EXHUMA TION, n. [Fr. from exhumer, to ex and humus, ground.]

1. The digging up of a dead body interred;

the disinterring of a corpse. 2. The digging up of any thing buried.

Goldsmith EXICCATE. EXICCATION. [See Ex-

EX/IGENCE, \ n. [L. exigens from exigo, to leap out.]

EX/IGENCY, \ n. exact; ex and ago, to A sudden springing or leaping out. [Little

drive. 1. Demand : urgency : urgent need or want. We speak of the exigence of the case; the

exigence of the times, or of business. 2. Pressing necessity; distress; any case which demands immediate action, supply or remedy. A wise man adapts his measures to his exigencies. In the present exigency, no time is to be lost.

EXIGENT, n. Pressing business; occasion that calls for immediate help. [Not An emptying or evacuation; hence, priva-Hooker. used.] [See Exigence.]

2. In law, a writ which lies where the defendant is not to be found, or after a return of non est inventus on former writs the exigent or exigi facias then issues, which requires the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he does not, he is out-Blackstone. lawed.

3. End; extremity. [Not used.] Shak. EX/IGENTER, n. An officer in the court of Common Pleas in England who makes out exigents and proclamations, in cases Encyc. 2.

EX'IGIBLE, a. [See Exigence.] That may be exacted; demandable; requirable. EXIGUITY, n. [L. exiguitas.] Smallness slenderness. [Little used.] Boyle

EXIGUOUS, a. [L. exiguus.] Small; slender ; minute ; diminutive. [Little used.] Harvey.

EX'ILE, n. eg'zile. [L. exilium, exul; Fr. exil; It. esilio. The word is probably compounded of ex and a root in Sl, signi- 2. Life; animation.

or to thrust away, perhaps L. salio.] 1. Banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbid to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity.

moval to a foreign country for residence. through fear, disgust or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business, is called a voluntary exile, as is also a separa- EXISTEN/TIAL, a. Having existence. tion from one's country and friends by distress or necessity.

3. The person banished, or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who other; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity.

EXILE, v. t. To banish, as a person from tion by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel or transport from one's country.

2. To drive from one's country by misfortune, necessity or distress.

Racon

one's country by authority.

EX'ILEMENT, n. Banishment.

EX'ILING, ppr. Banishing; expelling from one's country by law, edict or sentence; voluntarily departing from one's country

and residing in another.

Brown. EXILITY, n. [L. exilitas.] Slenderness; 2.

fineness; thinness. EXIM'IOUS, a. [L. eximius.] Excellent.

[Little used.] Bacon

EXIN'ANITE, v. t. [L. exinanio.] To make empty ; to weaken. [Not used.] Pearson. EXINANITION, n. [L. exinanitio, from XINANITION, n. [L. exinanito, from peace, exinanio, to empty or evacuate; ex and EX OGLOSS, n. [Gr. εξω and γλωσσα, inanio, to empty, inanis, empty, void.]

tion; loss; destitution. [Little used.] EXIST', v. i. egzist'. [L. eristo; ex and

sisto, or more directly from Gr. ιςω, ιςημι, to set, place or fix, or 5aw, L. sto, to stand, Sp. Port. estar, It. stare, G. stehen, D. staan, Russ, stoyu. The primary sense is to set, fix or be fixed, whence the sense of permanence, continuance.]

To be; to have an essence or real being applicable to matter or body, and to spiritual substances. A supreme being and first EXON/ERATE, v. t. egzon'erate. [L. excause of all other beings must have existed from eternity, for no being can have cre- 1. To unload; to disburden.

ated himself.

To live: to have life or animation. Men cannot exist in water, nor fishes on land. To remain; to endure; to continue in being. How long shall national enmities

exist ? EXIST ENCE, n. The state of being or having essence; as the existence of body and of soul in union; the separate existence of the soul; immortal existence; tem-

poral existence.

fying to depart, or to cut off, to separate, 3. Continued being; duration; continuation. We speak of the existence of troubles or calamities, or of happiness. During the existence of national calamities, our pious ancestors always had recourse to prayer EXON ERATING, ppr. Unloading; disfor divine aid.

2. An abandonment of one's country, or re- EXIST ENT, a. Being; having being, essence or existence.

> which have no real being, as if they were truly existent. Dryden

Bp. Barlow. EXIT, n. [L. the 3d person of exeo, to go out.] Literally, he goes out or departs.

Hence. abandons his country and resides in an-1. The departure of a player from the stage

stage of action or of life; death; decease.

Swift. 3. A way of departure; passage out of a place. Woodward. 4. A going out ; departure. Glanville.

EXHORTING, ppr. Inciting to good deeds by words or arguments; encouraging with a view not to return.

EXTLE_RELEST LEGISLATOR, n. One who last before the courseling. a legislator, but is not at present.

dig out of the ground; Sp. exhumar; L. EX'ILED, pp. Banished; expelled from EX-MIN'ISTER, n. One who has been minister, but is not in office.

EX'ODE, n. [Gr. εξοδιον. See Exodus.] In the Greek drama, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last interlude. Anacharsis.

EXIDITION, n. [L. crilio, for exsalio, to EX/ODIS, leap out.]

| Resulting the state of the stat ticularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the conduct of Moses. The second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Bacon. Ex officio, [L.] By virtue of office, and without special authority. A justice of the peace may ex officio take sureties of the

tongue.

A genus of fishes found in the American seas, whose lower jaw is trilobed, and the middle lobe protruded performs the office of a tongue. EXOLE TE, a. [L. exoletus.] Obsolete. [Not

EXOLUTION, n. Laxation of the nerves. Not in use.]

EXOLVE, v. t. To loose. [Not in use.] EXOM PHALOS, n. [Gr. εξ and ομφαλος.] A navel rupture.

onero; ex and onero, to load, onus, a load.

The vessels exonerate themselves into a common duct.

But more generally, in a figurative sense,

2. To cast off, as a charge or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, to exonerate one's self from blame, or from the charge of avarice. To cast off, as an obligation, debt or duty :

to discharge of responsibility or liability; as, a surety exonerates himself by producing a man in court.

EXON ERATED, pp. Unloaded; disburdened; freed from a charge, imputation or responsibility

burdening; freeing from any charge or imputation

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects EXONERA TION, n. The act of disburdening or discharging: the act of freeing from a charge or imputation.

EXON ERATIVE, a. Freeing from a burden or obligation.

EX'ORABLE, a. [L. exorabilis, from exoro; ex and oro, to pray.]

That may be moved or persuaded by entrea-Harrington.

The departure of a player from time stages, when he has performed his part. This is EXORB ITANCE, also a term set in a play, to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

EXORB TRANCE, and the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage. his country or from a particular jurisdic- 2. Any departure; the act of quitting the Literally, a going beyond or without the track or usual limit. Hence, enormity; extravagance; a deviation from rule or

the ordinary limits of right or propriety: as the exorbitances of the tongue, or of deportment.