

- elect.* But in the scriptures, and in theology, this word is generally used as a noun.
- ELECT', n.** One chosen or set apart; *applied to Christ.* Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth. Is. xlii.
2. Chosen or designated by God to salvation; predestinated to glory as the end, and to sanctification as the means; usually with a plural signification, *the elect.* Shall not God avenge his own elect? Luke xviii.
- If it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect. Matt. xxiv.
- He shall send his angels—and they shall gather his elect from the four winds. Matt. xxiv.
3. Chosen; selected; set apart as a peculiar church and people; *applied to the Israelites.* Is. xlv.
- ELECTED, pp.** Chosen; preferred; designated to office by some act of the constituents, as by vote; chosen or predestinated to eternal life.
- ELECTING, pp.** Choosing; selecting from a number; preferring; designating to office by choice or preference; designating or predestinating to eternal salvation.
- ELECTION, n.** [*L. electio.*] The act of choosing; choice; the act of selecting one or more from others. Hence appropriately,
2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by ballot, uplifted hands or viva voce; as *the election* of a king, of a president, or a mayor.
- Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom. J. Adams.
3. Choice; voluntary preference; free will; liberty to act or not. It is at his election to accept or refuse.
4. Power of choosing or selecting. Davies.
5. Discernment; discrimination; distinction. To use men with much difference and election is good. Bacon.
6. In theology, divine choice; predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven.
- There is a remnant according to the election of grace. Rom. xi.
7. The public choice of officers.
8. The day of a public choice of officers.
9. Those who are elected.
- The election hath obtained it. Rom. xi.
- ELECTIONEER, v. t.** To make interest for a candidate at an election; to use arts for securing the election of a candidate.
- ELECTIONEERING, ppr.** Using influence to procure the election of a person.
- ELECTIONEERING, n.** The arts or practices used for securing the choice of one to office.
- ELECTIVE, a.** Dependent on choice, as an elective monarchy, in which the king is raised to the throne by election; opposed to hereditary.
2. Bestowed or passing by election; as an office is elective.
3. Pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing; as *elective franchise.*
4. Exerting the power of choice; as an *elective act.*

5. Selecting for combination; as *elective attraction*, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others.
- ELECTIVELY, adv.** By choice; with preference of one to another.
- ELECTOR, n.** One who elects, or one who has the right of choice; a person who has, by law or constitution, the right of voting for an officer. In free governments, the people or such of them as possess certain qualifications of age, character and property, are the electors of their representatives, &c., in parliament, assembly, or other legislative body. In the United States, certain persons are appointed or chosen to be *electors* of the president or chief magistrate. In Germany, certain princes were formerly *electors* of the emperor, and elector was one of their titles, as the *elector* of Saxony.
- ELECTORAL, a.** Pertaining to election or electors. The *electoral college* in Germany consisted of all the electors of the empire, being nine in number, six secular princes and three archbishops.
- ELECTORALITY, for** *electorate*, is not used.
- ELECTORATE, n.** The dignity of an elector in the German empire.
2. The territory of an elector in the German empire.
- ELECTRE, n.** [*L. electrum.*] Amber. [Bacon used this word for a compound or mixed metal. But the word is not now used.]
- ELECTRESS, n.** The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire. Chesterfield.
- ELECTRIC, { a** [*Fr. electrique; It. elet-*
ELECTRICAL, { trico; Sp. electrico; from L. electrum, Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber.]
1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; as an *electric body*, such as amber and glass; an *electric substance*.
2. In general, pertaining to electricity; as *electric power* or *virtue*; *electric attraction* or *repulsion*; *electric fluid*.
3. Derived from or produced by electricity; as *electrical effects*; *electric vapor*; *electric shock*.
4. Communicating a shock like electricity; as the *electric eel* or fish.
- ELECTRIC, n.** Any body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. Hence an *electric* is called a *non-conductor*, an *electric per se*. Such are amber, glass, rosin, wax, gum-lac, sulphur, &c.
- ELECTRICALLY, adv.** In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.
- ELECTRICIAN, n.** A person who studies electricity, and investigates its properties, by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.
- ELECTRICITY, n.** The operations of a very subtil fluid, which appears to be diffused through most bodies, remarkable for the rapidity of its motion, and one of the most powerful agents in nature. The name is given to the operations of this fluid, and to the fluid itself. As it exists in bodies, it is denominated a property of

those bodies, though it may be a distinct substance, invisible, intangible and imponderable. When an electric body is rubbed with a soft dry substance, as with woollen cloth, silk or fur, it attracts or repels light substances, at a greater or less distance, according to the strength of the electric virtue; and the friction may be continued, or increased, till the electric body will emit sparks or flashes resembling fire, accompanied with a sharp sound. When the electric fluid passes from cloud to cloud, from the clouds to the earth, or from the earth to the clouds, it is called *lightning*, and produces thunder. Bodies which, when rubbed, exhibit this property, are called *electrics* or *non-conductors*. Bodies, which, when excited, do not exhibit this property, as water and metals, are called *non-electrics* or *conductors*, as they readily convey electricity from one body to another, at any distance, and such is the rapidity of the electric fluid in motion, that no perceptible space of time is required for its passage to any known distance. Cavallo. Encyc.

It is doubted by modern philosophers whether electricity is a fluid or material substance. Electricity, according to Professor Silliman, is a power which causes repulsion and attraction between the masses of bodies under its influence; a power which causes the heterogeneous particles of bodies to separate, thus producing chemical decomposition; one of the causes of magnetism.

ELECTRIFIABLE, a. [from *electrify*.] Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric. Fourcroy.

2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electrical fluid.

ELECTRIFICATION, n. The act of electrifying, or state of being charged with electricity. Encyc. art. Bell.

ELECTRIFIED, pp. Charged with electricity. Encyc.

ELECTRIFY, v. t. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity. Encyc. Cavallo.

2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to.

3. To excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock; as, the whole assembly was electrified.

ELECTRIFY, v. i. To become electric.

ELECTRIFYING, ppr. Charging with electricity; affecting with electricity; giving a sudden shock.

ELECTRIZATION, n. The act of electrifying. Ure.

ELECTRIZE, v. t. [*Fr. electriser.*] To electrify; a word in popular use.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, n. That science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, a. Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it. *Electromagnetic phenomena.* Henry.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, n. That science which treats of the agency of elec-