

one excepted, the case absolute or independent clause. *Except* ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish; that is, except this fact, that ye repent, or this fact being excepted, removed, taken away, ye shall all likewise perish. Or *except* may be considered as the imperative mode. *Except* thou or ye, this fact, ye shall all likewise perish. Hence *except* is equivalent to *without*, *unless*, and denotes exclusion.

EXCEPTED, *pp.* [See *Except*.]
EXCEPTING, *ppr.* Taking or leaving out; excluding.

2. This word is also used in the sense of *except*, as above explained. The prisoners were all condemned, *excepting* three. This is an anomalous use of the word, unless, in some cases, it may be referred to a pronoun. *Excepted* would be better: three *excepted*; three being *excepted*.

EXCEPTION, *n.* The act of excepting, or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion. All the representatives voted for the bill, with the *exception* of five. All the land is in tillage, with an *exception* of two acres.

2. Exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition.

3. That which is *excepted*, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included. Almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

4. An objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement or allegation; with *to*; sometimes with *against*. He made some *exceptions* to the argument.

5. Objection with dislike; offense; slight anger or resentment; with *at*, *to*, or *against*, and commonly used with *take*; as, to take *exception* at a severe remark; to take *exception* to what was said.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me an *exception*. *Shak.*

6. In *law*, the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; or an allegation against the sufficiency of an answer. In law, it is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either *dilatory* or *peremptory*. *Blackstone.*

7. A saving clause in a writing.
Bill of exceptions, in *law*, is a statement of exceptions to evidence, filed by the party, and which the judge must sign or seal.

EXCEPTIONABLE, *a.* Liable to objection.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison.*

EXCEPTIOUS, *a.* Peevish; disposed or apt to cavil, or take exceptions. [*Little used.*] *South.*

EXCEPTIOUSNESS, *n.* Disposition to cavil. *Borrow.*

EXCEPTIVE, *a.* Including an exception; as an *exceptive* proposition. *Watts.*

2. Making or being an exception. *Milton.*

EXCEPTLESS, *a.* Omitting all exception. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

EXCEPTOR, *n.* One who objects, or makes exceptions. *Burnet.*

EXCERN, *v. t.* [*L. excerno; ex and cerno, Gr. aporia, to separate.*]

To separate and emit through the pores, or

through small passages of the body; to strain out; to excrete; as, fluids are *excerned* in perspiration. *Bacon.*

EXCERNED, *pp.* Separated; excreted; emitted through the capillary vessels of the body.

EXCERNING, *ppr.* Emitting through the small passages; excreting.

EXCERP, *v. t.* [*L. excerp.*] To pick out. [*Little used.*] *Hales.*

EXCERPT, *v. t.* [*L. excerpo; ex and carpo, to take.*] To select. [*Not used.*] *Barnard.*

EXCERPTION, *n.* [*L. excerptio.*] A picking out; a gleanings; selection. [*Little used.*]

2. That which is selected or gleaned. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*

EXCERPTOR, *n.* A picker; a culler. *Barnard.*

EXCERPTS, *n.* Extracts from authors. [*A bad word.*]

EXCESS, *n.* [*L. excessus, from excedo. See Exceed.*]

1. Literally, that which *exceeds* any measure or limit, or which *exceeds* something else, or a going beyond a just line or point. Hence, superfluity; that which is beyond necessity or wants; as an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of light.

2. That which is beyond the common measure, proportion, or due quantity; as the *excess* of a limb; the *excess* of bile in the system.

3. Superabundance of any thing. *Newton.*

4. Any transgression of due limits. *Atterbury.*

5. In *morals*, any indulgence of appetite, passion or exertion, beyond the rules of God's word, or beyond any rule of propriety; intemperance in gratifications; as *excess* in eating or drinking; *excess* of joy; *excess* of grief; *excess* of love, or of anger; *excess* of labor.

6. In *arithmetic and geometry*, the difference between any two unequal numbers or quantities; that which remains when the lesser number or quantity is taken from the greater.

EXCESSIVE, *a.* Beyond any given degree, measure or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; as the *excessive* bulk of a man; *excessive* labor; *excessive* wages.

2. Beyond the established laws of morality and religion, or beyond the bounds of justice, fitness, propriety, expedience or utility; as *excessive* indulgence of any kind.

Excessive bail shall not be required. *Bill of Rights.*

3. Extravagant; unreasonable. His expenditures of money were *excessive*.

4. Vehement; violent; as *excessive* passion.

EXCESSIVELY, *adv.* In an extreme degree; beyond measure; exceedingly; as *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved.

2. Vehemently; violently; as, the wind blew *excessively*.

EXCESSIVENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

EXCHANGE, *v. t.* [*Fr. echanger; Arm. ecchin; from changer, ceich, to change.*]

1. In *commerce*, to give one thing or commodity for another; to alienate or transfer the property of a thing and receive in compensation for it something of supposed equal value; to barter; and in vulgar lan-

guage, to swap; to truck. It differs from *sell*, only in the kind of compensation. To *sell* is to alienate for money; to *exchange* is to alienate one commodity for another; as, to *exchange* horses; to *exchange* oxen for corn.

2. To lay aside, quit or resign one thing, state or condition, and take another in the place of it; as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil.

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and receive in compensation the same thing.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak.*

4. To give and receive the like thing; as, to *exchange* thoughts; to *exchange* work; to *exchange* blows; to *exchange* prisoners.

It has with before the person receiving the thing given, and for before the equivalent. Will you *exchange* horses with me? Will you *exchange* your horse for mine?

EXCHANGE, *n.* In *commerce*, the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by permutation, in which the thing received is supposed to be equivalent to the thing given.

Joseph gave them bread in *exchange* for horses. *Gen. xlvii.*

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract.

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as an *exchange* of thoughts; an *exchange* of civilities.

4. The contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity.

5. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange*. *Shak.*

In ordinary business, this is called *change*.

6. The form of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft or bill of exchange. *A* in London is creditor to *B* in New York, and *C* in London owes *D* in New York a like sum. *A* in London draws a bill of exchange on *B* in New York; *C* in London purchases the bill, by which *A* receives his debt due from *B* in New York. *C* transmits the bill to *D* in New York, who receives the amount from *B*.

Bills of exchange, drawn on persons in a foreign country, are called *foreign bills* of exchange; the like bills, drawn on persons in different parts or cities of the same country, are called *inland bills* of exchange.

A bill of exchange is a mercantile contract in which four persons are primarily concerned.

7. In mercantile language, a bill drawn for money is called *exchange*, instead of a *bill of exchange*.

8. The course of exchange, is the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is at par, when a bill in New York for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London, can be purchased for one hundred pounds. If it can be purchased for less,