

3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*

4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.

Drive him out

To reprobated exile.

*Southern.*

REP'ROBATED, *pp.* Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction.

REP'ROBATENESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

REP'ROBATER, *n.* One that reprobrates.

REP'ROBATING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting; abandoning to wickedness or to destruction.

REP'ROBATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. reprobatio*.]

1. The act of disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike.

2. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.

When a sinner is so hardened as to feel no remorse or misgiving of conscience, it is considered as a sign of *reprobation*. *Encyc.*

3. A condemnatory sentence; rejection.

Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

REP'ROBATIONER, *n.* One who abandons others to eternal destruction.

*South.*

REPRODU'CE, *v. t.* [*re* and *produce*.] To produce again; to renew the production of a thing destroyed. Trees are *reproduced* by new shoots from the roots or stump; and certain animals, as the polype, are *reproduced* from cuttings. *Encyc.*

REPRODU'CED, *pp.* Produced anew.

REPRODU'CE, *n.* One or that which reproduces.

*Burke.*

REPRODU'CE, *ppr.* Producing anew.

REPRODU'CTION, *n.* The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed; as the *reproduction* of plants or animals from cuttings or slips. The *reproduction* of several parts of lobsters and crabs is one of the greatest curiosities in natural history. *Encyc.*

REPROOF', *n.* [from *reprove*.] Blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension.

Those best can bear *reproof*, who merit praise. *Pope.*

He that hateth *reproof* is brutish. *Prox. xii.*

2. Blame cast; censure directed to a person.

REPRÖVABLE, *a.* [from *reprove*.] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable. *Taylor.*

REPRÖVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprouver*; *L. reprobo*; *re* and *probo*, to prove.]

1. To blame; to censure.

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices—*Ps. l.*

2. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. *Luke iii.*

3. To blame for; with *of*; as, to *reprove* one *of* laziness. *Carew.*

4. To convince of a fault, or to make it manifest. *John xvi.*

5. To refute; to disprove. [*Not in use.*]

*Shak.*

6. To excite a sense of guilt. The heart or conscience *reproves* us.

7. To manifest silent disapprobation or blame.

The vicious cannot bear the presence of the good, whose very looks *reprove* them, and

whose life is a severe, though silent admonition. *Buckminster.*

REPRÖVED, *pp.* Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault.

REPRÖVER, *n.* One that reproves; he or that which blames. Conscience is a bold *reprover*. *South.*

REPRÖVING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

REPRU'NE, *v. t.* [*re* and *prune*.] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

REPRU'NED, *pp.* Pruned a second time.

REPRU'NING, *ppr.* Pruning a second time.

REP'TILE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. reptilis*, from *repa*, to creep, Gr. *ερπω*; It. *rettile*; Sp. *reptil*. See *Creep*. The primary sense is probably to *rub* or *scrape*, or to *seize*.]

1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with many small feet.

2. Groveling; low; vulgar; as a *reptile* race or crew; *reptile* vices. *Burke.*

REP'TILE, *n.* An animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs, as earth-worms, caterpillars, snakes and the like.

In *zoology*, the *reptiles* constitute an order of the class *Amphibia*, including all such as are furnished with limbs or articulated extremities, as tortoises, lizards and frogs. *Linné.*

2. A groveling or very mean person; a term of contempt.

REPUBL'IC, *n.* [*L. respublica*; *res* and *publica*; public affairs.]

1. A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. In modern usage, it differs from a democracy or democratic state, in which the people exercise the powers of sovereignty in person. Yet the democracies of Greece are often called *republics*.

2. Common interest; the public. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

Republic of letters, the collective body of learned men.

REPUBL'ICAN, *a.* Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as a *republican* constitution or government.

2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.

REPUBL'ICAN, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

REPUBL'ICANISM, *n.* A republican form or system of government.

2. Attachment to a republican form of government. *Burke.*

REPUBL'ICANIZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles; as, to *republicanize* the rising generation. *Ramsay.*

REPUBL'ICATION, *n.* [*re* and *publication*.]

1. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published.

2. A second publication, as of a former will, renewal.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will, revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first. *Blackstone.*

REPUBL'ISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *publish*.] To publish a second time, or to publish a new edition of a work before published.

2. To publish anew.

Unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor *republishes* his will.

*Blackstone.*

REPUB'LISHED, *pp.* Published anew.

REPUB'LISHER, *n.* One who republishes.

REPUB'LISHING, *ppr.* Publishing again.

REPU'DIABLE, *a.* [from *repudiate*.] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

REPU'DIATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *repudier*; *L. repudio*; *re* and one of the roots in class *Bd*, which signifies to send or thrust.] To cast away; to reject; to discard.

Atheists—*repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven. *Bentley.*

2. Appropriately, to put away; to divorce; as a wife.

REPU'DIATED, *pp.* Cast off; rejected; discarded; divorced.

REPU'DIATING, *ppr.* Casting off; rejecting; divorcing.

REPUDIATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. repudicio*.] Rejection.

2. Divorce; as the *repudiation* of a wife.

*Arbuthnot.*

REPUGN, *n.* *repu'nc.* [*L. repugno*; *re* and *pugno*.]

To oppose; to resist. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

REPUG'NANCE, *n.* [*Fr. repugnance*; *It.*

REPUG'NANCY, *n.* [*Fr. repugnance*; *L. repugnancia*, from *repugno*, to resist; *re* and *pugno*, to fight.]

1. Opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. Opposition or struggle of passions; resistance. *South.*

3. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

REPUG'NANT, *a.* [Fr. from *L. repugnans*.]

1. Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; properly followed by *to*. Every sin is *repugnant* to the will of God. Every thing morally wrong, is *repugnant* both to the honor, as well as to the interest of the offender.

2. Disobedient; not obsequious. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

REPUG'NANTLY, *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction. *Brown.*

REPUL'ULATE, *v. i.* [*L. re* and *pullulo*, to bud.] To bud again. *Howell.*

REPUL'ULATION, *n.* The act of budding again.

REPULSE, *n.* *repuls'*. [*L. repulsa*, from *repello*; *re* and *pellō*, to drive.]

1. A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. The enemy met with a *repulse* and retreated.

2. Refusal; denial. *Bailey.*

REPULSE, *v. t.* *repuls'*. [*L. repulsus*, *re-pello*.]

To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

*Knolles. Milton.*

REPULS'ED, *pp.* Repelled; driven back.

REPULS'ER, *n.* One that repulses or drives back. *Sherwood.*

REPULS'ING, *ppr.* Driving back.

REPUL'SION, *n.* In *physics*, the power of repelling or driving off; that property of