

The statutes passed during each session were formerly printed annually in 4to and 8vo, now in 8vo only. Abstracts are given in the *Cabinet Lawyer*.

Between 1823 and 1829, 1126 acts were wholly repealed, and 443 repealed in part, chiefly arising out of the consolidation of the laws by Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel; of these acts, 1344 related to the kingdom at large, and 225 to Ireland solely; and in 1856 many obsolete statutes (enacted between 1285 and 1777) were repealed.

By the Statute Law Revision Act of 1861, 770 acts were wholly repealed, and a great many partially. By similar acts since passed, a great number of enactments have been repealed, commencing with the Provisions of Merton, 20 Henry III. (1235-6), and ending 1844. "Acts of Parliament abridgement bill" introduced by Lord Brougham 12 Feb., passed 10 June, 1850.

The Interpretation Act passed, 30 Aug. 1889. 1410 acts (passed between 1689 and 1770) partially or wholly repealed, 1867.

"Chronological Table and Index to the Statutes to the end of 1869," published 1870. Ninth Edition (1235-1863), published 1884.

Publication of the revised edition of the statutes (1325-1891), 13 volumes published, 1870-85.

Report of select committee on acts of parliament, published July, 1875.

New edition of the revised statutes proposed 1888, see *Statutes*.

Short Titles Act passed, 20 May, 1892.

Agitation for improvement in private bills system, 1897.

The greatest number of acts passed in any one year since 1800 was 570, in 1846 (the railway year); 402 were local and personal, 51 private, and 117 public acts. In 1841, only 13 were passed (the lowest number), of which two were private. The average number of the first ten years of the present century was 132 public acts. In the ten years ending 1850, the average number of acts, of public interest, was 112.

The number of public general acts passed in 1851 was 106; in 1852, 88; in 1853, 137; in 1854, 125; in 1855, 134; in 1856, 120; in 1857, 86; in 1858, 109; in 1859, 101; in 1860, 154; in 1861, 124; in 1862, 114; in 1863, 125; in 1864, 121; in 1865, 127; in 1866, 124; in 1867, 146; in 1868, 130; in 1869, 117; in 1870, 112; in 1871, 117; in 1872, 98; in 1873, 91; in 1874, 96; in 1875, 96; in 1876, 81; in 1877, 69; in 1878, 79; in 1879, 78; in 1880, 19 and 48 (new parliament); 1881, 72; 1882, 82; 1883, 62; 1884, 74; 1885, 61; 1886 (1st session), 59; 1887, 73; 1888, 66; 1889, 76; 1890, 72; 1891, 76; 1892, 65; 1893, 73; 1894, 60; 1895, 44; 1895, 59; 1897, 67.

Acts in operation: 75 vols. had been replaced by 5 vols., reported; Dec. 1892.

ACTS, in dramatic poetry, first employed by the Romans. Five acts are mentioned by Horace (*Art of Poetry*) as the rule (about 8 B.C.).

ACTUARY, **ACTUARIES**, the Roman accountant. The Institute of Actuaries founded in 1848, publishes its proceedings in the "Assurance Magazine." International congress, London, 16 May, 1898.

ADAM AND EVE, **ERA OF**, in the English Bible, 4004 B.C.; see *Creation*.

ADAMITES, a sect said to have existed about 130, and to have been quite naked in their religious assemblies, asserting that if Adam had not sinned there would have been no marriages. Their chief was named Prodicus; they defied the elements, rejected prayer, and said it was not necessary to confess Christ. *Eusebius*. A sect with this name arose at Antwerp in the 12th century, under Tandelius or Tanchelin, whose followers, 3000 soldiers and others, committed many crimes. It became extinct soon after the death of its chief; but another of the same kind, named Turpinus, appeared shortly after in Savoy and Dauphiny. Picard, a Fleming, revived this sect in Bohemia, about 1415; it was suppressed by Ziska, 1420.

ADDA, a river N. Italy, passed by Sawarow after defeating the French, 27 April, 1799.

ADDINGTON ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Pitt, having engaged to procure Roman Catholic emancipation to promote the union with Ireland, and being unable to do so as a minister, resigned 3 Feb. 1801. A new ministry was formed by Mr. Addington, March-July, 1801; after various changes it terminated about 10 May, 1804.

Henry Addington, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Eldon, first chancellor.

Duke of Portland, first president.

Earl of Westmorland, first policy sec.

Lord Pelham, home secretary.

Mr. H. Jenkinson (born Hawkesbury, 1803; and earl of Liverpool, 1808), foreign secretary.

Lord Hobart, colonial secretary.

Earl St. Vincent, first lord of admiralty.

Earl of Chatham, ordinance.

Charles Yorke, secretary-at-war.

Viscount Lewisham, lord Auckland, &c.

ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE, near Croydon, Surrey, purchased by the East India company in 1809, for education of candidates for scientific branches of the Indian army, was closed in 1861; here were educated, Henry Lawrence, Eldred Pottinger, Arthur Cotton, Proby Cautley, Robert Napier, Henry Durnall, John Jacob, and others, including Lord Roberts of Candahar.

ADDISON'S DISEASE, a dangerous affection of the renal capsules, described by its discoverer, Dr. Thomas Addison, in 1855.

ADDITIONAL CURATES, the society for their employment in populous places was founded 1837 (High Church).

ADDED PARLIAMENT, see *Parliament*, 1014.

ADDRESSERS, see *Abhorrrers*.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, was founded in 1836. It contained 14,000 inhabitants in 1850; about 30,000 in 1875; 1891, 133,220. It was made a bishopric in 1847. It was visited by the duke of Edinburgh, 1 March, 1869. University founded, 1876; 20,000, given by Sir Thomas Elder, who died 7 March, 1897; he bequeathed 155,000, for public objects in Adelaide, including 65,000, for the university, 25,000, for a picture gallery, and 25,000, for workmen's homes, ann., 10 March, 1897.

The Queen's Jubilee International Exhibition opened, 21 June 1887; reported successful 17 Jan., 1888.

ADELPHI (Greek for brothers) several streets on the south side of the Strand, London, erected about 1768 by the brothers, John, Robert, James, and William Adam, after whom the streets are named. **ADELPHI THEATRE**, built 1806, rebuilt 1858; see under *Theatres*.

ADEN, a free port on the S.W. corner of Arabia, where in Dec. 1836 a British ship was wrecked and plundered. The sultan promised compensation, and agreed to cede the place to the English. The sultan's son refusing to fulfil this agreement to captain Haynes, a naval and military force, under captain H. Smith, of the *Volage*, was dispatched to Aden, which captured it, 19 Jan. 1839. It is now a garrison and coal depot for Indian steamers, &c. *Aden*, steamer, see *Weeks*, 9 June, 1897.

Protocol fixing the boundaries of the Italian and British influence signed; 5 May, 1894. See *Somaliand*.

* Born 1757; became viscount Sidmouth, Jan. 1805; held various offices afterwards, and died in 1844. His circular to the lords lieutenants, dated 27 March, 1817, directing them to adopt severe measures against the authors of blasphemous and seditious pamphlets, was greatly censured, and not carried into effect.