

- the glands. Excretions, by which we mean those that evacuate superfluous and heterogeneous humours, purify the mass of blood: the humours which are generated in the blood are excreted by the glands, and are replaced by a sufficient quantity of aliment.
- EXCRETORY**, in anatomy, a term applied to certain little ducts or vessels, destined for the reception of a fluid, secreted in certain glandules, and other viscera, for the excretion of it in the appropriated places.
- Letters of EXCULPATION**, in Scots law, a writ or summons issued by authority of the court of justiciary, at the instance of a panel, for citing witnesses to prove his defences, or his objections to any of the jury or witnesses cited against him. See tit. 33.
- EXCURSION**, in astronomy, is used in a synonymous sense with elongation. See **ELONGATION**.
- EXECRATION**, in antiquity, a kind of punishment, consisting of dreadful curses and marks of infamy: such was that used against Philip king of Macedon, by the Athenians. A general assembly of the people being called, they made a decree, that all the statues and images of that king, and of all his ancestors, should be demolished, and their very names razed; that all the festivals, sacred rites, priests, and whatever else had been instituted in honour of him, should be prophaned; that the very places where there had been any monument or inscription to his honour, should be detestable; that nothing should be set up, or dedicated in them, which could be done in clean places: and, lastly, that the priests, as often as they prayed for the Athenian people, allies, armies, and fleets, should as many times detest and execrate Philip, his children, kingdom, land and sea forces, and the whole race and name of the Macedonians.
- EXECUTION**, in a general sense, the act of accomplishing, finishing, or attaining any thing.
- Execution of summonses or letters**, in Scots law, see Law, tit. 12. Execution of testaments; see tit. 28. Execution of civil sentences and decrees; see tit. 32. Execution of criminal sentences; see tit. 33.
- EXECUTOR**, in Scots law, signifies either the person intitled to succeed to the moveable estate of one deceased, or who by law or special appointment is intrusted with the administration of it. See tit. 28.
- EXECUTRY**, in Scots law, is the moveable estate falling to the executor. Under executry, or moveables, is comprehended every thing that moves itself, or can be moved; such as corns, cattle, furniture, ready money, &c. See tit. 9. and 28.
- EXEDRÆ**, in antiquity, a general name for such buildings as were distinct from the main body of the churches, and yet within the limits of the church taken in its largest sense. Among the exedræ the chief was the baptistery. See **BAPTISTERY**.
- EXEGESIS**, a discourse by way of explanation or comment upon any subject. In the Scotch universities, there is an exercise among the students in divinity, called an exegesis, in which a question is stated by the respondent, who is then opposed by two or three other students in their turns; during which time the professor moderates, and solves the difficulties which the respondent cannot overcome.
- EXEMPLAR**, denotes much the same with model. See **MODEL**.
- EXEMPLIFICATION** of letters patent, a transcript or duplicate of them, made from the inrollment thereof, and sealed with the great seal.
- EXEMPTION**, in law, a privilege to be free from some service or appearance: thus, barons and peers of the realm are, on account of their dignity, exempted from being sworn upon inquests; and knights, clergymen, and others, from appearing at the sheriff's turn. Persons of seventy years of age, apothecaries, &c. are also by law exempted from serving on juries; and justices of the peace, attorneys, &c. from parish-offices.
- EXERCISE**, among physicians, such an agitation of the body, as produces salutary effects in the animal economy. See **MEDICINE**.
- EXERCISE**, in military affairs, is the ranging a body of soldiers in form of battle, and making them perform the several motions and military evolutions with different management of their arms, in order to make them expert therein.
- EXERCITOR**, in Scots law, he who employs a ship in trade, whether he be owner, or only freights her from the owner.
- EXERGUM**, among antiquarians, a little space around or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cypher, device, date, &c.
- EXETER**, the capital city of Devonshire, situated on the river Ex, ten miles north of the British channel: W. long. 3° 40', N. lat. 50° 44'.
- EXFOLIATION**, a term used by surgeons for the scaling of a bone, or its rising and separating into thin laminæ or scales.
- EXHALATION**, a general term for all effluvia or steams raised from the surface of the earth in form of vapour.
- EXHIBIT**, in law, is where a deed, or other writing, being produced in a chancery suit, to be proved by witnesses, the examiner, or commissioner appointed for the examination of any such, certifies on the back of the deed or writing, that the same was shewn to the witness at the time of his examination, and by him sworn to.
- EXHORTATION**, in rhetoric, differs only from suasion, as being more directly addressed to the passions.
- EXIGENT**, in law, a writ which lies where the defendant in a personal action cannot be found, nor any effects of his within the county, by which he may be attached or distrained.
- EXIGENTERS**, four officers in the court of common-pleas, who make all exigents and proclamations, in all actions where process of outlawry lies. Writs of superseatas, as well as the prothonotaries upon exigents, were likewise drawn up in their office.
- EXILE**. See **BANISHMENT**.
- EXISTENCE**, that whereby any thing has an actual essence, or is said to be. See **METAPHYSICS**.
- EXIT** in a theatrical sense, the action of a player in going off the stage, after he has played his part.
- EXLEGALITUS**, among lawyers, the same with an outlawed person.
- EXOCOETUS**, the **FLYING-FISH**, in ichthyology, a genus belonging to the order of *abdominales*. The head is scaly, and it has no teeth; it has ten radii in the branchiophage membrane; the body is whitish, and