

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL IN CHANCERY, &c., an office instituted in 1726, and abolished by an act passed 6 Aug. 1872. In 1841, the office of accountant-general of the court of exchequer was abolished, and the duties transferred to the accountant in chancery.

ACCOUNTANTS' INSTITUTE, established at a meeting, 30 July, 1870; the Accountants' Society in 1872. Five societies were incorporated as "The Chartered Institute of Accountants of England and Wales," in 1880.

ACCUSERS. By occult writers, such as *Agrippa*, accusers are the eighth order of devils, whose chief is called *Asteroth*, or *Spy*. In *Revelation*, ch. xii. 10, the devil is called "the accuser of the brethren."—*False accusers* were to be hanged, by 21 Henry VI. 1446; and burnt in the face with an *F*, by 27 Henry VIII. 1545. *Stone*.

ACEPHALI (Greek *a*, no; *cephalē*, head), a term applied to certain sects who resisted their bishops and met privately, about 450; and also in canon law applied to such bishops, clerks, monks, &c., as claim or enjoy independence of the jurisdiction of the ordinary or metropolitan.

ACETYLENE, a luminous hydrocarbon gas resembling coal gas, discovered by Berthelot, and made known in 1862.

ACHAIA (N. Peloponnesus), Greece, settled by the Achæi, reputed descendants of *Achæus*, the son of *Xuthus*. The kingdom was united with Sicyon or subject to the *Ætolians* until about 284 *b.c.* The Achæi originally inhabited the neighbourhood of *Argos*; but when the *Heraclidæ* drove them thence, they retired among the *Ionians*, expelled the natives, and seized their thirteen cities, viz. *Pellene*, *Ægira*, *Ægium*, *Bura*, *Tritæa*, *Leontium*, *Rhycea*, *Ceryneæ*, *Olenos*, *Helice*, *Patra*, *Dyme*, and *Phare*, forming the **ACHÆAN LEAGUE**.

Achæia invaded by <i>Epanimondas</i>	n.c.	366
The ACHÆAN LEAGUE revived by four cities about	280, and by others	275, 274
<i>Aratus</i> made pretor		245
The league joined by <i>Corinth</i> (captured 243), <i>Megara</i> , &c.		242—228
Supported by <i>Athens</i> and <i>Antigonus Dison</i>		229
The Achæans defeated at <i>Ladoceæ</i> by the <i>Spartans</i> , under <i>Cleomenes III.</i> , 226; totally defeat them at <i>Sollasia</i>		221
The Social war begun; battle of <i>Caphyæ</i> in <i>Arcadia</i> ; <i>Aratus</i> defeated		220
The Peloponnesus ravaged by the <i>Ætolians</i>		219
Peace of <i>Naupactus</i>		217
<i>Aratus</i> poisoned at <i>Ægium</i>		213
<i>Philopœmen</i> , leader of the league, defeats the <i>Spartan</i> tyrant <i>Machinidas</i>		208
Alliance of the league with the <i>Romans</i>		198
<i>Philopœmen</i> defeated by <i>Nabis</i> in a naval battle		194
All the Peloponnesus joins the league		191
War with <i>Messenia</i> : <i>Philopœmen</i> made prisoner and slain		183
The Achæans overrun <i>Messenia</i> with fire and sword		182
The <i>Romans</i> enter <i>Achæia</i> , and carry off numbers, including <i>Polybius</i> the historian		165
War with <i>Rome</i> , 150: <i>Metellus</i> enters <i>Greece</i>		147
The Achæans defeated by <i>Mummius</i> at <i>Leucopetra</i> , 147; the league dissolved; <i>Corinth</i> taken; <i>Greece</i> subjected to <i>Rome</i> , and named the province of <i>Achæia</i>		146
<i>Achæia</i> made a Latin principality by <i>William of Champlitte</i>	A.D.	1205
Obtained by <i>Geoffrey Villehardouin</i> , 1210; by <i>Geoffrey II.</i>		1218
By his brother <i>William</i> , 1246; who conquers the <i>Moors</i> , 1248; makes war with the emperor <i>Michael</i> , 1259; and gains three fortresses		1262
Succeeded by <i>Isabella</i> , 1277; who marries <i>Florenz of Hainault</i>		1291
Their daughter <i>Maud</i> , princess, 1311; thrice married; forcibly married to <i>John de Grævinia</i> , and dies in prison		1324

Achæia, a fief of *Najdes* 1246—1430
 Conquered by the *Turks* about 1540

ACHEEN, capital of a kingdom N.W. of *Siam*, was visited by the Portuguese about 1500. Factories were set up here by the Dutch, 1590; by the English, 1602; by the French, 1621. For the war with the Dutch, see *Siam*.

The *Nisero* of *Sunderland*, with sugar from *Sourabaya*, situated on territory of the chief of *Panah*, a Malay dependent of *Tutu Imam Shaha*, the rajah of *Tenon*, subject to the sultan of *Acheen*, 16 Nov. 1883.

13 British and 6 foreign sailors made prisoners; the captain released to negotiate; efforts to obtain their release, by warlike attacks and proffered ransom, ineffectual; the Dutch storm *Tenon*, but prisoners carried off, 7 Jan. 1884.

H.M.S. *Pepus* sent there. The rajah demands free trade, and desires submission to Great Britain. Earl *Granville* recommends conciliation to the Dutch government, announced May, 1884. See under *Mansion House*.

Eighteen prisoners released 11 Sept., arrived in the *Thames*, 26 Oct. 1884.

The natives attacking the Dutch garrison defeated; 160 killed, reported 13 May; another engagement in which the Dutch lose, 19 killed; reported 2 Aug. 1889.

The Dutch repulsed at *Benteng*, near *Edi*, 14 May, 1890; successful in conflicts about 11-13 June. War continues; reported 1891-4. End of hostilities, reported, 2 April, 1894.

Fresh conflicts reported, 8 Mar.; victory of the Dutch rep. 23 July, 1896. See *H. Unit*, 1896-7.

ACHONRY, *SLIGO* (N. Ireland), a bishopric founded by *St. Finian*, who created the church of *Achud*, or *Aehony*, about 520, and conferred it on his disciple *Nathy* (*Dathy*, or *David*), the first bishop. The see, held with *Killala*, since 1612, was united with *Tuam* in 1834.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES, in which colour is got rid of, were invented by *John Dollond*, and described in *Phil. Trans.* of the Royal Society, London, 1753-8.

ACIDS (now defined as salts of hydrogen) are generally soluble in water, redden organic blues, decompose carbonates, and destroy the properties of alkalis, forming alkaline salts. The number of acids was increased by the Arabs; *Geber* (8th century) knew nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Theories of the constitution of acids were put forth by *Beeher* (1669), *Lemery* (1675), and *Stahl* (1723). After the discovery of oxygen by *Priestley*, 1 Aug. 1774, *Lavoisier* (1778), concluded that oxygen was a constituent of all acids; but about 1810 *Davy*, *Gny-Lussac*, and others, proved the existence of acids free from oxygen. In 1816 *Dulong* proposed the binary or hydrogen theory of acids, and in 1837 *Liebig* applied the theories of *Davy* and *Dulong* to explain the constitution of several organic acids. Oxygen acids were termed *anhydri'es* by *Gerhardt* (died 1856). Many acids have been discovered through the advance of organic chemistry. *Watts*.

ACOLYTES, an inferior order of clergy in the Latin church, unknown to the Greek church for four hundred years after *Christ*.

ACOUSTICS (from *akouē*, Greek, I hear), the science of sound, so named by *Sauveur* in the 17th century. The formation of sound in the air by the vibrations of the atmosphere, strings, &c., was explained by *Pythagoras* about 500 *b.c.*, and by *Aristotle*, 330 *b.c.* See *Telephone*, *Microphone*, *Megaphone*.

The speaking trumpet said to have been used by *Alex* under the Great, 335 *b.c.*
Galileo's discoveries, about A.D. 1600.

His theorem of the harmonic curve demonstrated by *Dr. Brook Taylor*, in 1714; further perfected by *D'Alembert*, *Euler*, *Bernoulli*, and *La Grange*, at various periods of the eighteenth century.