ical: as an excusatory plea.

1. To pardon; to free from the imputation of fault or blame; to acquit of guilt. We 1. Literally, to follow out or through. Hence, excuse a person in our own minds, when we acquit him of guilt or blame ; or we excuse him by a declaration of that acquittal.

2. To pardon, as a fault : to forgive entire ly, or to admit to be little censurable, and 2. To perform; to inflict; as, to execute judgto overlook. We excuse a fault, which admits of apology or extenuation; and we excuse irregular conduct, when extraordinary circumstances appear to justify it.

3. To free from an obligation or duty. I pray thee have me excused. Luke xiv.

4. To remit; not to exact; as, to excuse a Johnson. 5. To kill. forfeiture.

5. To pardon; to admit an apology for. Excuse some courtly strains. 6. To throw off an imputation by apology.

Think you that we excuse ourselves to you 2 Cor. xii

7. To justify; to vindicate. Their thoughts accusing or else excusing one

another. Rom. ii.

EXCUSE, n. A plea offered in extenuation EX'ECUTER, n. One who performs or carof a fault or irregular deportment; apolo gy. Every man has an excuse to offer for EX/ECUTING, ppr. Doing : performing : fin-2. his neglect of duty; the debtor makes ex cuses for delay of payment. 2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. His inability to comply with the request must be his ex-

cuse EXEU'SELESS, a. Having no excuse; that 2. In law, the carrying into effect a sentence EXEGE SIS, n. [Gr. 151771015, from 151771014] for which no excuse or apology can be of-

fered. [Little used.] EX€USER, n. s as z. One who offers ex-

cuses or pleads for another. 2. One who excuses or forgives another.

EXCU'SING, ppr. s as z. Acquitting of guilt or fault; forgiving; overlooking

EXCUSS', v. t. [L. excussus.] To shake off: also, to seize and detain by law. [Not used ]

EXCUS/SION, n. A seizing by law. Ayliffe.

EX-DIRECT'OR, n. One who has been a director, but is displaced.

EX'E€RABLE, a. [L. execrabilis. See Ex-Deserving to be cursed; very hateful; detest-

X'ECRABLY, adv. Cursedly; detestably EX'ECRATE, v. t. [L. execror, from ex and sacer, the primary sense of which is to sep- 6. arate. See Sacred.

Literally, to curse; to denounce evil against, 7. Destruction; slaughter. or to imprecate evil on; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.

EXECRA'TION, n. The act of cursing; a EXECU'TIONER, n. One who executes; curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation expressed. Milton. Cease, gentle queen, these execrations.

Shak. EX'ECRATORY, n. A formulary of exe-2. He that kills; he that murders.

EXECT, v. t. [L. execo, for exseco.] To cut off or out; to cut away. [Little used.]

containing excuse or apology; apologet-| EXEC'TION, n. A cutting off or out. [Lit-]

EXCUSE, v. t. s as z. [L. ercuso; er and EXECUTE, v. t. [Fr. executer; It. eseguire; causor, to blame. See Cause.] and sequer, to follow. See Seek.

to perform; to do; to effect; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to finish. We execute a purpose, a plan, design or scheme; we execute a work undertaken, that is, we pursue it to the end.

ment or vengeance. Scripture.

To carry into effect the law, or the judgment or sentence on a person; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; as, to execute a traitor. Shal

6. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to a writing, as by signing and sealing; as, to execute a deed or lease.

EX'ECUTE, v. i. To perform the proper office; to produce an effect.

EX'ECUTED, pp. Done; performed; accomplished; carried into effect; put to EXECUTORSHIP, n. The office of an exdeath

ries into effect. [See Executor.]

ishing; accomplishing; inflicting; carry ing into effect.

EXE€U TION, n. Performance; the act of completing or accomplishing. much to the happiness of the execution

Dryden. or judgment of court; the last act of the session of land or debt, damages or cost, is

is inflicted. The instrument, warrant or official order. by which an officer is empowered to carry EXEGET'ICALLY, adv. By way of explana judgment into effect. An execution is sues from the clerk of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy or a constadelitor.

4. The act of signing and sealing a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it a valid act; as the execution

of criminals; capital punishment; death inflicted according to the forms of law

Effect; something done or accomplished. Every shot did execution. Shak

It is used after do, to do execution; never after make. Performance, as in music or other art.

one who carries into effect a judgment of EX/EMPLARINESS, n. The state or qualdeath; one who inflicts a capital punish ment in pursuance of a legal warrant. It EX'EMPLARY, a. [from exemplar.] is chiefly used in this sense.

L. Addison. 3. The instrument by which any thing is performed. Crashaw.

EXEC/UTIVE, a. egzec'utive. Having the 2. Such as may serve for a warning to oth-Harvey. quality of executing or performing; as ex-

ecutive power or authority; an executive officer. Hence, in government, executive is used in distinction from legislative and judicial. The body that deliberates and enacts laws, is legislative; the body that judges, or applies the laws to particular cases, is judicial; the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is erec-

It is of the nature of war to increase the executive, at the expense of the legislative author-Federalist, Hamilton

To carry into effect; as, to execute law or EXECUTIVE, n. The officer, whether king, president or other chief magistrate. who superintends the execution of the laws; the person who administers the government; executive power or authority in government. Men most desirous of places in the executive

gift, will not expect to be gratified, except by their support of the executive. EXEC/UTOR, n. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect.

EXECUTO'RIAL, a. Pertaining to an executor: executive Blackstone

EXEC'UTORY, a. Performing official du-

In law, to be executed or carried into effect in future; to take effect on a future contingency; as an executory devise or remainder Blackstone.

mpleting or accomplishing.

EXECUTRESS, A female executor; a EXECUTRIX, a testator to execute his will. The latter word is generally used.]

to explain, from is and nysouac, to lead.] law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the poss 2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject. Encuc. obtained, or by which judicial punishment EXEGET ICAL, a. Explanatory; tending

to unfold or illustrate; expository

EXEM'PLAR, n. egzem'plar. [L. See Ex-

ample. ble, on the estate, goods or body of the I. A model, original or pattern, to be copied or imitated.

The idea or image of a thing, formed in the mind of an artist, by which he conducts his work; the ideal model which he Encyc.

able; abominable; as an execrable wretch. 5. The last act of the law in the punishment EX EMPLARILY, adv. In a manner to deserve imitation; in a worthy or excellent manner. She is exemplarily loval. Howell.

> 2. In a manner that may warn others, by way of terror; in such a manner that others may be cautioned to avoid an evil: or

in a manner intended to warn others. Some he punished exemplarity in this world

Hakewill. ity of being a pattern for imitation.

ing for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation. The christian should be exemplary in his life, as well as correct in his doctrines.