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to carry appearance.—Joshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Josh. viii. 13.*—It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbuth. John Bull. 5.* To MAKE away with. To destroy; to kill; to make away. This phrase is improper. The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to *make away* with themselves. *Speck. 6.* To MAKE for. To advantage; to favour.—Compare these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they *make* for the advantage of England. *Bacon.*—None deny there is a God, but those for whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon.*

That made for me; I knew that liberty  
Would draw thee forth. *Milton*

7. To MAKE up for. To compensate; to be instead.—Have you got a supply of friends to *make up* for those who are gone? *Swift.* 8. To MAKE with. To concur.—Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making* with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same. *Hooker.*

\* MAKEBATE *n. f.* [*make and debate.*] Breadth of quarrel.—Love in her passions, like a right *makebate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel. *Sidney.*—Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories. *Swift.*

MAKEDA, Q. of Sheba. See ETHIOPIA, § 10.

\* MAKEPEACE *n. f.* [*make and peace.*] Peacemaker; reconciler.—

To be a *makepeace* shall become my age. *Shak.*

\* MAKER. *n. f.* [*from make.*] 1. The Creator.—

Both in him, in all things, as is meet,

The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton.*

This the divine Cecilia found,

And to her *Maker's* praise confin'd the sound. *Pope.*

Such plain roofs as piety could raise,

And only vocal with the *Maker's* praise. *Pope.*

—The power of reasoning was given us by our

*Maker*, to pursue truths. *Watts.* 2. One who

makes any thing.—Every man in Turkey is of

some trade; Sultan Achmet was a *maker* of ivory

rings. *Notes on the Odyssey.*—I dare promise her

boldly what few of her *makers* of visits and compliments

dare to do. *Pope.* 3. One who sets any

thing in its proper rate.—You be indeed *makers*

or mariners of all men's manners within the realm.

*Astham.*

(1.) MAKERSTON, a parish of Scotland, in

Roxburghshire, on the banks of the Tweed, nearly

6 miles long from E. to W. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  broad, in

form of an oblong square. The surface is flat;

the air dry, and the soil fertile. Of 3300 acres,

about 700 are in pasture; and feed 1000 sheep,

60 horses, and 180 black cattle. The population,

in 1791, was 255; increase 90 since 1755.

(2.) MAKERSTON, (i. e. *Mac-Ker's Town*), a village

in the above parish, containing near 60 people.

\* MAKEWRIGHT. *n. f.* [*make and weight.*] Any

small thing thrown in to make up weight.—

Me' o'sely sitting, nor the glimmering light,

Of *makeweight* candle, nor the joyous talk

Of loving friend delights. *Phillips.*

MAKI. See LEMUR.

MAKRAN. See MACKFRAN.

MAKSZIN, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 60 miles WSW. of Ismael. It was taken by the Russians in 1771.

MALABAR, the name given to a great part of the W. coast of Indostan, from the kingdom of Baglala, or from the N. extremity of that of Canara, to Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the E. by the mountains of Ballagate; on the S. and W. by the Indian sea; and on the N. by the

MALACA, in ancient geography, a maritime town of Hispania Bætica, surnamed *Federatorum* by Pliny: A Carthaginian colony according to Strabo; so called from *Malach, salt*; a place noted for pickled or salted meat: Now called MALAGA.

(1.) 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 N. by the bay of Siam and the Indian Ocean on the E. and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from the island of Sumatra, on the SW. It lies more to the S. than any other country in the East-Indies; and comprehends the towns and kingdoms of Patan, Pahan, Igohor, Pera, Quioda, Berkelon, Ligor; and on the N. the town and kingdom of Tanassery, where the Portuguese formerly carried on a great trade.

(2.) MALACCA, a kingdom in 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. A chief, who has the title of *king* or *sultah*, issues his commands to his great vassals, who have other vassals in subjection to them. A small part of the nation live independent, under the title of *oranicaj* or *nobles*, and sell their services to those who pay them best; while the rest are slaves, and live in perpetual servitude. Most of these people are restless, fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigrations, desperate enterprises, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour and their bravery; whilst they are universally considered by those with whom they have intercourse, as the most treacherous, ferocious people on earth. This ferocity, which the Malays style *courage*, is so well known to the European companies in the Indies, that they have universally prohibited the captains of their ships who may put into the Malay Islands, from taking on board any seamen from that nation, except in the greatest distress, and then on no account to exceed 2 or 3: It is not uncommon for a few of these horrid savages suddenly to embark, attack a vessel by surprise, take her, and massacre the people. Malay batteaux, with 24 or 30 men, have sometimes boarded European ships of 30 or 40 guns, and murdered with their pugnards great part of the crew. Those who are not slaves go always armed; they would think themselves disgraced if they went abroad without their *crits* or pugnards. They cannot endure the long flowing garments in use among the other Asiatics. Their

Their habits are exactly adapted to their shapes, and loaded with a multitude of buttons, which fasten them close to their bodies. The country is very fertile. It abounds with odoriferous woods, such as aloe, 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. See *BIANS NIAU*, § 4; and *HIRUNDO*, N<sup>o</sup>. 7. Notwithstanding all this plenty, the Malays are miserable. The culture of the lands, abandoned to slaves, is fallen into contempt. These wretched labourers, dragged incessantly from their rustic employments by their restless masters, who delight in war and maritime enterprises, have never time or resolution to give the necessary attention to the labouring of their grounds; of consequence, the lands for the most part are uncultivated, and produce no kind of grain for the subsistence of the inhabitants. The sago tree indeed supplies in part the defect of grain. See *CYCAS*, N<sup>o</sup>. 3; and *SAGO*, § 2.

(3.) MALACCA, the capital of the above kingdom, is situated in a flat country close to the sea. The walls and fortifications are founded on a solid rock, and are carried up to a great height; the lower part of them is washed by the sea at every tide, and on the land side is a wide canal, cut from the sea to the river, which makes it an island. In 1641 it was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, since which time it has continued in their possession. In this city there are many broad streets; but they are badly paved. The houses are tolerably well built, and some of them have gardens adjacent. The inhabitants consist of a few Dutch, many Malayana, Moors, Chinese, and other Indians; who are kept in awe by a fortress, which is separated from the city by a river; and by good walls and bastions, as well as by strong gates, and a draw-bridge on the E. side. The city is well situated for trade and navigation. It was taken by the British in Nov. 1795; but restored in 1802. *Lon.* 102. 2. E. Lat. 2. 18. N.

(4.) MALACCA, STRAITS OF, a narrow sea between MALACCA (N<sup>o</sup>. 1.) and the island of Sumatra, extending from the Equinoctial to Lat. 5. 6. N.

*MALACOTRIPES*, or *BLASTIPES*, a populous town of Italy, in the department of the Minio, and district (late duchy) of Verona; at the foot of Mount Baldo, 8 miles E. of Verona.

(1.) MALACHI, [שְׁלֵחַן, Heb. *i. e.* my messenger.] the last of the 12 lesser prophets. He prophesied about 300 years before Christ, reproving the Jews for their wickedness after their return from Babylon, and condemning the priests for being careless in their ministry; at the same time encouraging the few, who maintained their integrity. He distinctly points at the Messiah, as well as his forerunner John the Baptist, who should come in the spirit and power of Elijah.

(2.) MALACHI, THE PROPHECY OF, the last apocryphal book of the Old Testament.

(1.) \* MALACHITE. *n. f.*—This stone is sometimes entirely green, but lighter than that of the saphirick stone, so as in colour to resemble the eaf of the mallow, *μαλαχίον*, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black. *Woodward.*

(2.) MALACHITE is not a stone, but a species of copper ore, in a state of oxydation. See *CHEMISTRY. Indes.*

MALACIA, in medicine. See *LONGING*, N<sup>o</sup>. 2. MALACOPTERYGEOUS, *adj.* among ichthyologists, an appellation given to such fishes as have the rays of their fins bony, but not pointed or sharp at the extremities, like those of anacanthopterygeous fishes.

MALACOSTOMOUS, *adj.* a term applied to fishes destitute of teeth in the jaws, called also *beaver-mouthed*, as the tench, carp, bream, &c.

MALACHRA, in botany, a genus of the polyandria order, belonging to the monadelphia class of plants.

\* MALADY. *n. f.* [*maladie*, Fr.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.—Better it is to be private in sorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace, nurse inward *maladies*. *Sidney*.—Physicians first require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it. *Spenser*.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young;

And abstinence engenders *maladies*. *Shak.*

—An accidental violence of motion, has removed that *malady* that has baffled the skill of physicians. *South*.

Love's a *malady* without a cure. *Dryden*.

MALAGA, an ancient, rich and strong town of Spain, in Grenada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour, which renders it a place of considerable commerce. This commerce, according to M. Bourgoanne, is entirely in favour of Spain; though with little advantage to its navigation; for of 849 vessels which arrived at this port in 1782, from almost every commercial nation, scarcely 100 were Spanish, even including the ships of war. The English, who were in possession of the greatest part of the trade, carry thither woollens and great quantities of small ware; the Dutch carry spice, cutlery ware, laces, ribbons, thread, &c. These nations, those of the north, and Italy, export to the amount of two millions and a half of piastres in wines, fruits, sugar, pickled anchovies, oil, &c. and all they carry thither amounts only to about a million and a half. The streets of Malaga are narrow, but there are some good squares; and the cathedral church is a superb building, said to be as large as St Paul's. The bishop's palace is a large edifice, but looks insignificant from its vicinity to the other. Its prelates enjoys a revenue of £.16,000 Sterling. Malaga is seated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a craggy mountain. *Lon.* 4. 36. E. Lat. 36. 44. N.

MALAGRIDA, Gabriel, an Italian Jesuit, born in 1686. He was appointed to conduct missions into Portugal. To great eloquence he added the most ardent zeal for the interest of the society. He