

fers to a future event. The common phrase, *I expect it was*, is as vulgar as it is improper.

**EXPECTABLE**, *a.* To be expected; that may be expected.

**EXPECTANCY**, *n.* The act or state of expecting; expectation. *Milton. Shak.*

2. Something expected.

3. Hope; a looking for with pleasure. *Shak.*

**EXPECTANCY**, *n. in law*, a state of waiting or suspension. An estate in expectancy is one which is to take effect or commence after the determination of another estate. Estates of this kind are *remainders* and *reversions*. A remainder, or estate in remainder, is one which is limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus when a grant of land is made to A for twenty years, and after the determination of that term, to B and his heirs forever; A is tenant for years, remainder to B in fee. In this case, the estate of B is in expectancy, that is, waiting for the determination of the estate for years. A reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of a particular estate granted out by him. As when A leases an estate to B for twenty years; after the determination of that period, the estate *reverts* to the lessor, but during the term the estate of the lessor is in expectancy. *Blackstone.*

**EXPECTANT**, *a.* Waiting; looking for. *Swift.*

2. An expectant estate, is one which is suspended till the determination of a particular estate. *Blackstone.*

**EXPECTANT**, *n.* One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good. Those who have the gift of offices are usually surrounded by expectants.

**EXPECTATION**, *n.* [*L. expectatio.*] The act of expecting or looking forward to a future event with at least some reason to believe the event will happen. Expectation differs from hope. Hope originates in desire, and may exist with little or no ground of belief that the desired event will arrive. Expectation is founded on some reasons which render the event probable. Hope is directed to some good; expectation is directed to good or evil.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd expectations, produces petulance in disappointment. *Irving.*

2. The state of expecting, either with hope or fear.

3. Prospect of good to come.

My soul, wait thou only on God, for my expectation is from him. *Ps. lxi.*

4. The object of expectation; the expected Messiah. *Milton.*

5. A state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; as a youth of expectation. *Sidney. Otway.*

We now more generally say, a youth of promise.

6. In chances, expectation is applied to contingent events, and is reducible to compu-

tation. A sum of money in expectation, when an event happens, has a determinate value before that event happens. If the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred dollars, when an event arrives, are equal; then, before the arrival of the event, the expectation is worth half the money. *Encyc.*

**EXPECTATIVE**, *n.* That which is expected. [*Not used.*]

**EXPECTER**, *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something, or for another person. *Swift. Shak.*

**EXPECTING**, *ppr.* Waiting or looking for the arrival of.

**EXPECTORANT**, *a.* [*See Expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting discharges from the lungs.

**EXPECTORANT**, *n.* A medicine which promotes discharges from the lungs.

**EXPECTORATE**, *v. t.* [*L. expectorare; Sp. expectorar; Fr. expectorer; from L. ex and pectus, the breast.*]

To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking and spitting. *Coxe.*

**EXPECTORATED**, *pp.* Discharged from the lungs.

**EXPECTORATING**, *ppr.* Throwing from the lungs by hawking and spitting.

**EXPECTORATION**, *n.* The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the lungs, by coughing, hawking and spitting. *Encyc.*

**EXPECTORATIVE**, *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectation.

**EXPEDITE**, *v. t.* To expedite. [*Not in use.*]

**EXPEDIENCE**, *n.* [*See Speed, Expedient*]

**EXPEDIENT**, *n.* [*See Speed, Expedient*]

1. Fitness or suitability to effect some good end or the purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case. The practicability of a measure is often obvious, when the expedience of it is questionable.

2. Expedition; adventure. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

3. Expedition; haste; dispatch. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

**EXPEDIENT**, *a.* [*L. expediens; expedito, to hasten; Eng. speed; Gr. σπευδω.*]

1. Literally, hastening; urging forward. Hence, tending to promote the object proposed; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances. Many things may be lawful, which are not expedient.

2. Useful; profitable.

3. Quick; expeditious. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

**EXPEDIENT**, *n.* That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end. Let every expedient be employed to effect an important object, nor let exertions cease till all expedients fail of producing the effect.

2. Shift; means devised or employed in an exigency. *Dryden.*

**EXPEDIENTLY**, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

2. Hastily; quickly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

**EXPEDITATE**, *v. t.* [*L. ex and pectus, foot.*]

In the forest laws of England, to cut out the

balls or claws of a dog's fore feet, for the preservation of the king's game.

**EXPEDITATION**, *n.* The act of cutting out the balls or claws of a dog's fore feet. *Encyc.*

**EXPEDITE**, *v. t.* [*L. expedire; Sp. expedir; Fr. expedier; It. spedire; Ar. عَجَدَ*] to

hasten, or عَجَدَ, to send, to move hastily,

to be suitable; *Eng. speed.* Expedio is compound. We see the same root in impedio, to hinder, to send against, to move in opposition.]

1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate motion or progress. The general sent orders to expedite the march of the army. Artificial heat may expedite the growth of plants.

2. To dispatch; to send from.

Such charters are expedited of course. *Bacon.*

3. To hasten by rendering easy. See No. 1. **EXPEDITE**, *a.* [*L. expeditus.*] Quick; speedily; expeditious; as expedite execution. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

2. Easy; clear of impediments; unencumbered; as, to make a way plain and expedite. [*Unusual.*] *Hooker.*

3. Active; nimble; ready; prompt.

The more expedite will be the soul in its operations. [*Unusual.*] *Tillotson.*

4. Light-armed. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

**EXPEDITELY**, *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily; promptly. *Grew.*

**EXPEDITON**, *n.* [*L. expeditio.*] Haste; speed; quickness; dispatch. The mail is conveyed with expedition.

2. The march of an army, or the voyage of a fleet, to a distant place, for hostile purposes; as the expedition of the French to Egypt; the expedition of Xerxes into Greece.

3. Any enterprize, undertaking or attempt by a number of persons; or the collective body which undertakes. We say, our government sent an expedition to the Pacific; the expedition has arrived.

**EXPEDITIOUS**, *a.* Quick; hasty; speedy; as an expeditious march.

2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; as an expeditious messenger or runner.

**EXPEDITIOUSLY**, *adv.* Speedily; hastily; with celerity or dispatch.

**EXPEDITIVE**, *a.* Performing with speed. *Bacon.*

**EXPUL**, *v. t.* [*L. expello; ex and pello, to drive, Gr. βαλλω; It. espellare; W. yspeiliare; and from the L. participle, Fr. expulser.* Class B.]

1. To drive or force out from any inclosed place; as, to expel wind from the stomach, or air from a bellows. [*The word is applicable to any force, physical or moral.*]

2. To drive out; to force to leave; as, to expel the inhabitants of a country; to expel wild beasts from a forest.

3. To eject; to throw out. *Dryden.*

4. To banish; to exile. *Pope.*

5. To reject; to refuse. [*Little used.*]

And would you not poor fellowship expel? *Hab. Fnl.*

6. To exclude; to keep out or off. *Shak.*

7. In college government, to command to leave; to dissolve the connection of a stu-