

NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE  
**G A Z E T T E E R ;**

BEING A DELINEATION OF THE  
**PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD,**

*FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES;*

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, AND CONSTITUTING A SYSTEMATIC

**COURSE OF GEOGRAPHY.**

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ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS,

FORMING A COMPLETE ATLAS;

AND

A SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE VIEWS,

ENGRAVED FROM THE LATEST OBSERVATIONS AND DRAWINGS OF MODERN TRAVELLERS.

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IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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over-ran by the Romans; it was subsequently seized by the Vandals, who were expelled by the Moors, which last, with some interruptions, held it until 1229, when Don Jayme, grandson of Alphonso II. king of Arragon, made an expedition against the island, and exterminated the Moors. Majorca and Minorca for some time formed distinct principalities, but were at last made subject to the kings of Arragon and Castile.

**MAKARIEV**, town, European Russia, gov. Niznei-Novgorod; 62 m. E. from Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 850. Lat. 56. 1. N. Long. 45. 1. E. On the Wolga.

**MAKAYA**, tn. West Africa, Cayor country, Senegambia; 62 m. S. from the Senegal.

**MAKER**, par. England, East div. co. Cornwall, and hund. Rodborough, co. Devon. Acres, 2260. Real prop. £3465. Pop. 2637. Saltash (P. T. 220). Adjoining the Hamoaze and Plymouth harbour. The church has a high steeple, which is a noted sea mark. Liv. a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter.

**MAKERSTON**, par. Scotland, shire of Roxburgh. Acres, about 3300. Real prop. £3693. Pop. 326. Kelso (P. T. 42). On the N. bank of the Tweed. The living is in the prebtery of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Tiviottdale.

**MAKESIN**, tn. Asiatic Turkey, sandj. Diar Modzar, pach. Algezira; 200 m. SE. from Aleppo. Lat. 35. 38. N. Long. 40. 46. E. On the Khatur river.

**MAKKUM**, tn. Holland, prov. Friesland; 11 m. SW. from Franeker. Pop. 2350. Lat. 53. 4. N. Long. 5. 24. E.

**MAKO**, tn. Austria, palatinate Csanad, prov. Hungary; 10 m. W. from Csanad. Pop. 7500. Lat. 46. 12. N. Long. 20. 16. E. On the Marosch. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and contains a Calvinistic and a Greek church, and a Jewish synagogue.

**MALA, PUNTA DE**, cape, Central America, intend. Veragua, repub. Guatimala. Lat. 7. 15. N. Long. 80. W. Forming the W. point of entrance of the gulf of Panama.

**MALABAR** (Hindoo, Malay Var, signifying the mountain-enclosed region), dist. Hindoostan; the name is applied to the narrow land which lies between the western Ghauts and the sea on the W. coast of the Deccan, but the whole coast from Cape Comorin to Lat. 15. is sometimes called the Malabar coast, in contradistinction to the Coromandel coast, on the E. side of the peninsula. *Malabar*, prov. is a small portion of this region, containing 7249 sq. m. Pop. 908,000; of whom 10,000 are Nestorian Christians, and 150,000 Roman Catholics. Calicut, Tellichery, and Mahe, the last belonging to the French, are the chief cities; and with the exception of the coast dist. there are no towns or villages, each landholder living separately on his own estate. Rice, cocoa nuts, and pepper, are the principal productions. The majority of the inhabitants are Hindoos, and on account of their remote situation they have preserved their manners and customs with greater purity than others; the Mahomedans having never entered their territory as enemies until the irruption of Hyder Ali in 1766. This coast was the first part of India visited by Europeans; Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut in May, 1498.

**MALABAR CAPE**, prom. N. America, U. S. Massachusetts; on the SE. extremity. Lat. 41. 30. N. Long. 70. W.

**MALABAR POINT**, prom. Hindoostan, island Bombay. Adjoining it is a Hindoo temple much revered and resorted to by pilgrims.

**MALABRIGO ISLES**, Pacific ocean; off the coast of prov. Truxillo, Peru. Lat. 7. 50. S. Long. 79. 35. W.

**MALACCA**, or **MALAYA**, country, India, beyond the Ganges, connected with Siam by the isthmus of Kraw, which is 75 m. broad. In all other places it is surrounded by the sea. Malacca is about 775 m. long and 120 m. broad. It is traversed throughout by a chain of lofty mountains, and covered with extensive forests and marshes, so that it is difficult to penetrate into the interior. The fruits are excellent and plentiful, but grain is not produced in sufficient quantity to supply the inhabitants. Its political condition alternates between a dependence upon Siam and a division into a number of petty independent states. The Malays are strong, nervous, and of a dark brown colour; their hair is long, black, and shining; their noses large and flat, and their eyes brilliant. Impetuosity bordering on frenzy, treachery, impatience of restraint, love of plunder and blood, characterise the Malays of Asia. Those in the islands of Austral-Asia are in general more gentle, affable, and honest, and are distinguished by the finest and most symmetrical persons. The great body of the nation are slaves; the masters, called *ormalai*, or nobility, sell their servants to the highest bidder. In general they profess the Mahomedan religion, are fond of navigation, war, and plunder. Besides the Koran, the Malays have various local laws; each state has its own, relating chiefly to commerce. The Malays have adopted the religion and language of the Arabians, and intermarried with them, so that they have become separated from their original stock and form a distinct nation. In the 13th century they built the city of Malacca, founded an empire, possessed themselves of numerous islands in the eastern seas, carried on commerce in their own ships, planted colonies, and acted a splendid part in Asia, but the superiority of the Dutch and their own feudal system have quenched the common spirit and greatly diminished their national importance.

**MALACCA**, city, E. Asia, cap. of Malacca: on the W. coast. Lat. 2. 15. N. Long. 102. 20. E. On the Straits of Malacca. Pop. about 35,000. There are several spacious handsome streets, and many of the houses are built of stone. There is a good roadstead about one mile and a half from the town, but the entrance of the river by boats is difficult. The exports are tin, sago, pepper, canes, elephants' teeth, and gold dust. Malacca is said to have been founded in 1252 by the last king of Sincapoor. In 1508 it was taken by the Portuguese, and became their principal settlement, and chief depôt of their trade with the seas beyond India. In 1640 it was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, who retained it until 1795, when it was subjected by a British force; it was restored in 1801, recaptured in 1807, and again given up in 1815, but was finally received in exchange for the British settlements in Sumatra, and occupied by the British authorities in 1825.

**MALACCA PASSAGE**, channel, Indian seas; between the coast of Sumatra and the island Pulo Way. Lat. 5. 50. N. Long. 95. E.

**MALACCA**, STRAITS OF, E. Asia; between