ſupported by very high marble columns; the height of the arches is a ſtone-throw, and above them there was an aqueduct, which reached from Salona to Spalatro. There are to be ſeen many ruins and veſtiges of large palaces, and many ancient epitaphs may be read on fine marble ſtones; but the earth, which is increaſed, has buried the moſt ancient ſtones, and the moſt valu­able things. ” E. Long. 17. 29. N. Lat. 44. 10.

SALONICHI, formerly called *Theſſalonica,* a ſeaport town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Ma­cedonia, with an archbiſhop’s ſee. It is ancient, large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Chriſtians and Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many ſynagogues; the Turks alſo have a few moſques. It is ſurrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and defended on the land-ſide by a citadel, and near the harbour with three forts. It was taken from the Ve­netians by the Turks in 1431. The principal mer­chandize is ſilk. It is ſeated at the bottom of a gulph of the fame name, partly on the top, and partly on the ſide of a hill, near the river Vardar. E. Long. 23. 13. N. Lat. 40. 41.

SALSES, a very ſtrong caſtle of France, in Rouſſillon, on the confines of Languedoc. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1642; and is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, among mountains, 10 miles north of Perignan. E. Long. 3. 0. N. Lat. 43. 35.

SALSETTE, an iſland of the Eaſt Indies, adjacent to Bombay, from which it is in one place divided only by a narrow paſs fordable at low water. It is about 26 miles long, and eight or nine broad. The ſoil is rich, and by proper cultivation capable of producing any thing that will grow in tropical climates. It is everywhere well watered, and when in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe furniſhed ſuch quantities of rice, that it was called the *Granary of Gοa.* It abounds alſo in all kinds of proviſions, and has great plenty of game, both of the four-footed and feathered kind. It has pretty high mountains; and there is a tradition that the whole was thrown up from the bottom of the ſea: in confir­mation of which it is ſaid, that on the top of the higheſt hill there was found, ſome years ago, a ſtone anchor, ſuch as was anciently uſed by the inhabitants of that country. Here we meet with the ruins of a place call­ed *Canara,* where there are excavations of rocks, ſuppoſed to be contemporary with thoſe of Elephanγa. They are much more numerous, but not comparable to the former either in bigneſs or workmanſhip.

The iſland of Salſette lately formed part of the Por­tugueſe dominions in India. It ought to have been ceded to the Engliſh along with Bombay, as part of the dower of Catharine of Liſhon, eſpouſed to Charles II. The fulfilment of this article, however, being eva­ded, the iſland remained in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe; and notwithſtanding the little care they took of it, the revenue of it was valued at 60,0001. Such was the negligence of the Portugueſe government, that they took no care to fortify it againſt the attacks of the Marattas, from whoſe dominions Salſette was only feparated by a very narrow paſs fordable at low wa­ter. Here they had only a miſerable redoubt of no conſequence, till, on the appearance of an approaching

war with the Marattas, they began to build another, which indeed would have anſwered the purpoſe of pro­tecting the iſland, provided the Marattas had allowed them to finiſh it. This, however, was not their inten­tion. They allowed them indeed to go quietly on with their works, till they ſaw them almoſt completed, when they came and took poſſeſſion of them. The Marattas thus became dangerous neighbours to the Engliſh at Bombay, until it was ceded to the latter by the treaty concluded with theſe people in 1780. E. Long. 72. 15. N. Lat. 19. 0.

SALSOLA, Glass-wort: A genus of the digynia order, belonging to the pentandria claſs of plants; and in the natural method ranking under the 12th order, *Holoraceae.* The calyx is pentaphyllous; there is no corolla; the capſule is monoſpermous, with a ſcrewed ſeed.

The ſpecies are, 1. The kali, which grows naturally in the ſalt marſhes in divers parts of England. It is an annual plant, which riſes above five or fix inches high, fending out many ſide branches, which ſpread on every fide, garniſhed with ſhort awl-ſhaped leaves; which are fleſhy, and terminate in acute ſpines. The flowers are produced from the fide of the branches, to which they ſit cloſe, and are encompaſſed by ſhort prickly leaves; they are ſmall, and of an herbaceous colour. The feeds are wrapped up in the empalement of the flower, and ripen in autumn; ſoon after which the plant decays. 2. The tragus grows naturally on the ſandy ſhores of the ſouth of France, Spain, and Italy. This is alſo an annual plant, which ſends out many diſſuſed ſtalks, garniſhed with linear leaves an inch long, ending with ſharp ſpines. The flowers come out from the ſide of the ſtalks in the ſame manner as thoſe of the former; their empalements are blunt, and not ſo cloſely encompaſſed with leaves as thoſe of the other.

1. Tire ſoda, riſes with herbaceous ſtalks near three feet high, ſpreading wide. The leaves on the princi­pal ſtalk, and thoſe on the lower part of the branches, are long, ſlender, and have no ſpines; thoſe on the upper part of the ſtalk and branches are ſlender, ſhort, and crooked. At the baſe of the leaves are produ­ced the flowers, which are ſmall, and hardly percep­tible; the empalement of the flower afterwards encom- paſſes the capſule, which contains one cochleated feed.
2. The vermiculata grows naturally in Spain. This hath ſhrubby perennial ſtalks, which riſe three or four feet high, fending out many ſide-branches, garniſhed with fleſhy, oval, acute-pointed leaves, coming out in cluſters from the ſide of the branches; they are hoary, and have ſtiff prickles. The flowers are produced from between the leaves toward the ends of the branches; they are ſo ſmall as ſcarce to be diſcerned, unleſs they are cloſely viewed. The ſeeds are like thoſe of the other kinds. 5. The roſacea grows naturally in Tartary. This is an annual plant, whoſe ſtalks are herbaceous, and ſeldom riſe more than five or fix inches high. The leaves are awl-ſhaped, ending in acute points; the em­palements of the flowers ſpread open: the flowers are ſmall, and of a roſe colour, but ſoon fade: the ſeeds are like thoſe of the other forts.

All the forts of glaſs-wort are ſometimes promiſcuouſly uſed for making the ſal kali, but it is the third fort which is eſteemed beſt for this purpoſe. The man­ner of making it is as follows: Having dug a trench