and laſting plantations were eſtabliſhed, which now yield 50, 000 weight of coffee, and 100, 000 of cot­ton.

SAKRADAWENDRA is the name of one of the Ceyloneſe deities, who commands and governs all the reft, and formerly anſwered the prayers of his worſhippers; but according to the fabulous account which is given of him, the golden chair, on which he ſat, and the foot of which was made of wax, that was ſoftened by their prayers and tears, and ſunk downward, ſo that he could take notice of their requeſts and relieve them, being diſpoſed of among the poor, they no longer de­rive any benefit from him, or pay him any reverence. See Budun.

SAL. See Salt.

*Sal Alcmbrotb.* See Chemistry, n⁰ 1047.

*Native Sal Ammoniac.* This ſalt, according to Mongou, is met with in the form of an effloreſcence on the ſurface of the earth, or adhering in powder to rocks. Sometimes, as in Perſia and the country of the Kalmucks, it is found as hard as ſtone. It is met with of different colours, as grey, black, green, and red, in the neigh­bourhood of volcanoes, in the caverns or grottoes of Puzzuoli, and in the mineral lakes of Tuſcany, as well as in ſome mountains of Tartary and Thibet. At Sol- faterra, near Naples, it is found in the crevices, of a yellowiſh colour, like common ſal-ammoniac more than once ſublimed. For common ſal-ammoniac, ſee Che­mistry- *Index* at *Ammoniac* and *Ammoniacal Salt.*

*Sal, Fixed.* See Chemistry no 1016.

*Sal, Glauber's* ſecret. See Chemistry- *Index* at *Glauber.*

*Sal Nitrous.* See Chemistry, n⁰ 292, &c.

Sal Vegetable. See Chemistry- Index at Salts, &c.

Sal Volatile. See Chemistry- Index at Volatile.

*Sal Digestivus,* Sylvii. See Chemistry, n⁰ 379, 421, 794·

*Sal Diureticus.* See Chemistry, n⁰ 868.

*Sal Microcoſmicus.* See Chemistry, no 606. and 905.

*Sal Prunellae.* See Chemistry, n⁰ 744.

*Sal Sedativus.* See Chemistry-*Index* at *Borax.*

Sal Volatile Oleoſum. See Chemistry, n⁰ 1036.

SALADIN, a famous ſultan of Egypt, equally re­nowned as a warrior and legiſlator. He ſupported himſelf by his valour, and the influence of his amiable cha­racter, againſt the united efforts of the chief Chriſtian potentates of Europe, who carried on the molt unjuſt wars againſt him, under the falſe appellation of *Holy Wars.* See the articles Egypt and Croisade.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, rich, and po­pulous city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, ſituated on the river Tormes, about 75 miles weſt from Madrid. It is ſaid to have been founded by Teucer the ſon of Telamon, who called it *Salamis* or *Salmantica,* in me­mory of the ancient Salamis. Here is an univerfity, the greateſt in Spain, and perhaps inferior to none in the whole world, in reſpect at leaſt to its revenues, build­ings, number of ſcholars, and maſters. Here are alſo many grand and magnificent palaces, ſquares, convents, churches, colleges, chapels, and hoſpitals. The biſhop of this country is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Compoſtella, and has a yearly revenue of 1000 ducats. A Roman way leads from hence to Merida and Seville, and there is an old Roman bridge over the river. Of

the colleges in the univerſity, four are appropriated to young men of quality; and near it is an infirmary for poor ſick ſcholars. W. Long. 6. 10. N. Lat. 41. 0.

SALAMANDER, in zoology. See Lacerta. SALAMIS, an iſland of the Archipelago, ſituated

in E. Long. 34. O. N. Lat. 37. 32. — It was famous in antiquity for a battle between the Greek and Perſian fleets. In the council of war held among the Perſians on this occaſion, all the commanders were for engaging, becauſe they knew this advice to be moſt agreeable to the king’s inclinations. Queen Artemiſia was the only perſon who oppoſed this reſolution. She was queen of Halicarnaſſus; and followed Xerxes in this war with five ſhips, the beſt equipped of any in the fleet, except thoſe of the Sidonians. This princeſs diſtinguiſhed herſelf on all occaſions by her Angular courage, and ſtill more by her prudence and conduct. She repreſented, in the council of war we are ſpeaking of, the dangerous conſequences of engaging a people that were far more expert in maritime affairs than the Perſians; alleging, that the loſs of a battle at ſea would be attended with the ruin of their army; whereas, by ſpinning out the war, and advancing into the heart of Greece, they would create jealouſies and diviſions among their ene­mies, who would ſeparate from one another, in order to defend each of them their own country; and that the king might, almoſt without ſtriking a blow, make himſelf maſter of Greece. This advice, though very pru­dent, was not followed, but an engagement unanimouſly reſolved upon. Xerxes, in order to encourage his men by his preſence, cauſed a throne to be erected on the top of an eminence, whence he might ſafely behold whatever happened; having ſeveral ſcribes about him, to write down the names of fuch as ſhould ſignalize themſelves againſt the enemy. The approach of the Perſian fleet, with the news that a ſtrong detachment from the army was marching againſt Cleombrotus, who defended the iſthmus, ſtruck ſuch a terror into the Pe- loponneſians, that they could not by any intreaties be prevailed upon to ſtay any longer at Salamis. Being therefore determined to put to ſea, and ſail to the iſth­mus, Themiſtocles privately diſpatched a truſty friend to the Perſian commanders, informing them of the in­tended flight; and exhorting them to ſend part of their fleet round the iſland, in order to prevent their eſcape. The fame meſſenger aſſured Xerxes, that Themiſtocles, who had ſent him that advice, deſigned to join the Per­ſians, as ſoon as the battle began, with all the Athenian ſhips. The king giving credit to all he ſaid, immediate­ly cauſed a ſtrong ſquadron to ſail round the iſland in the night in order to cut off the enemy’s flight. Early next morning, as the Peloponneſians were preparing to ſet ſail, they found themſelves encompaſſed on all ſides by the Perſian fleet; and were againſt their will obliged to remain in the ſtraits of Salamis and expoſe themſelves to the ſame dangers with their allies. The Grecian fleet conſiſted of 380 ſail, that of the Perſians of 2000 and upwards. Themiſtocles avoided the engagement till a certain wind, which roſe regularly every day at the ſame time, and which was entirely contrary to the ene­my, began to blow. As ſoon as he found himſelf fa­voured by this wind, he gave the ſignal for battle. The Perſians, knowing that they fought under their king’s eye, advanced with great reſolution; but the wind blowing directly in their faces, and the largeneſs and