annum, the average cost of which to the suitors was about 4s. 6d. per suit. The cost of the criminal tribunals of the same district was about L.140 sterling.

The taxes in Switzerland are extremely light. In Neu­châtel tliey amount on an average to about 4s. 8d. per in­habitant yearly ; in Aargau, to 2s. 6d. ; in the canton of Vaud, to 4s. 8d. The whole amount of taxes paid per in­dividual in Thurgau, is not more than one fifth of what is paid in England per individual for the poor-rates alone. In Zürich the poor-rates are less than 21/2d. per annum for each inhabitant. The civil expenditure is little more than 10d. and the military expenses less than 6d. for each.

Savings banks are very generally established in Switzer­land, but the working classes seldom deposit in them any of their earnings. They are principally made use of by the children, for whom their parents deposit their savings, in order to purchase for them an equipment when their first attendance at the Lord’s Supper gives them the rights of citizens. Servants and artists also place their savings in these banks ; but the ambition of the workmen is to invest the fruits of their economy in the acquisition of a house, or of a small portion of land.

In 1817 the population of Switzerland amounted to 1,687,900, in 1827 to 1,916,000, in 1836 to 2,177,420, of whom 130,500 were Protestants, 870,000 Roman Catholics, about 3000 Jews, and a few Moravians and Anabaptists. German is spoken by about 1,560,000 people, French by 450,000, Italian by 124,000, Rumonsch and Ladin by about 42,000 in the Grisons. The following table exhibits an account of the population, &c. in 1838. (b. q.)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cantons.** | **Area in Square Geogra­phical Miles.** | **Citizens of the Can tons.** | **Citizens of other Strangers, Cantons.** | | **Total Population. 1838.** | **Roman Catholics.** | **Protestants.** | **Contingent to the** | | **Capitols.** |
| **Federal Revenue.** | **Federal Army.** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Aargau** | **379** | **174,992** | **5,965** | **1,798** | **182,755** | **67,500** | **79,800** | **£3,016** | **2,410** | **Aarau.** |
| **Appenzell,** |
| **Ausserrhoden** | **115** | **38,701** | **1,898** | **481** | **40.080** | **9,796** | **40,080** | **∫ 482** | **772** | **Trogen and Herisau.** |
| **Innerrhoden.** | **9,671** | **89** | **36** | **9,796** | **1 93** | **200** | **Appenzell.** |
| **Basel City** | **139** | **10,611** | **8,481** | **5,229** | **24,321** | **6,000** | **49,590** | **1,309** | **918** | **∫ Basel or Bale\*** |
|  | **35,990**  **381,200**  **83,234** | **3,952**  **13,954**  **6,010** | **1,161**  **4,846** | **41,103**  **400,000**  **91,145** | **Liechstall or Liestall Berne.** |
| **Berne** | **1,933**  **374** | **50,000**  **82,745** | **358,860**  **8,400** | **6,505**  **1.162** | **5,824**  **1,240** |
| **Freyburg** | **1,901** | **Freyburg or Fribourg.** |
|  |
| **Geneva** | **69** | **38,156**  **28,217**  **4,670 120,012**  **40,808**  **144,359**  **29,462** | **8,677**  **821** | **11,833**  **310** | **58,666**  **29,348**  **88,506**  **124,521**  **58,616**  **158,853**  **31,125** | **17,000**  **3,800 24,000 124,468**  **2,400**  **99,300**  **600** | **41,666**  **25,548**  **62,000**  **53** | **1,375** | **880** | **Genf or Geneva.** |
| **Claris.** | **211** | **226** | **482** | **Glarus or Giaris. Chur or Coire.** |
| **Grisons** | **1,938** | **2,412**  **3,383** | **1,424**  **626** | **750**  **1,625**  **1,200**  **2,465**  **676** | **1,600**  **734**  **960** |
| **Lucerne** | **443** | **Luzern or Lucerne. Neuenburg or Neuchâtel. St Gallen or St Gali. Schaffhausen.** |
| **Neuchâtel** | **211** | **14,534**  **11,139**  **1,409** | **3,214**  **3,355**  **254** | **54.400**  **58,400**  **35,125** |
| **St Gall** | **565** | **2,630**  **466** |
| **Schaffhausen** | **86** |
| **Schwytz** | **256** | **12,948**  **59,214**  **110,445**  **78,160** | **537**  **3,274**  **299** | **34** | **13,519**  **63,186** | **13,519**  **63,196**  **113,923** |  | **188** | **602** | **Schweitz or Schwytz. Solothurn or Soleure.** |
| **Soleure** | **192** | **708** |  | **847**  **1,128** | **904** |
| **Ticino** | **781** | **3,179**  **1,501** | **113,923** |  | **1,804**  **1,520** | **Bellenz or Bellinzona.** |
| **Thurgau** | **203** | **4,463** | **84,124** | **18,500** | **72,191** | **1,425** | **Frauenfeld.** |
| **Unterwalden,** |  |  |
| **Obwalden** | **198** | **11,857** | **500** | **11** | **12,368** | **22,671** |  | **69** | **221** | **Sarnen.** |
| **Nidwalden...** | **9,804** | **388** | **11** | **10,203** | **...** | **1 50** | **161** | **Stanz.** |
| **Uri** | **318** | **39,326**  **73,673** | **1,128** | **196** | **40,650**  **75,798**  **183,582**  **15,322**  **231,576** | **40,650** |  | **73**  **600** | **236** | **Λltorf.** |
| **Valais** | **1,254** | **778** | **1,347** | **75,798**  **3,000**  **15,322** |  | **1,280**  **2,964**  **250** | **Sitten or Sion.** |
| **Vaud** | **893** | **164,686**  **14,193**  **217,219** | **14,931**  **1,019** | **3,965**  **110** | **180,582** | **3,705**  **79**  **4,625** | **Lausanne. Zug. Zürich.** |
| Zug | **64** |
|  | **7,991** | **6,366** | **223,240** | **3,700** |
| **Zürich** | **517** | **2,000** |
|  |
|  | **11,039** | **2,012,168** | **118,032** | **53,896** | **2,184,096** |  |  | **33,673** | **32,758** |  |

\*Switzerland being both a German and a French country, most of thc principal places have both a German and a French name. Sometimes, however, there is also an Italian name, as *Bellinzona;* and some of them have even three forms, as *Chiavenna, Cleven, Cleves,* the first of which is the Italian, the second the German, and the third the French form of the same name.

SWORD, an offensive weapon worn at the side, and serving either to cut or stab. Its parts are, the handle, guard, and blade ; to which may be added the bow, scab­bard, pummel, &c.

*Sword of State,* which is borne before the king, lords, and governors of counties, cities, or boroughs, &c. For or before the king, it ought to be carried upright ; the hilt as low as the bearer’s waist, the blade up between his eyes. For or before a duke, the blade must decline from the head, and be carried between the neck and the right shoulder. For or before an earl, the blade is to be carried between the point of the shoulder and the elbow ; and for or before a baron, the blade is to be borne in the bend of the arm.

SYDABAD, a town of Hindustan, province of Agra, 20 miles south by east from the city of Agra. Long. 77. 57. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

SYDAPORUM, a town of Hindustan, in the Carnatic, 90 miles N.N.W. from Madras. Long. 79.45. E. Lat. 14. 11. N.

SYDENHAM, Thomas, an excellent English physician, was the son of William Sydenham of Winford Eagle, in Dorsetshire, and was born there about the year 1624. He studied at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but left that university when Oxford was garrisoned for King Charles I., and went to London, where, becoming acquainted with Dr Cox, an eminent physician, that gentleman persuaded him to apply himself to the study of physic. Accordingly, after the gar­rison was delivered up to the parliament, he retired again to Magdalen Hall, entered on the study of medicine, and in 1648 was created bachelor of physic. He was soon af­terwards made a fellow of All-Souls College, and continued there several years. On leaving the university he settled at Westminster, became doctor of his faculty at Cambridge, grew famous for his practice, and was the chief physician in London from the year 1660 to 1670, at which period he began to be disabled by the gout. He died in 1689. His works, written in the Latin language, are highly esteemed both at home and abroad. They have often been reprint-