

ZUR

Zug, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, and the only walled town of all the popular ones, stands delightfully upon the edge of a beautiful lake, in a fertile valley, abounding in corn, pasture-ground, and fruit-trees. In 1435, a street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up. There are several handsome churches, and a good town-house. Zug is 12 miles N E of Lucern, and 42 S E of Basil. Lon. 8 16 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Zuider-Zee, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S to N in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overysse, Guelderland, and Holland.

Zulpha, a town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderon. It is peopled by a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

Zulpich, or *Zulch*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the Nassel, 10 miles S of Juliers, and 10 W of Bonn. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 50 46 N.

Zuric, a canton of Switzerland, 50 miles long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen on the S by that of Schwytz, on the E by Thurgaw and the county of Tocken-burg, and on the W by the canton of Zug and the Free Provinces. Zuric was formerly an imperial city, and obtained from the emperor Fredrick II. very considerable privileges; which were acknowledged and augmented by several of his successors. The civil war between the magistrates and the people, in 1735, was very near reducing the city to ruins; but the former being banished, the citizens, in 1337, established a new form of government, which was confirmed by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The exiles, after several fruitless attempts, were at length re-admitted; but it being discovered that they had engaged in a conspiracy against the citizens, they were all of them put to death. In consequence of this transaction, the nobles in the neighbourhood took up arms against the town: the latter, after having applied ineffectually for assistance to the em-

peror Charles IV. entered into an alliance with the four cantons, Lucern, Uri, Schwytz, and Underwalden, and was admitted a member of their confederacy. This event happened in the year 1351. The four cantons yielded the pre-eminence to Zuric: which privilege it enjoys at present; being the first canton in rank, and the most considerable in extent both of territory and power next to Berne. This canton, in 1784, contained 174,572 souls, including 10,500 in the capital. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Snabia. The sovereign power resides exclusively in the burgesses of the town, consisting of about 2000, which are divided into 13 tribes. The legislative authority is vested by the burghers in the sovereign council of 206 members drawn from the 13 tribes. This council comprises the Senate, or Little council (composed of 50 members, including the two burgomasters) which has a jurisdiction in all civil and criminal causes. The burghers, moreover, enjoy the sole right of commerce; all strangers, and even subjects, being excluded from purchasing wrought manufactures in any part of the canton.

Zuric, a considerable city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of lake Zuric, and occupies both sides of the rapid and transparent Limmat, which issues from that lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. Zuric was the first town in Switzerland that separated from the church of Rome, being converted by the arguments of Zuinglius. The two divisions of Zuric are called the Old Town and the Suburbs. The former is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter are strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon and ammunition, and contains muskets for 30,000 men. Here are several manufactures; particularly muslins, cottons, lincens, and silk hand-

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