

situated in a plain, upon a small peninsula, joined to the continent by an isthmus of about 25 paces broad. On the side of the citadel it is very well fortified. Near the church, which the Greeks called St. Hella, are two handsome fluted columns of the Corinthian order, said to have been part of the Temple of Juno. This place was formerly more considerable than at present, the number of the inhabitants being now not above 8000. The circle contains an area of 2150 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants. There are very fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of Simeon, brought from Judea, and kept in a shrine with a crystal before it. Zara is seated on the Gulf of Venice; 80 miles S. W. of Jaleza, and 150 S. E. of Venice. Long. 16. 6. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

ZARENG, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. It is celebrated for its beautiful porcelain. It is seated on the Hirmund; 350 miles E. of Ispahan. Long. 61. 10. E. lat. 32. 28. N.

ZARIL, a town of Greece, in the Morea; 22 miles E. of Misitra.

ZARNATE, a town in the Morea, seated on an eminence; 20 miles S. W. of Misitra.

ZARNOWITZ, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on a bay of the Baltic; 38 miles N.N.W. of Dantzic.

ZASLAW, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, seated on the Horin; 30 miles N. N. W. of Constantinow.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake, formed by the river Sumos; 50 miles E. by S. of Tokay, and 130 E. of Buna. Long. 22. 34. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a castle, seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula; 20 miles S. W. of Cracow, and 50 S. E. of Ratibor.

ZAWEH, a town of Persia, in the province of Khorsan, situate on the Tedjen; 20 miles from the Caspian Sea, and 80 N. of Mesched.

ZBARAS, a town of Austrian Poland, 28 miles E. of Zborow, and 68 N. by W. of Kaminieck.

ZBOROW, a town of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Lemburg. Here, in 1649, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three days successively, but defended himself so bravely, that the latter consented to terms of accommodation. Zborow is 52 miles E. by S. of Lemburg. Long. 25. 46. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

ZEALAND, or ZEELAND, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form; 230 miles in circumference, and the largest of the isles belonging to the king of Denmark. Area, 2600 square miles. Pop. 125,000. It lies at the entrance of the Baltic, having the Cattegat on the N., the Sound on the E., and the Great Belt on the W. The coast is much intersected by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile, producing grain of all sorts, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood. It is

particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital of this island, and of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, a province of the Netherlands, comprising the ancient county of Zealand, and Dutch Flanders; bounded on the N. by the isles of Holland, E. by Brabant, S. by Flanders, and W. by the German Ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, North and South Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolversdike. Area, 570 square miles. Pop. 120,000. The surface is generally level, and lies so low that the inhabitants are obliged to defend themselves from encroachments of the sea, by vast dykes, which are kept up at a great expense. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands, and the soil of them is fruitful. The province carries on considerable trade in corn, madder, flax, salt meat, linen yarn, rape-seed, oil, &c. The greater part of the inhabitants are Calvinists, but there are also many Catholics and Lutherans, and some Mennonite Baptists. The principal towns are Middelburg and Flushing.

ZEALAND, New, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between lat. 34. 25. and 47. 17. S. and long. 166. 5. and 178. 35. E., was discovered by Tasman in 1642. He traversed the eastern coast from lat. 34. to 45. S., and entered a strait; but, being attacked by the natives soon after he came to an anchor, he did not go ashore. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast which was seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by the strait above mentioned, and to which he gave his own name. In the year 1814 several missionary stations were established, which have continued their exertions in the civilization and instruction of the natives in their vicinity, up to the present time. These islands have been the resort of the South Sea whalers, particularly the middle islands; and a great quantity of land has been purchased, or procured from the native chiefs, from time to time, by various adventurers who had established themselves among the numerous harbours and fine rivers with which the northern island abounds. Up to the year 1840 New Zealand was not regularly colonized, though the number of Europeans was gradually increasing. In the commencement of that year, a company was formed in London for the purchase and cultivation of land in that country; and a number of emigrants sailed from England for Port Nicholson, in the S. part of the north island, the territory on each side of Cook Strait having been purchased from the natives; this colony, which was unauthorized by the British government, led to many speculations in the purchase of large districts by private individuals, and others. To prevent the dissensions consequent upon this, it was judged expedient by the government to commission a