

ADIAPHORISTS (from *adiaphora*, indifferent things), a term applied to Melancthon and others, who were willing to give up certain things to the Romanists as indifferent, about 1548.

ADIGE, a river in N. Italy, near which the Austrians defeated the French on 26, 30 March, and 5 April, 1799.

ADUTATORS, see *Aspirators*.

ADMINISTRATIONS OF ENGLAND AND GREAT BRITAIN. Until the Restoration, 1660, there was not any cabinet approaching to the modern sense. The sovereign was aided by privy councillors, varying in number, the men and offices being frequently changed. The separation of the cabinet from the privy council became greater during the reign of William III. His ministers included both Whigs and Tories, and their dissensions led to much misadministration, civil, military, and naval, and consequent popular discontent; the king was therefore compelled to have a united ministry, at first wholly composed of Whigs. The change was gradually effected, 1694-6. The control of the chief, now termed the "*premier*," began in the reign of Anne. "The era of ministries may most properly be reckoned from the day of the meeting of the parliament after the general election of 1688." *Macaulay*. "For a fuller account of each administration, since 1700, see separate articles headed with the name of the **PREMIER**, given below in italics.

HENRY VIII.—Alp. Warham, bps. Fisher and Fox; earl of Surrey, &c. A.D. 1509
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, &c. 1514
Earl of Surrey; Tunstall, bishop of London, &c. 1523
Sir Thomas More, bps. Tunstall and Gardiner, and Cromwell (aft. wards alp. of Canterbury) 1529
Alp. Cromwell; lord Cromwell, aft. earl of Essex; Thos. Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, &c. 1532
Thomas, duke of Norfolk; Henry, earl of Surrey; Thomas, lord Audley; bishop Gardiner; sir Ralph Sadler, &c. 1540
Lord Wriothesley; Thomas, duke of Norfolk; lord Lisle; sir William Petre; sir William Paget, &c. 1544
EDWARD VI.—Lord Wriothesley, now earl of Southampton, lord chamberlain (expelled); Edward, earl of Hertford, lord protector, created duke of Somerset; John Russell; Henry, earl of Arundel; Thomas, lord Seymour; sir Wm. Paget; sir Wm. Petre, &c. 1547
John Dudley, late lord Lisle and earl of Warwick, created duke of Northumberland; John, earl of Bedford; bishop Goodrich, sir William Cecil, &c. 1551
MARY.—Stephen Gardiner, bp. of Winchester; Edmund Boteler, bp. of London; William, marq. of Winchester; sir Edw. Hastings, &c. 1554
ELIZABETH.—Sir Nicholas Bacon; Edward lord Clinton; sir Albert Dudley, aftds. earl of Leicester; sir William Cecil, aftds. lord Burleigh 1558

* Till 1850 the cabinet council usually consisted of the following twelve members: First lord of the treasury; lord chancellor; lord president of the council; chancellor of the exchequer; lord privy seal; home, foreign, and colonial secretaries; first lord of the admiralty; president of the board of trade; president of the board of control; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850 the number was *often*, and included the secretary-at-war, the postmaster-general, and the chief secretary for Ireland. In the Palmerston-Russell cabinet (*which see*), the president of the poor-law-board replaced the secretary for Ireland. In 1868 the Gladstone cabinet consisted of 15; that of Mr. Disraeli in Feb., 1874, of 12. "The average duration of a ministry has been set down at four, five, and six years; but instances have occurred of duration of a ministry for much longer periods: sir Wm. Pitt was minister from 1721 to 1742 (21 years); Mr. Canning, 1801 to 1806 (5 years); and lord Liverpool (1801-1805) 18 years. Several ministries have not lasted less than 10 years, as the *Coalition Ministry* in 1783, and the *Tory Ministry* in 1806. The "*Short-lived*" ministries lasted 10 to 12 years, 1746.

William, lord Burleigh (minister during nearly all the reign); sir S. Bacon, &c. 1572
Lord Burleigh; sir Thomas Hunsley; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex (a favourite); earl of Leicester; earl of Lincoln; sir Walter Mildmay; sir Francis Walsingham, &c. 1579
Lord Burleigh; Robert, earl of Essex; sir Christopher Hatton, &c. 1587
Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset; sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards lord Ellesmere and viscount Brackley; sir Robert Cecil, &c. 1599
James I.—Thomas, earl of Dorset; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester; Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury; Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Henry, earl of Northampton; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; &c. 1603
Henry, earl of Northampton; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Edward, earl of Worcester; sir Ralph Winneke; Charles, earl of Nottingham; Robert, viscount Rochester, aftds. earl of Somerset, &c. 1612
Thomas, lord Ellesmere; Thomas, earl of Suffolk; Charles, earl of Nottingham; sir George Villiers (a favourite), afterwards viscount Villiers, and successively earl, marquis, and duke of Buckingham; Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards viscount Mandeville and earl of Manchester 1617
Lionel, lord Cranfield, afterwards earl of Middlesex; Edward, earl of Worcester; John, earl of Bristol; John Williams, dean of Westminster; George Villiers, now marquis of Buckingham; sir Edward Conway, &c. 1621
CHARLES I.—Richard, lord Weston, afterwards earl of Portland; sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards lord Coventry; Henry, earl of Manchester (succeeded by James, earl of Marlborough, who, in turn, gave place to Edward, lord, afterwards viscount, Conway); William Laud, bp. of London; sir Albert Morton, &c. 1629
William Laud, now archbishop of Canterbury; Francis, lord Cottingham; James, marquis of Hamilton; Edward, earl of Dorset; sir John Coke; sir Francis Windelbank, &c. 1633
William Juxon, bishop of London; sir John Finch, afterwards lord Finch; Francis, lord Cottingham; Wentworth, earl of Strafford; Algernon, earl of Northumberland; James, marquis of Hamilton; Lionel, archbishop of Canterbury; sir Francis Windelbank; sir Henry Vane, &c. 1641
[The king beheaded, 30 Jan. 1649.]
COMMONWEALTH.—Oliver Cromwell, protector, named a council, the number not to exceed 21 members, or be less than 13 1653
Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver, succeeded on the death of his father. A council of officers ruled at Wallingford house 1659
CHARLES II.—Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards earl of Clarendon; George Monk, created duke of Albemarle; Edward Montagu, created earl of Sandwich; lord Saye and Sele; earl of Manchester; lord Seymour; sir Robert Long, &c. 1660
George Monk, duke of Albemarle, made first commissioner of the treasury, &c. 1669
"Cabal" Ministry: Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale (see *Cabal*) 1672
Thomas, lord Clifford; Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury; Henry, earl of Arlington; Arthur, earl of Anglesey; sir Thomas Osborne, created viscount Lalme; Henry Compton, earl of George Carteret; Edward Seymour, &c. 1679
Thomas, viscount Lalme, afterwards earl of Danby, made lord high treasurer 26 June, 1679
Arthur, earl of Essex, (succeeded by Lawrence Hyde, aft. earl of Rochester); Robert, earl of Sunderland, &c. 1681
[The king nominated a new council on 21 April, consisting of 30 members only, of whom the principal were the great officers of state and great officers of the household.]
Sidney, lord Godolphin; Lawrence, earl of Rochester; Daniel, earl of Nottingham; Robert, earl of Sunderland; sir Thomas Chicheley; George, lord Dartmouth; Henry, earl of Clarendon; earls of Bath and Radnor 1688

JAMES II.—Lawrence, marquis of Halifax; wards lord Jeffreys; sir John Evelyn; viscount of Rochester; &c. 1688
Belasyse, made first earl in his room, 4 Jan.; president of the council; secretary of state, &c. 1689
[The king left Whitehall, quitting the Kingdom of France, Dec. 1688.]
WILLIAM III. AND MARY II.—Thomas Osborne, marquis of Carmarthen; Lewis, George, and Herbert, afterwards Shrewsbury, Nottingham, and Middlebury, dukes of Devon, Montagu; Lord Godolphin; Richard Hampden; Henry, viscount Sydney; Sir John Somers, became lord chancellor; Charles, lord Halifax, was made treasurer, 1 May, 1689.
Anne.—Sidney, lord (aft. Thomas, earl of Pembroke); Harley, earl of Oxford, &c. 1689
Charles, duke of Shrewsbury, three days before the death of Anne; Charles, earl of Marlborough, his death by the earl of Robert Walpole, first lord of the treasury, &c. 1702
James (afterwards earl Cowper), &c. 1702
Charles, earl of Sandwich; Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, &c. 1702
George I.—Robert Walpole (Sir Robert remained years; numerous changes, &c. 1702
Earl of Whitchurch; lord Henry Pelham, in the reign of George I., &c. 1702
"Broad-bottom" ministry; lord Hardwicke, &c. 1702
"Short-lived" administration; Winchelsea and Gray; Henry Pelham, &c., again; Thos. II. Pelham, duke of Devonshire, &c. 1702
Duke of Devonshire; William, Duke of Newcastle, and Chatham, &c. 1702
George III.—Duke of Newcastle, continued; Earl of Bute; lord Henry George Grenville; earls of Marquis of Rockingham; Earl of Chatham; duke of Devonshire; lord North; Frederick, lord North; &c. 1702
[Lord North was twice the American war.]
Marquis of Rockingham; Edmund Burke, &c. 1702
Earl of Shelburne (afterwards); William Pitt, "Coalition Ministry," du C. J. Fox; Edmund Burke; William Pitt; Henry Dundas; &c. 1702
[During Mr. Pitt's ministers changes in the ministry; &c. 1702
William Pitt; lord Eldon; &c. 1702]

[Mr. Pitt died 23 Jan. 1806.]