the plural, exports. We apply the word to goods or produce actually carried abroad, or to such as are usually exported in commerce. EXPO'RTABLE, a. That may be exported.

2. To search by any means; to try; as, to EXPORTATION, n. The act of exporting; the act of conveying goods and productions from one country or state to another in the course of commerce. A coun try is benefited or enriched by the exportation of its surplus productions.

The act of carrying out. EXPO'RTED, pp. Carried out of a country

or state in traffick.

EXPO'RTER, n. The person who exports: the person who ships goods, wares and merchandize of any kind to a foreign country, or who sends them to market in a distant country or state ; opposed to importer.

country or to another state, as goods, produce or manufactures.

consists in the exportation of commodi-

EXPO'SAL, n. Exposure. [Not in use.]

EXPO SE, v. t. s as z. [Fr. exposer; L. expositum, from expono; ex and pono, to place; It. esporre, for exponere. The radical sense of pono is to set or place, or rather to throw or thrust down. To erpose is to set or throw open, or to thrust forth.]

To lay open; to set to public view; to disclose; to uncover or draw from concealment; as, to expose the secret artifices of a court; to expose a plan or design. To make bare; to uncover; to remove

from any thing that which guards or protects; as, to expose the head or the breast to the air. To remove from shelter; to place in a

situation to be affected or acted on; as, to expose one's self to violent heat.

4. To lay open to attack, by any means; as, to expose an army or garrison.

5. To make liable; to subject; as, to expose one's self to pain, grief or toil; to expose one's self to insult.

To put in the power of ; as, to expose one's self to the seas.

7. To lay open to censure, ridicule or contempt. A fool might once himself alone expose.

8. To lay open, in almost any manner; as,

to expose one's self to examination or sern-EXPLORATE, v. t. To explore. [Not EXPORT, v.t. [L. exporto; ex and porto, to 9, To put in danger. The good soldier never shrinks from exposing himself, when duty

requires it 10. To cast out to chance; to place abroad, or in a situation unprotected. Some na-

tions expose their children. 11. To lay open ; to make public. Be careful not unnecessarily to expose the faults of a neighbor.

12. To offer; to place in a situation to invite purchasers; as, to expose goods to sale.

13. To offer to inspection; as, to expose

paintings in a gallery. EXPO'SED, pp. Laid open; laid bare; uncovered; unprotected; made liable to attack; offered for sale; disclosed; made public ; offered to view,

EXPO SEDNESS, n. A state of being exposed, open to attack, or unprotected; as an exposedness to sin or temptation

Edwards.

EXPO/SER, n. One who exposes. EXPO'SING, ppr. Lying or laying open; making bare; putting in danger; disclosing; placing in any situation without pro-

tection; offering to inspection or to sale. EXPOSI"TION, n. A laying open; a set-

ting to public view.

2. A situation in which a thing is exposed or laid open, or in which it has an unobstructed view, or in which a free passage to it is open; as, a house has an easterly exposition, an exposition to the south or to a southern prospect. The exposition gives