on the western sides of the tower, which on examination was found in 1681 to be twenty-two inches out of the per- pendicular, but no variation has taken place since that time.

By a recent act of parliament the see of Salisbury has been increased by the county of Dorset, which before was within the diocese of Bristol, having been added to it. The establishment of the church, besides the bishop, com­prises the dean, the precentor, the chancellor, three arch­deacons, the sub-dean, the sub-chanter, and forty-five pre­bendaries (six of whom being residentiary, are called canons), four vicars, six singing men, eight choristers, and other in­ferior officers. The palace of the bishop and the houses of the several dignitaries surround the cathedral, in what is called the Close, being all encircled with an ancient and lofty wall.

The civil government of the city was in a body corpo­rate, consisting of a mayor, high steward, recorder, deputy- recorder, and twenty-four aldermen ; but by the late law it has been divided into three wards, having six aldermen and eighteen councillors, who elect the mayor. It has also a recorder appointed by the crown. The city elects two members to the House of Commons, and gives the title of marquis to the family of Cecil. Salisbury was formerly ce­lebrated for its manufactories of cutlery, which have of late years declined, in consequence of the powerful competition of Sheffield and Birmingham ; but still some of the best knives, scissors, and razors are made there, and some of the most beautiful and costly ornaments in steel. There was till recently a considerable trade in making flannels, espe­cially one kind, almost wholly appropriated to the market of Spain, from whence the goods were despatched to Buenos Ayres and other parts of South America.

Salisbury being on the high road to Exeter and to Ply­mouth, is a great thoroughfare, and well provided with good inns, carriages, and horses. It is well supplied with provisions at moderate prices, and has good markets, which are held on Tuesdays and Fridays. It has a great number of charitable establishments, both for the purposes of edu­cation and for the solace of old age, or of infirmities of body or mind. It contains three parish churches, and an appro­priate number of places of worship for the various sects of dissenters. It is eighty-one miles from London, and ninety from Exeter. The population appears at the decennial enu­merations to have amounted in 1801 to 7668, in 1811 to 8243, in 1821 to 8763, and in 1831 to 9876.

SALIVA is that fluid by which the mouth and tongue are continually moistened in their natural state, and is sup­plied by glands which form it, and are called salivary glands.

SALIVATION, in *Medicine,* a promoting of the flux of saliva by means of medicines, chiefly by mercury.

SALIX, the Willow. Willow trees have been fre­quently the theme of poetical description, both in ancient and modern times. In Virgil, in Horace, and in Ovid, we have many exquisite allusions to them and their several pro­perties. The *Babylonica,* Babylonian pendulous salix, com­monly called weeping willow, grows to a large size, having numerous long, slender, pendulous branches, hanging down loosely all round in a curious manner, and long, narrow, spear-shaped, serrated, smooth leaves. This curious wil­low is a native of the East, and is retained in our hardy plantations for ornament ; it exhibits a most agreeable va­riety, particularly when disposed singly by the verges of any piece of water, or in spacious openings of grass ground. All the species of salix are of the tree kind, very hardy, re­markably fast growers, and several of them attaining a con­siderable stature when permitted to run up to standards. They are mostly of the aquatic tribe, being generally the most abundant and of most prosperous growth in watery si­tuations. They, however, will grow freely almost anywhere, in any common soil and exposure ; but they spring consi­derably faster and stronger in low moist land, particularly

in marshy situations, by the verges of rivers, brooks, and other waters, which places often lying waste, may be em­ployed to good advantage in plantations of willows for dif­ferent purposes.

SALLAWATTV, one of the Papuan or Oriental Negro Isles, separated from the island of Papua or New Guinea by a narrow strait. It is thirty miles in length by twenty- five in average breadth, and produces abundance of sago of an excellent quality. It is situated about the 13lst de­gree of east longitude.

SALLEE, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour and several forts ; but the river, which formerly admittcd large vessels, is now- choked up with sand. It was formerly the stronghold of Moorish piracy, from which great depredations were com­mitted upon Europeans ; and there may still be seen an immense and dreary dungeon formed under ground for the detention of the unfortunate captives. On the opposite side of the river stands Rabat, or New Sallee, which is chiefly frequented by Europeans, and where they once pos­sessed numerous factories ; but the trade is now nearly an­nihilated. Long. 6. 40. W. Lat. 34. 3. N.

Sallee, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Gujerat, situated on the north side of the Mahy river, and thirty-eight miles east by north from Cambay. Long. 73. 20. E. Lat. 22. 27. N.

SALLEEOLAKIT, a small island in the Eastern Seas, near the south-west coast of Mindanao. Long. 121. 25. E. Lat. 6. 42. N.

SALLIAN, a city of Persia, situated on the Caspian, at the mouth of the Kur. It is chiefly inhabited by Russians, who carry on here an extensive fishery of sturgeon, which abounds in the neighbouring seas. It is ninety miles south of Schamachi.

SALLO, Denis De, a French writer, famous for being the projector of a certain class of literary journals, was born at Paris in 1626. He studied the law, and was admitted a counsellor in the parliament of Paris in 1652. It was in 1664 that he formed the plan of the *Journal des Savans ;* and the year following he began to publish it under the name of Sieur de Héronville, which was that of his valet de chambre. But he played the critic so severely, that au­thors, surprised at the novelty of such attacks, retorted so powerfully, that M. de Sallo, unable to weather the storm, after he had published his third journal, declined the un­dertaking, which he handed over to the Abbé Gallois, who, without presuming to criticise, contented himself merely with giving titles and making extracts. M. de Sallo died in 1669.

SALLUNA, a town of Northern Hindustan, tributary to the Ghoorkhali rajah of Nepaul. Long. 81. 37. E. Lat. 29. 2. N.

SALLUSTIUS, C. Crispus, a celebrated Latin historian, was born of a plebeian family of Amiternum, a city of the Sabines, b. c. 86, the same year that Marius died. We can have no doubt that the cultivation of his mental powers must have been carefully attended to, though this does not seem to have prevented him from falling into all the extra­vagances and dissipation of a profligate age. His intrigue with Fausta, daughter of Sulla, and wife of Milo, became known to her husband, and was punished in a way which made the two parties irreconcileable enemies. Sallust be­came quaestor at the age of twenty-seven, and tribune of the people in the year b. c. 52. His profligacy, however, became so notorious, that the censors, Appius Claudius and L. Piso, b. c. 50, found it necessary to remove him from the senate, though his removal has been ascribed by others to political reasons, as he was a warm supporter of Cæsar. It is supposed that he at this time wrote his account of the conspi­racy of Catiline. His absence from public affairs continued only for a short time, as we find him prætor, b. c. 47, when