

**MALACCA**, the most southerly part of the great peninsula beyond the Ganges, is about 600 miles long, and from 60 to 150 broad. It is bounded by the kingdom of Siam on the north, by the bay of Siam and the Indian ocean on the east, and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from the island of Sumatra, on the south-west. It lies more to the south than any other country in the East Indies ; and comprehends the towns and kingdoms of Patan, Pahan, Igohor, Pera, Queila, Borkelon, Ligor ; and on the north the town and kingdom of Tanassery, where the Portuguese formerly carried on a great trade.

**MALACCA**, a kingdom of the above country. The people are in general subject to the Dutch, who possess all the strong places on the coast, and compel them to trade on their own terms, excluding all other nations of Europe from having any commerce with them. The Malays are governed by feudal laws. The country is very fertile. It abounds with odoriferous woods, such as aloes, sandal, and cassia. The ground is covered with flowers of the greatest fragrance, of which there is a perpetual succession throughout the year. There are many mines of the most precious metals, said to be richer than those of Brazil or Peru, and in some places are mines of diamonds. The sea abounds with excellent fish, ambergris, pearls, &c. and the rocks with those delicate bird's nests so much in request in China, which are of such an exquisite flavour, that the Chinese for a long time purchased them for their weight in gold.

**MALACCA**, the capital of the above kingdom, is situated in a flat country close to the sea. Lon. 102. 9. E. Lat. 2. 12. N.