

or state barge, being attended by his nobility and foreign ambassadors. The ceremony was first omitted in 1757.

ADULLAM, a cave to which David fled from the persecution of Saul about 1062 B.C. (1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2.)

Mr. Horsman, Mr. R. Lowe, earl Grosvenor, lord Elcho, and other liberals who opposed the Franchise Bill in 1866 were termed "Adullamites." During a debate on this bill on 13 March, 1866, Mr. Bright said of Mr. Horsman, that he "had retired into what may be called his political cave of Adullam, to which he invited every one who was in debt, and every one who was discontented." &c. On 19 April, lord Elcho said, "No improper motive has driven us into this cave, where we are a most happy family, daily—I may say, hourly—increasing in number and strength, where we shall remain until we go forth to deliver Israel from oppression." Although their opposition led to the resignation of the Russell ministry, they declined to take office under lord Derby in July, 1866. They did not vote together uniformly in 1867, and (lord Elcho and Mr. Wylie excepted) voted with Mr. Gladstone, for the disestablishment of the Irish church, 1 May, 1868.

ADULTERATION. That of food was prohibited in England in 1267, and punishments for it enacted, 1531, 1604, 1836, 1851, &c. Much attention was drawn to it in 1822, through Mr. Accum's book, called "Death in the Pot," and in 1855 through Dr. Hassall's book, "Food and its Adulterations." By an act for preventing the adulteration of food, passed in 1860, parochial chemical analysts may be appointed. An act to prevent adulteration of seeds passed 16 Aug. 1869, amended 1878. Another to prevent adulteration of food and drugs passed 10 Aug. 1872. Penalties for adulterating liquors were imposed by the new licensing act passed same time. The report of a commission, issued in July, 1874, declared that the public "were cheated rather than poisoned." All the anti-adulteration acts were repealed by the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, passed 11 Aug. 1875; which was amended in 1879; reported very effective Dec. 1884. The report of the select committee appointed in 1894, with suggestions, was issued in July, 1896.

ADULTERY was punished with death by the law of Moses (1490 B.C.; Lev. xx. 10)—and by Lycurgus (884 B.C.). The early Saxons burnt the adulteress, and erected a gibbet over her ashes, whereon they hanged the adulterer. The ears and nose were cut off under Canute, 1034. Adultery was ordained to be punished capitally by the parliament, May 14, 1650; but there is no record of the law taking effect; and it was repealed at the restoration. In New England the punishment for adultery was made capital to both parties, and several suffered for it, 1662. *Hurdie*. Till 1857 the legal redress against the male offender was by civil action for a money compensation; the female being liable to divorce. By 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85 (1857) the "action for criminal conversation" was abolished, and the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes established with power to grant divorces for adultery and ill usage; see *Divorce*. An act was passed in 1869 permitting parties to suits for adultery to give evidence.

ADVENT (*adventus*, arrival). The season includes four Sundays, previous to Christmas, the first the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), before or after. Homilies respecting Advent are mentioned prior to 378. Advent Sunday, 1896, 29 Nov.; 1897, 28 Nov.; 1898, 27 Nov.; 1899, 3 Dec.; 1900, 2 Dec.

ADVENTISTS (Seventh-day), an American sect in Massachusetts, U. S. A. A large conference

of delegates from 30 States of the Union, and from Europe, met at Michigan, 7 March 1891. The president Elson reported the building of a college at Lincoln, Nebraska, and that the Pitcairn Islanders had become Adventists.

ADVENTURE BAY, S. E. end of Van Diemen's Land, discovered in 1773 by capt. Furneaux in his first voyage to the Pacific, and named from his ship *Adventure*. It was visited by capt. Cook 1777; by capt. Bligh in 1788 and 1792.

ADVENTURERS, see **MERCHANTS**.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS, as now published, were not general in England till the beginning of the eighteenth century. A penalty of 50*l.* was inflicted on persons advertising a reward with "No questions to be asked" for the return of things stolen, and on the printer, 1754. The *advertisement duty*, (first enacted, 1712) formerly charged according to the number of lines, was afterwards fixed, in England, at 3*l.* *wt.*, and in Ireland at 2*l.* *wt.*, each advertisement. The duty (further reduced, in England to 1*l.* *wt.* and in Ireland to 1*l.* each, in 1833), was abolished in 1853.

Early advertisements are found in "Perfect Occurrences of every Date," 26 March to 2 April, 1647, and "Mercurius Eleaticus," 4 Oct. 1648.
H. Sampson's "History of Advertising," published Nov. 1874.

The whole libretto of Macfarren's Opera, *Robin Hood* inserted as an advertisement in the *Times* (4 columns) 16 Oct. 1860.

A debate in the Portuguese parliament, translated, inserted as advertisement in the *Daily News* (8 columns) 3 May, 1877.

ADVERTISING VANS, a great nuisance, prohibited, 1853.
Advertising Stations (Rating) Act, passed 1889.

The name of Mr. H. E. Partridge, surgeon-dentist, Dublin, was struck off the registry of the General Medical Council for advertising as contrary to its professional rules, June 1886; confirmed by the Court of Appeal, 22 March, 1887.

Posting illustrated advertisements on walls, &c., much censured, Nov. 1892; society formed to check the practice 1894; early April, 1893.

ADVOCATE. THE KING'S, (always a doctor of the civil law), was empowered to prosecute at his own instance certain crimes about 1597. The Lord Advocate in Scotland is the same as the attorney-general in England with judicial powers.—It was decided in the parliament of Paris, in 1685, that the king's advocate of France might at the same time be a judge; and in Scotland sir William Oliphant (1612) and sir John Nesbit (1666) were Lord advocates and lords of session at the same time.

Butson.—The powers were diminished in 1881, when John Blair Balfour was made Lord Advocate; the right hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, 1885-8; Mr. J. P. B. Robertson, 1888-Sept. 1891, succeeded by sir Charles John Pearson, 1891, by Mr. J. B. Balfour, 1892; sir Charles Pearson, Sept. 1895; Mr. Andrew Graham Murray, May, 1896. Mr. Geo. W. T. Onmond published his work, "The Lord Advocates of Scotland," early in 1884. The Advocates' library in Edinburgh was established by sir G. Mackenzie about 1682; see *Judge Advocate*.

ADVOVSONS, right of a presentation to a church living. See *Benefice*.

ÆDILES. Roman city officers of three degrees, said to owe their name to having had charge of the *ædes* or temple of Ceres. 1. Two plebeian ædiles were appointed with the tribunes, to assist them in looking after buildings, weights and measures, the supply of provisions and water, &c., 494 B.C. 2. The *ædiles curules*, at first patricians, were appointed 365 B.C. 3. Julius Cæsar appointed *ædiles curules* for watching over the supply of corn. The ædiles became a kind of police under the emperors.

ÆDUI or **HEDUI**, France, who were delivered by Julius Cæsar, opposing him, were afterwards insurrection headed by C. Silius, quelled by C. Silius.

ÆGATES ISLES, during the first Punic war, Lucius Catulus, gained Carthaginian fleet under Cæsar, the Roman tribute of 3200 talents.

ÆGINA, a Greek island, humbled by Themistocles its works destroyed 455 B.C., were restored by 431, were restored by the new war with Athens.

ÆGOSPOTAMI, Chersonesus, where Lydia defeated the Athenian fleet in the Peloponnesian war.

A. E. I. O. U., (German university), (German university), Austria it was the motto of the war Frederick III. 1440-1493.

ÆLFRIC SOCIETY, 1850; published "Homilies of Caerbury," and others.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, Jerusalem by the emperors.

ÆMILIA, the name of a river, Modena, and the name in 1860, and now part.

ÆNEID, the great adventures of Æneas, Virgil, who died 22 Sept. 19 B.C., fully corrected the poem 40, at Rome.

ÆNIGMA. Samson judges xiv. 12) is the car tributes ænigmatical speech. The ancient oracles frequently of perfectly content. Nero's time, the Roman method of concealing truth in Fair Rosamond (mistress 1173) is a medieval specimen of Ænigma mundi, non R. edict, qua redolere sole.

ÆOLIA, in Asia Minor, principal branch of the Hellespont. The Æolians built several islands and the neighborhood in Lesbos, was considered.

ÆOLIAN HARP, Kircher, 1650, who wrote before.

ÆOLINA, a free-recalled by Wheatstone in 1831.

ÆOLOPILE, a hollow which a tube might be so 17th century as a boiler engine; a similar apparatus, first century, A.D.

ÆQUUS, an ancient Italian horse, and the Romans, and their struggle, 471-302 B.C.

ÆRAS, see *Æras*.

ÆRATED WATER, being gases with water