note the rest, or others of the kind; and so on; and so forth.

ETCH, v. t. [G. etzen, D. etsen, to eat. See

1. To make prints on copper-plate by means of lines or strokes first drawn, and then eaten or corroded by nitric acid. The plate is first covered with a proper varnish or ground, which is capable of resisting the acid, and the ground is then scored or scratched by a needle or similar instrument, in the places where the hatchings or engravings are intended to be; the plate is then covered with nitric acid, 1. which corrodes or eats the metal in the 2. To continue the existence or duration of lines thus laid bare. Eneue

2. To sketch; to delineate. [Not in usc.

Locke. ETCH'ED, pp. Marked and corroded by nitric acid

with nitric acid.

an etched copper-plate. ETEOS TIC, n. [Gr. ετεος, true, and ςιχος, ETE/SIAN, a. ete'zhan. [L. etesius; Gr. ετη a verse.

A chronogrammatical composition.

B. Jonson. ETERN', a. Eternal; perpetual; endless. Not wood 1 Shak ETER NAL, a. [Fr. eternel; L. aternus, composed of avum and ternus, aviternus. Varro. The origin of the last component part of the word is not obvious. It occurs in diuturnus, and seems to denote contin-

1. Without beginning or end of existence, The eternal God is thy refuge. Deut, xxxiii

2. Without beginning of existence. To know whether there is any real being whose duration has been eternal. Locke 3. Without end of existence or duration;

everlasting; endless; immortal. That they may obtain the salvation which is in Christ Jesus with eternal glory. 2 Tim. ii What shall I do, that I may have eternal life

Suffering the venzeance of eternal fire. Jude

intermission.

And fires eternal in thy temple shine 5. Unchangeable; existing at all times with-

out change; as eternal truth. ETER/NAL, n. An appellation of God Hooker, Milton

existence of the world to be infinite

ETER/NALIZE, v. t. To make eternal; to 2. Heavenly; celestial; as ethereal messengive endless duration to. [We now use

ETER/NALLY, adv. Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only. 2. Unchangeably; invariably; at all times

That which is morally good must be cternal- ETHE REOUS, a. Formed of ether; heavly and unchangeably so South

times. Where western gales eternally reside.

Addison. ETER'NITY, n. [L. aternitas.] Duration or continuance without beginning or end. By repeating the idea of any leugth of duration, with the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of eternity. Locke. nity. Is. lvii

We speak of eternal duration preceding ETH/16S, n. The doctrines of morality or the present time. God has existed from elernity. We also speak of endless or ev erlasting duration in future, and dating from present time or the present state of toings. Some men doubt the eternity of future punishment, though they have less rewards

ETER'NIZE, v.t. [Fr. eterniser; Sp. eterni-zar; It. eternare; Low L. aterno.]

To make endless.

indefinitely; to perpetuate; as, to elernize Millon So we say, to eternize fame or glory,

To make forever famous ; to immortalize as, to eternize a name ; to eternize exploits. ETCH'ING, ppr. Marking or making prints ETER'NIZED, pp. Made endless; immor

ETCH'ING, n. The impression taken from ETER'NIZING, ppr. Giving endless duration to: immortalizing

> σιος, from ετος, a year. Qu. Eth. OOL owed, awed, a circuit or circle, and the

verb, to go round.]

Stated; blowing at stated times of the year periodical. Etesian winds are yearly or anniversary winds, answering to the monsoons of the East Indies. The word is applied, in Greek and Roman writers, to the periodical winds in the Mediterrane an, from whatever quarter they blow.

Encyc ETHE, a. Easy. E'THEL, a. Noble. Obs.

E'THER, n. [L. ather; Gr. αιθηρ, αιθω, to burn, to shine; Eng. weather; Sax. weder, the air; D. weder; G. wetter; Sw. vader. I. A thin, subtil matter, much finer and rarer than air, which, some philosophers suppose, begins from the limits of the atmosphere and occupies the heavenly space.

There fields of light and liquid ether flow.

4. Perpetual; ceaseless; continued without 2. In chimistry, a very light, volatile and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol or rectified spirit of wine, with an acid. It is lighter than alcohol, of a strong sweet smell, susceptible of great expansion, and of a pungent taste It is so volatile, that when shaken it is disipated in an instant. Encyc. Fourcroy. ETER/NALIST, n. One who holds the past ETHEREAL, a. Formed of ether; con taining or filled with other; as ethereas space; ethercal regions.

3. Consisting of other or spirit. Vast chain of being, which from God began,

Natures cthereal, human, angel, man.

Milton. enly 3. Perpetually; without intermission; at all E'THERIZE, v. t. To convert into ether.

> E'THERIZED, pp. Converted into ether E'THERIZING, ppr. Converting into other. ETHIC, $\{a, flateright converting for from for five states and for five states are states as for five states are states are states as for five states are states are states ar$

> Relating to manners or morals; treating of morality; delivering precepts of morality as ethic discourses or epistles.

The high and lofty one who inhabiteth eter- ETH/ICALLY, adv. According to the doctrines of morality

> social manners; the science of moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and Paley. Encyc. the reasons of it. 2. A system of moral principles; a system of rules for regulating the actions and

manners of men in society difficulty in admitting the eternity of future Ethiops martial, black oxyd of iron; iron in

the form of a very fine powder, and in the first stage of calcination Ethiops mineral, a combination of mercury

and sulphur, of a black color; black sulphuret of mercury. Thomson. Nicholson. ETH/MOID, ETHMOID AL, α. [Gr. ηθμος, a sieve, and

a sieve ETH'MOID, n. A bone at the top of the root of the nose.

ETH'NIC. ETH'NIC, ETH'NICAL,

α. [L. ethnicus; Gr. εθνικος, from εθνος, nation, from [L. ethnicus ; Gr. EBVIXOS. the root of G. heide, heath, woods, whence heathen. See Heathen.]

Heathen; pagan; pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to christianity;

opposed to Jewish and Christian. ETH'NIC, n. A heathen; a pagan. ETH'NICISM, n. Heathenism; paganism;

B Jonson ETHNOL'OGY, n. [Gr. εθνος, nation, and λογος, discourse.] A treatise on nations. ETHOLOG'ICAL, a. [See Ethology.] Treating of ethics or morality.

ETHOL OGIST, n. One who writes on the subject of manners and morality.

ETHOL'OGY, n. [Gr. εθος, or ηθος, manners, morals, and loyos, discourse.) A treatise on morality or the science of Owen. Lunier.

E'TIOLATE, v. i. [Gr. at9w, to shine.] To become white or whiter; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants. E'TIOLATE, r. t. To blanch; to whiten by excluding the sun's rays.

E'TIOLATED, pp. Blanched; whitened by excluding the sun's rays.

E'TIOLATING, ppr. Blanching; whitening by excluding the sun's rays.

ETIOLA'TION, n. The operation of being whitened or of becoming white by excluding the light of the sun. Fourcroy. Darwin. In gardening, the rendering plants white, crisp and tender, by excluding the action

of light from them. Cyc. ETIOLOG'I€AL, a. Pertaining to etiology.

. Irbuthnot. ETIOL'OGY, n. [Gr. airia, cause, and hoyos,

An account of the causes of any thing, particularly of diseases. Quincy

ETIQUET', n. clikel'. [Fr. etiquette, a ticket : W. tocyn, a little piece or slip, from tociaw, to cut off, Eng. to dock. Originally, a little piece of paper, or a mark or title, affixed to a bag or bundle, expressing its contents.

Med. Repos. Primarily, an account of ceremonics. Hence in present usage, forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed towards particular persons, or in particular places, especially in courts, levees, and on public occasions. From the original sense of the word, it may be inferred that it was formerly the custom to deliver cards con-