canton of Aargau. The lake of Zug, one of peculiar beauty, is about nine miles in length and two and a half in breadth. The road by its side presents points of view and striking objects which charm the eye, and leave a lasting impres­sion on the mind of the traveller. This lake is danger­ous to navigate with a strong southerly wind, on account of the sudden violent gusts. It has however some trade on it, and is abundantly stocked with fish of various kinds. The lake of Eger, and that of Fenster, have their peculiar beauties, and, like that of Zug, abound in fish. The cli­mate is that of the Alps, but rather milder than in some other parts. The soil is good, and yields corn and wine, much fruit, especially plums, and great quantities of wal­nuts and chestnuts. There are no manufactures except two paper-mills. The trade consists in the export of butter, cheese, cattle, wool, hides, dried fruits, and chestnuts. These are sufficient to pay for the few foreign necessaries and luxuries that are wanted. The chief profit is however derived from the very numerous foreigners who visit the country in the summer months, and who find good accom­modations, but at no very cheap rate.

The capital of this canton likewise bears the name of Zug. It stands on the lake at the foot of a mountain. It is fortified, contains two churches, a Capuchin monastery, a hospital, a council-house, a workhouse, and 2800 inhabi­tants. It is a poor place, except at the time of the annual fair, which continues fourteen days, when there is an ap­pearance of activity.

ZUINGLIUS, Ulricus, or *Ulrich Zwingli,* an able and zealous reformer, who laid the foundation of a separation from Rome in Switzerland, at the time when Luther was si­milarly employed in Saxony, was born on the first of Janu­ary 1504, at Wildehausen in Tockenburg, a distinct republic in alliance with the Swiss confederation. He was sent to school at Basel, and afterwards at Berne, where he learned the Greek and Hebrew languages. He studied philosophy at Vienna, and divinity at Basel, where he took the degree of A. Μ. in 1506. While he officiated as preacher at Zü­rich, a Franciscan sent by Leo X. came to publish indul­gences there; against which Zuinglius, after the example of Luther, declaimed powerfully. In the course of this op­position he started a new doctrine, which he called *Evan­gelical Truth;* and from the beginning of 1519 to 1523, he preached not only against indulgences, but against other articles of the Romish church. But though Zuin­glius made no less progress than Luther, he conducted himself with more moderation ; and wishing to have the concurrence of the civil powers, procured two assemblies to be called at Zürich. By the first, he was authorized to proceed as he had begun ; and by the second, the outward worship and ceremonies of the church of Rome were abo­lished. During these transactions, Zuinglius published several books in defence of his doctrines ; but treating of the eucharist, and prescribing a form of celebrating the Lord’s Supper different from Luther, he was involved in violent disputes with the rest of his reforming brethren. Respecting the divine decrees, the opinion of Zuinglius and his followers differed very little from that of the Pela­gians ; and instead of declaring, with Calvin, that the church is a separate independent body, vested with the right of legislation for itself, Zuinglius ascribed to the civil magistrate an absolute and unbounded power in religious matters, allowing at the same time a certain subordination among the ministers of the church. This was abundantly agreeable to the magistrates of Zürich ; but the rest of the Swiss cantons disallowing of their proceedings, the opposite parties had recourse to arms ; and Zuinglius, who began as a preacher, died as a soldier, in 1531. His works have been published in four volumes folio.

ZULLICHAU, a city of Prussia, the capital of the cir­cle of the same name in the government of Frankfort on the Oder, and the province of Brandenburg. It stands on a fer­tile plain, is surrounded with walls and ditches, and contains 760 houses, with 5900 industrious inhabitants, who are em­ployed in making fine cloths, linens, hats, and hosiery, and in breweries and distilleries. It is the place where, of late years, many large and cheap editions of the most popular books in the English language have been printed very cor­rectly ; and it furnishes Germany with the writings of Scott, Byron, and others, at a price greatly inferior to that at which they can be imported, and thus contributes to extend the knowledge of our language and literature.

ZÜRICH, a canton of Switzerland, one of the most an­cient of the confederation. It is bounded on one side by the dominions of the grand duke of Baden, and on all other points by the Swiss cantons of Schafhausen, Thurgau, St Gall, Schwytz, Zug, and Aargau. The whole extent of the canton is about 640 square miles, including the lakes. The population, by a census taken in the year 1837, was found to be 231,576 individuals, all of whom, except 2000 Catholics, belonged to the Protestant reformed church.

The canton is purely of German origin, using only that language, but with a strong patois among the country people. It contains six cities (so denominated from being or having been fortified), eight market-towns, 149 communes, and 467 villages, with 26,400 houses. The education of the people is carefully conducted. Besides a university in the capital, and several private institutions, there are no less than 385 public schools, in which more than 55,000 children are in­structed in the lower branches of learning. The contingent of the canton towards the general defence of the confedera­tion is fixed at 3700 men, and the annual payment of 74,000 francs. This canton is one of the governing departments, and is therefore, alternately with Berne and Lucerne, the residence of the diplomatic body, and of the persons en­gaged in the official business of the confederation. The surface of the canton may be properly described as an un­dulating succession of plains and hills of no great eleva­tion, except two ranges, whose highest peaks are about 2000 feet above the level of the lakes, or about 3500 feet above the level of the sea. With the exception of those peaks, the land is fertile and well cultivated ; producing corn, wine, fruits, and an abundant store of butter and cheese for the support of its own dense population. The towns and villages contain a most industrious population, chiefly em­ployed in the manufacture of silk and cotton goods of a fine and elegant texture, which are formidable rivals of the English and French fabrics at the fairs of Frankfort and Leipzig, and in the cities of Germany. The rapid streams afford a power by which some very extensive cot­ton and silk mills are turned.

The most prominent feature in the face of the country is the lake of the same name as the canton. It forms a kind of crescent from east to west. It is about twenty- nine miles in length, and in breadth varies from three to four miles. It is chiefly supplied with water from the river Linth, into which descend the melted snows of the glaciers of Taede and Kistenberg. Though its depth in many parts is 600 feet, yet, owing to shoals in other parts, it is only navigable by vessels of a light draught of water, or by steamers, with which, within the last three years, it has, like the other lakes of Switzerland, been abundantly furnished. The lake in the hottest months is raised from ten to fifteen feet by the more rapid melting of the ice on the glaciers. The lake of Zürich is next to that of Geneva in extent ; and, though destitute of the grandeur of scenery of that and of the Wallenstadt and Lucerne lakes, its banks exhibit the peculiar charm of rich and high cultivation.

Zurich, the capital city of this canton, stands on the lake described in the preceding article, about 1270 feet above the level of the sea, at the point where the beauti­fully translucent river Limmat gushes out and passes under