a very broad wooden bridge, which is the chief market­place. The city contains 14,500 inhabitants, who are in­dustrious, economical, and consequently thriving. They conduct considerable manufactories of silk, linen, and cot­ton ; and this is the focal point for the sale of the goods prepared in the populous vicinity. A few years ago it might have been described as a gloomy ill-built place, and by no means a clean one ; but of late the advance of wealth is abundantly shown in the great improvements which have been and still are carrying on. This is espe­cially remarkable near the lake, and in the post-office and two hotels, one of which (the Bauer) is the largest and most complete establishment in Switzerland, if not in Europe. The university was only founded in 1823, and has never had many students. It was, in 1839, the pre­text or the cause of a revolution in the canton. Dr Strauss, a man of learning, but the author of a work of infidel tendency, had been appointed professor of divi­nity. There had been discontents for some time in the parts of the canton without the city, against the muni­cipality, who were the electors of a disproportionate num­ber of the legislative body. This election to the profes­sorship was made by that corporation, previously suspected of antichristian principles ; and the country people flew to arms, besieged and took the city, displaced the municipa­lity, ejected Strauss, and made alterations in the elections to favour the anti-capital party. Tranquillity was restored, after some lives had been lost ; but how durable it may be, time must determine. The markets are well supplied with fruit and vegetables, and tolerably well with meat and poul­try. Though the river and the lake furnish some fine fish, they are high in price when compared with other articles of food. The city was fortified, but is not kept in a very de­fensible state ; some of its works having been formed into most pleasing walks, with views over the lake, and the snowy tops of the distant Alps in sight in the back-grounds. One of the defences of Zürich is the lake itself, on which an attempt was made by the French in 1799 to attack the city by water, on which occasion the inhabitants armed all the craft they could collect for the defence, and placed the flotilla under the command of a British naval officer of the name of Williams.

ZUTPHEN, a circle of the province of Guelderland in Holland, divided into fourteen cantons, and containing 84,000 inhabitants. The capital is the city of the same name, situated at the point where the river Berkell falls into the Yssel. It is strongly fortified, and the walls, being planted with trees, form a pleasing promenade. In the suburbs are many fine houses and gardens belonging to the merchants of the city. Zutphen contains six churches, several good schools, and 10,200 inhabitants, who have ma­nufactories of cottons and linens, tanneries, breweries, dis­tilleries, and paper-mills. Long. 5. 57. E. Lat. 52. 7. 30. N.

ZUYDER-ZEE, a great gulf or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from south to north in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overyssel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is so called from its situation towards the south. It is said that the Zuyder-zee was formerly a lake, and that the land is swallowed up which united North Holland with Friesland.

ZWEIBRUCKEN, better known under the name of Deux Ponts, a beautiful city, once the capital of a princi­pality, but now belonging to the Rhenish province of the kingdom of Bavaria. It stands on the river Erblach, and is surrounded with walls. It is well and regularly built, in a fine situation, with hills and woods around it. The princely re­sidence is in a ruinous condition, and a part of it is convert­ed into a catholic church. Two of the churches are cele­brated as fine specimens of architecture. The city contains 7250 inhabitants, employed in making cloths, leather, snuff, and tobacco. The learned society which existed here during the last century, and published some of the best Greek and Roman classics, is extinct.

ZWENIGORODKA, a circle of the Russian govern­ment of Kiew. It extends in north latitude from 48° 44' to 49° 20', and in east longitude from 30° 28' to 32° 2'. It is watered chiefly by the Lincuska, the Zingley, and the Bojarka ; has very little wood, but many valuable tracts of land, which, when cultivated, yield good corn. The capi­tal is of the same name, on the river Zingley, and though called a city, has only 200 houses, with 1230 inhabitants. It is distant 1003 miles from St Petersburg. Long. 30. 44. E. Lat. 49. 12. N.

ZWICKAU, a city of the kingdom of Saxony, the capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the province of Erzge­birge. It was formerly a strong fortification. It is now a well-built place, containing four churches, a college with a library of 16,000 volumes, a hospital, two military maga­zines, 890 houses, and 6000 inhabitants, who manufacture woollen and cotton goods, leather, and some hardware. Near to it are several mills for making paper.

ZWOLLE, a city, the capital of the circle of the same name, in the province of Overyssel, in Holland. It stands on a canal two miles from the Yssel, and is very strongly for­tified. It is well and regularly built, and has eight churches, some hospitals, and a large grammar-school. Zwolle contains 15,640 inhabitants, among whom are many rich capitalists, who trade extensively in the products of the country, and conduct some large sugar-refineries. The city is surround­ed with pleasant promenades.

ZYGHUR, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Be­japore and district of Concan, situated at the bottom of Boria Bay, which is two miles deep and six broad, but has only two and a half fathoms of water on the bar, though there is a good depth inside. The town is defended by a small citadel, and mostly enclosed with a stone wall. Long. 73. 23. E. Lat. 17. 16. N.

ZYMOSIMETER (formed from *ζύμωσις*, *fermentation,* and *μέτϑον*, *measure)* is the name given to an instrument described by Swammerdam in his book *De Respiratione,* and intended to measure the degree of fermentation occa­sioned by the mixture of different matters, and the degree of heat which those matters acquire in fermenting. The same instrument has been employed to ascertain the heat or temperament of the blood of animals.