SABLE, in heraldry, ſignifies "black; ” and is bor­rowed from the French, as are most terms in this ſcience: in engraving it is expreſſed by both horizontal and per­pendicular lines croſſing each other. Sable of itſelf ſig­niſies conſtancy, learning, and grief; and ancient heralds will have it, that when it is compounded with

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| Or Arg. Gul. Azu. Ver. Pur. | it signifies | Honour.  Fame.  Reſpect.  Application. Comfort. Auſterity. |

The occaſion that introduced this colour into heraldry is thus related by Alexander Niſhet, p. 8. The duke of Anjou, king of Sicily, after the loſs of that king­dom, appeared at a tournament in Germany all in black, with his ſhield of that tincture, *ſemé de larmes,*

i. e. beſprinkled with drops of water, to repreſent tears, indicating by that both his grief and loſs.

SABLESTAN, or Sablustan, a province of Aſia, in Persia, on the frontiers of Indoſtan; bounded on the north by Khoraſan; on the eaſt, by the mountains of Balk and Candahar; on the ſouth, by Sageſtan or Segeſtan; and on the weft, by Heri. It is a moun­tainous country, very little known to Europeans; nor is it certain which is the capital town.

SABRE, a kind of ſword or ſcimitar, with a very broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little falcated or crooked towards the point. It is the ordi­nary weapon worn by the Turks, who are ſaid to be very expert in the uſe of it.

SABURRA, in medicine, uſually denotes any col­lection of half putrid indigeſted matter in the ſtomach and inteſtines, by which the operation of digeſtion is impeded.

SABURRÆ, GRITTS, in natural hiſtory; a genus of foſſils, found in minute maſſes, forming together a kind of powder, the ſeveral particles of which are of no determinate ſhape, nor have any tendency to the fi­gure of cryſtal, but ſeem rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes; not to be diſſolved or diſunited by wa­ter, but retaining their figure in it, and not cohering by means of it into a maſs; conſiderably opake, and in ma­ny ſpecies fermenting with acids; often fouled with he­terogene matters, and not unfrequently taken in the coarſer ſtony and mineral or metalline particles.

Gritts are of various colours, as, 1. The ſtony and ſparry gritts, of a bright or greyiſh white colour.

1. The red ſtony gritts. 3. The green ſtony gritts, compoſed of homogene ſparry particles. 4. The yel­low gritt, of which there is only one ſpecies. 5. The black and blackiſh gritts, compoſed of ſtony or talky particles.

SACÆA, a feaſt which the ancient Babylonians and other orientals held annually in honour of the deity Anaitis. The Sacæa were in the Eaſt what the Satur­nalia were at Rome, viz. a feaſt for the ſlaves. One of the ceremonies was to chooſe a priſoner condemn­ed to death, and allow him all the pleaſures and gra­tifications he would wiſh, before he were carried to ex­ecution.

SACCADE, in the manege, is a jerk more or leſs violent, given by the horſeman to the horſe, in pulling or twitching the reins of the bridle all on a sudden

and with one pull, and that when a horſe lies heavy upon the hand, or obſtinately arms himſelf.

This is a correction uſed to make a horſe carry well; but it ought to be uſed diſcreetly, and but ſeldom.

SACERDOTAL, ſomething belonging to prieſts. See Priest.

SACCULUS, in anatomy, a diminutive of ſaccus, ſigniſies a little bag, and is applied to many parts of the body.

SACCHARUM, Sugar, or the *Sugar-Cane,* in botany: A genus of the digynia order, belonging to the triandria claſs of plants; and in the natural method ranking under the 4th order, *Grαmina.* There is no calyx, but a long down; the corolla is bivalved. There is but one ſpecies of this genus, viz. the officina. It is a native of Africa, the Eaſt Indies, and of Brazil; from whence it was introduced into our Weft India iſlands ſoon after they were ſettled. The ſugar-cane is the glory and the pride of thoſe iſlands. It amply rewards the induſtrious planter, enriches the Britiſh merchant, gives bread to thouſands of manufacturers and ſeamen, and brings an immenſe revenue to the crown. For the proceſs of making ſugar, ſee Sugar.

Sugar, formerly a luxury, is now become one of the neceſſaries of life. In crop-time every negro on the plantations, and every animal, even the dogs, grow fat. This ſufficiently points out the nouriſhing and healthy qualities of ſugar. It has been alleged, that the eating of ſugar ſpoils the colour of, and corrupts, the teeth: this, however, proves to be a miſtake, for no people on the earth have finer teeth than the negroes in Jamaica. Dr Alſton, formerly professor of botany and materia medica at Edinburgh, endeavoured to obviate this vul­gar opinion: he had a fine ſet of teeth, which he aſcribed ſolely to his eating great quantities of ſugar. Externally too it is often uſeful: mixed with the pulp of roaſted oranges, and applied to putrid or ill-diſpoſed ulcers, it proves a powerful corrector.

SACCHI (Andrea), a celebrated painter, born at Rome in 1594. He was the diſciple of Franciſco Al­bano, whom he afterwards ſurpaſſed in taſte and cor- rectness. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a very eminent degree by his paintings in freſco; and a ſtrong emu­lation ſubſiſting between him and Pietro de Cortona, they each arrived at a degree of perfection that neither of them might have known without ſuch a competi­tion. The works of Sacchi have ſuch intrinfic merit, and are finiſhed with ſuch uncommon care and ſkill, as will always ſecure the applauſe of the judicious, and preſerve their true value. He died in 1668.

SACHEVEREL (Dr Henry), a famous clergyman of the Tory faction in the reign of queen Anne; who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by indecent and ſcurrilous sermons and writings againſt the diſſenters and revolution princi­ples. He owed his conſequence, however, to being indiſcreetly proſecuted by the houſe of lords for his aſſize-ſermon at Derby, and his 5th of November ſermon at St Paul’s in 1709; in which he aſſerted the doctrine of non-reſistance to government in its utmoſt extent; and reflected ſeverely on the act of toleration. The high and low church parties were very violent at that time; and the trial of Sacheverel inflamed the high-church party to dangerous riots and excesses: he was, however, ſuſpended for three years, and his sermons burned by the common hangman. The Tories being