6. Ejection; that which is emitted or thrown cuticle in any manner, as by rubbing, beat-

Brown EXCLUSIONIST, n. One who would pre- EXCO RIATED, pp. Flaved; galled; strip-

venting entrance; as exclusive bars.

2. Debarring from participation; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others

as an exclusive privilege.

ding or comprehending; as, the general tillery and cavalry. He sent me all the numbers from 78 to 94 exclusive; that is, all the numbers between 78 and 94, but EX EREABLE, a. That may be discharged these numbers, the first and last, are excepted or not included.

EXCLUSIVELY, adv. Without admission of others to participation; with the exclusion of all others; as, to enjoy a privilege

2. Without comprehension in an account or

number; not inclusively EXCLUSORY, a. Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. [Little used.] Walsh. EXCOCT', v. t. [L. excoctus.] To boil. [Not Bucon

EXCOGITATE, v. t. [L. excogito; ex and EXCREMENT AL, a. Excreted or ejected cogito, to think. To invent; to strike out by thinking; to

More. Hale. EXCOGITATION, n. Invention; contrivance; the act of devising in the thoughts. EX-COM MISSARY, n. [ex and commissa-

ry.] A commissary dismissed from office one formerly a commissary.

EXCOMMU'NE, v. t. To exclude.

Gayton. EXCOMMUNICABLE, a. [See Excommu-

nicate.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated. Hooker

EXCOMMUNICATE, v. t. [L. ex and com-

To expel from communion; to eject from the communion of the church, by an ec clesiastical sentence, and deprive of spirittorious offenders.

EXCOMMU'NICATED, pp. Expelled or separated from communion with a church. and a participation of its ordinances, EXCRETE, v. t. [L. excretus, infra.] rights and privileges.

EXCOMMUNICATING. ppr. Expelling from the communion of a church, and depriving of spiritual advantages, by an ec clesiastical sentence or decree EXCOMMUNICATION, n. The act of

ejecting from a church; expulsion from the communion of a church, and depriva- 2. tion of its rights, privileges and advantages; an ecclesiastical penalty or punishment inflicted on offenders. Excommunication is an ecclesiastical interdict, of two kinds, the lesser and the greater; the lesser excommunication is a separation or suspension of the offender from partaking of the eucharist; the greater, is an absolute separation and exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rites and advantages.

advantages.

Encyc. Exerctive faculty.

Harvey gy. [Little used.]

Bacon. EXCORIATE, v. t. [Low L. excorio; ex EX CRETORY, a. Having the quality of EXCUSATOR, n. s as z. One who makes

and corium, skin, hide. ]

To flay; to strip or wear off the skin; to

ing, or by the action of acrid substances.

clude another from some privilege. For. ped of skin or the cuticle; abraded. EXCLU/SIVE, a. Having the power of prestripping of the cuticle.

Milton. EXCORIA TION, n. The act of flaying, or the operation of wearing off the skin or EXCRUCIATE, v. t. [L. excrucio; ex and cuticle; a galling; abrasion; the state of being galled or stripped of skin.

3. Not taking into the account; not inclu-2. Plunder; the act of stripping of posses [Little used.] sions. Howell bark.] The act of stripping off bark.

by spitting. [Little used.] EX'CREATE, v. t. [L. excreo, exscreo, to hawk and spit.]

To hawk and spit; to discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting.

excerno, excretus; ex and cerno, to separate. Gr. xpivo.

Matter excreted and ejected; that which is discharged from the animal body after dizestion; alvine discharges.

by the natural passages of the body. EXEREMENTI TIAL, a. Pertaining to or

consisting in excrement. EXEREMENTI TIOUS, a. Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting in matter evacuated or proper to be evacuated from the animal body

Bacon. Harvey. [Not EXERES CENCE, n. [L. exerescens, from excresco; ex and cresco, to grow.

In surgery, a preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart or a tubercle; a superfluous part. Encyc.

Any preternatural enlargement of a plant, like a wart or tumor; or something growing out from a plant. Bentley A preternatural production.

thing else, in a preternatural manner; superfluous; as a wart or tumor.

separate and throw off; to discharge; as,

to excrete urine. EXERETION, n. [L. excretio, from execrno, EXCURSIVE, a. Rambling; wandering; to separate.

1. A separation of some fluid from the blood. by means of the glands; a throwing off or EXCUR SIVELY, adv. In a wandering discharge of animal fluids from the body

from the body by the glands and called excrement. Bacon. Quincy. The term excretion is more usually applied to those secretions which are directly discharged from the body. It is also ap 2. Admitting of excuse or justification; as plied to the discharges from the bowels.

which are called alvine excretions. Cuc. EX'CRETIVE, α. Having the power of separating and ejecting fluid matter from the body.

excreting or throwing off excrementitious

matter by the glands.

destined to receive secreted fluids, and to excrete them; also, a secretory vessel.

The excretories are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. Cheyne.

EX CRU CIABLE, α. [infra.] Liable to tormont [Little used.]

crucio, to torment, from crux, a cross.] To torture; to torment; to inflict most se-

vere pain on; as, to excruciate the heart or the body Chapman. had five thousand troops, exclusive of artermente

EXERU-CIATING, ppr. Torturing; tormenting; putting to most severe pain.

2. a. Extremely painful; distressing; as excruciating fears. EXCUBATION, n. The act of watching all

night. [Little used.] Dict. EXCULPATE, v.t. [It. scolpare; L. ex and EXEREATION, n. A spitting out.

EXEREMENT, n. [L. exerementum, from To clear by words from a charge or imputa-

tion of fault or guilt; to excuse. naturally are we inclined to exculpate ourselves and throw the blame on others, Eve endeavored to exculpate herself for eating the forbidden fruit, and throw the blame on the serpent; Adam attempted to exculpate himself and throw the blame on Eve

Fourcroy, EXCULPATED, pp. Cleared by words from the imputation of fault or guilt.

EXCULPATING, ppr. Clearing by words from the charge of fault or crime. EXCULPATION, n. The act of vindicating from a charge of fault or crime; ex-

cuse EXCUL PATORY, a. Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; excusing; con-

taining excuse. Johnson. EXCURSION, n. [L. excursio, excurso, from cursus, from curro, to run.]

1. A rambling; a deviating from a stated or settled path. She in low numbers short excursions tries.

Pope. exercised entire, and advantages; as, to excommunicate no EXCRES CENT, a. Growing out of some 2. Progression beyond fixed limits; as, the excursions of the seasons into the extremes

of heat and cold. Arbuthnot. Expunge the whole or lop the excrescent 3. Digression; a wandering from a subject or main design. Atterbury. To 4. An expedition or journey into a distant part; any rambling from a point or place,

and return to the same point or place. deviating; as an excursive fancy or imagination.

That which is excreted; fluids separated EXCUR SIVENESS, n. The act of wan-Boswell.

dering or of passing usual limits.

EXCUSABLE, a. s as z. [See Excuse.]

That may be excused; pardonable; as, the man is excusable.

an excusable action. EXCUSABLENESS, n. s as z. The state

of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse. Boyle. EXCUSA TION, n. s as z. Excuse; apolo-Bacon.

or is authorized to make an excuse or carry an apology abrade; to gall; to break and remove the EX ERETORY, n. A little duct or vessel, EXEU SATORY, a. s as z. Making excuse: