

Zürich is one of the principal manufacturing cantons of Switzerland; its inhabitants generally dividing their attention between the labours of agriculture and those of the loom. 'I have seldom entered,' says Dr. Bowring (Commercial Reports), 'a rural dwelling without finding one or more looms in it, employed in the weaving of silk or cotton. If the labours of the field demand the hands of the peasant, his wife or children are occupied in manufacturing industry. When lighter toils suffice for the agricultural part of the family exertions, the females and the young people resign the loom to the father or the brothers. The interstices of agricultural labour are filled up by manufacturing employment; and in more than half of the operations of Zürich the farmer and the weaver are united.' Cotton and silk fabrics are those principally produced. The silk fabrics consist of Florentines, gros de Naples, marcelines, taffetas, levantines, handkerchiefs, crapes, shawls, and velvets. Early in the present century about 5,000 looms were employed upon these goods; but since the peace they have rapidly increased. The disturbances at Lyons, in 1831, were the cause of many Lyons' workmen settling in Zürich. The annual value of the total produce of the silk-ooms has been estimated at 600,000*l.* sterling. The cotton manufactures of Zürich had their origin in the 5th century, their two principal seats being then, as now, Zürich and Winterthur. There are said to be about 12,000 cotton weavers in the canton, and 4,000 persons engaged in other trades connected with the cotton manufacture, producing annually 800,000 pieces of cotton. Cotton spinning is also extensively carried on; but the other manufactures are not of very great importance. The woollen trade does not employ 300 hands, and the linen manufacture is now almost wholly extinguished. The imports of Zürich mainly consist of cotton and cotton yarn, woollen cloths, colonial products, bark, straw hats, linens, furs, glass, stationery; wheat, principally from Swabia; wine, brandy, fruits, tobacco, fir-wood, raw silk, butter and cheese, and minerals. The exports are cotton cloths, particularly Turkey reds; silk goods, chiefly plain; machinery, tanned leather, kirschwasser, and sometimes an excess of agricultural produce to the neighbouring districts.

The constitution of Zürich underwent a great change in 1831. The cantonal assembly, or greater council, still consists, as formerly, of 212 mems., but instead of 130 being elected by the grand council itself, only 33 are now so nominated, the remainder being chosen by the different guilds, and the pop. at large. Every male above the age of 19, not a domestic, a bankrupt, a recipient of public relief, or under penal condemnation, has a right to vote in the election of representatives: citizens must, however, be 30 years of age to sit in the chamber. The mems. of the greater council are elected for four years; but half their number goes out biennially. By the new constitution, the executive and judicial powers, formerly united in the same individuals, are separated; the functions of the former are exercised by a body of 19 mems., chosen by the greater council, and those of the latter by a high court of appeal composed of 11 mems., a criminal court of primary jurisdiction in Zürich and district courts. The proceedings of the council and of the law courts are public; freedom of trade and of the press is guaranteed; and each individual contributes to the exigencies of the state in proportion to his income. The cantonal government compels a general system of insurance against fire, being itself the insurer. Public revenue, 2,862,000 fr., in 1862. Zürich has no public debt. The canton

contributes 3,858 men to the army, and 77,153 fr. a year to the treasury of the Swiss confederation.

ZÜRICH (an. *Taricum*), a town of Switzerland, cap. of the above canton, on the Limmat, at its efflux from the NW. extremity of the Lake of Zürich, 68½ m. NE. Bern, on the railway from Bern to St. Gall. Pop. 19,758 in 1860. Zürich is beautifully situated, the river dividing it into 2 parts, which are connected by 3 bridges; and considerable improvements are going on in the town. It has some fine public walks, but few public buildings are worth notice. The principal are the cathedral, a massive edifice of the 10th or 11th century, in which Zwinglius denounced, though in comparatively mild and measured terms, the errors of the church of Rome, and enforced the principles of the Reformation; St. Peter's church, of which Lavater was the minister; the town hall, a square edifice, in which the diet meets; the old arsenal, the town library, a spacious edifice, containing about 60,000 volumes, with portraits of Zwinglius and many of the burgo-masters of Zürich, a bust of Lavater by Dannecker, a bas-relief model of a great part of Switzerland, and a collection of fossils. In the middle of the Limmat stands the tower of Welleitberg, formerly a state prison.

The principal manufactures are those of silk and cotton goods, and numerous factories and country houses stand the banks of the lake in the environs. 'In Zürich,' says an English traveller, 'it is all work and no play; there are no amusements of any kind, nor probably do the inhabs. feel the want of them. There is no theatre; there are no public concerts; balls, in a canton where leave to dance must be asked, are out of the question. The great object of the Zürichers is to get money: distinction in wealth is the chief distinction of rank known in Zürich. Literature, however, has kept its place here; and nowhere, perhaps, in Europe is the study of the classics more general than in this city. Here are an academy for theology and various other branches of philosophy; another academy preparatory to the former; an institution for medicine and surgery; another for the education of merchants; an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and for the blind, the model of which was considered so excellent, that upon it Napoleon formed that of Paris; academies of artists and music; a society of public utility; and many schools for instruction in languages and for the education of the poor.' Zürich was one of the earliest cities that joined the Swiss Confederation; and here the Reformation in Switzerland commenced, under Zwinglius, in 1519. Among its distinguished natives have been the two Gessners, Zimmermann, Fuseli, Lavater, Bodmer, and Pestalozzi.

ZÜRICH (LAKE OF), one of the principal lakes of Switzerland, in the E. part of which it is situated, being bounded by the cantons of Zürich, Schwytz, and St. Gall. It curves in a semicircular manner, from SE. round to NW. Length, about 24 m.; breadth, varying to about 3 m.; but at Rapperschwyi it is contracted to less than ½ m., and is crossed there by a wooden bridge. Area, estimated at about 23 sq. m.; height above the sea, 1,362 English ft. Its depth in some places exceeds 600 ft.; but for several hundred yards from its bank it is (near Zürich at least) seldom more than from 6 to 12 ft. in depth. At its SE. extremity it receives the Linth canal, which brings to it the superfluous waters of the Lake Wallenstadt; at its NW. extremity it discharges itself by the Limmat. Zürich, Meilen, Rapperschwyi, and Richtenschwyi, are on its banks. This lake has