

AN  
ACCOMPANIMENT  
TO  
MITCHELL'S  
MAP OF THE WORLD,  
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION;  
CONTAINING  
AN INDEX  
TO THE  
VARIOUS COUNTRIES, CITIES, TOWNS, ISLANDS, &c.,  
REPRESENTED ON THE MAP,  
AND SO CONNECTED THEREWITH,  
THAT THE POSITION OF ANY PLACE EXHIBITED ON IT  
MAY BE READILY ASCERTAINED:  
ALSO,  
A GENERAL DESCRIPTION  
OF  
THE FIVE GREAT DIVISIONS OF THE GLOBE,  
AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, AND OCEANICA,  
WITH THEIR  
SEVERAL EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.

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## MALAYA, OR MALACCA.

THE peninsula of Malaya, or Malacca, is about 775 miles in length, and from 65 to 145 in breadth. A range of considerable mountains extends through its whole length, and the interior is covered with thick woods and marshes. Its rivers are numerous, but short in their length of course, and are of but little use as mediums of navigation. The soil is not very fertile, yet fruits are produced in great abundance. The northern part of Malaya is under the control of Siam, and the southern of Great Britain. The intermediate portions are occupied by a number of little independent states, governed by petty chiefs, who are but little known. The principal of these are Ligor Songora, Patani, Queda, Tringano, Pera, Pahang, and Salangore.

The inhabitants are Malays, who are by turns merchants, pirates, and robbers: their vessels traverse all the Oriental seas, and piracy is with them as regular an employment as commerce. The most daring attempts are often made by them to capture vessels of superior force.

Singapore, the principal emporium of this region, is on a small island of the same name, immediately south of the southern extremity of Malaya. It was founded by the British in 1819, and, being declared a free port, is visited by the vessels of all the commercial nations who trade in these seas. The imports and exports are each about £3,000,000 annually. The inhabitants have doubled since 1828, and are now about 30,000 in number, comprising Europeans, Americans, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, Jews, Hindoos, and Bugis, or natives of Celebes. There is here an important missionary and printing establishment, where books in various eastern languages are published.

Pulo Pinang, or Prince of Wales's island, is about 7 or 8 miles long, and separated from the west coast of Malaya by a narrow strait. It was established as a settlement by the East India Company in 1786, and soon acquired importance as a commercial depôt for the neighbouring districts, and also as a place of refreshment for vessels passing between India and China; though in this respect it is now in a measure supplanted by Singapore. George-Town is the chief settlement. Population of the island, 16,000 or 18,000.

Westward from Malaya about 300 or 400 miles, and northward from Sumatra, extend the groups of the Nicobar and Andaman Isles: they are both in the possession of the natives. Those of the former group are of the brown or Malay race, and are peaceable and well disposed. The Andaman islanders are a variety of the Oriental negroes, and appear to be among the most degraded beings in existence. They go quite naked, never cultivate the ground, but live on fish, which they spear with great dexterity. The English attempted to form settlements on the Andaman and the Danes on the Nicobar Islands; but both were abandoned, on account of the sickness of the climate.