*Tory* were but little known till about the middle of the reign of king Charles II. Μ. de Cize relates, that it was in the year 1678 that the whole nation was first obſerved to be divided into Whigs and Tories ; and that on occasion of the famous depoſition of Titus Oates, who accuſed the Catho­lics of having conſpired againſt the king and the ſtate, the appellation of *Whig* was given to ſuch as believed the plot real ; and *Tory* to thoſe who held it fictitious.

Theſe parties may be conſidered either with regard to the ſtate or to religion. The ſtate Tories are either violent or moderate : the first would have the king to be abſolute, and therefore plead for paſſive obedience, non-reſiſtance, and the hereditary right of the houſe of Stuart. The moderate Tories would not ſuffer the king to lose any of his prero­gative ; but then they would not ſacrifice—thoſe of the people. The ſtate Whigs are either ſtrong republicans or moderate ones. “ The first (ſays Rapin) are the remains of the party of the long parliament, who attempted to change monarchy to a commonwealth : but theſe make ſo ſlender a figure, that they only ſerve to ſtrengthen the party of other Whigs. The Tories would perſuade the world, that all the Whigs are of this kind ; as the Whigs would make us believe that all the Tories are violent. The mo­derate ſtate Whigs are much in the ſame ſentiments with the moderatc Tories, and deſire that the government may be maintained on the ancient foundation : all the difference is, that the first bear a little more to the parliament and people, and the latter to that of the king. In ſhort, the old Whigs were always jealous of the encroachments of the royal prerogative, and watchful over the preſervation of the liberties and properties of the people.

TORMENTILLA, Tormentil, in botany: A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *icoſandria,* and order of *ρolygynia ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 35th order, *Senticosae.* The calyx is octoſid ; the petals are four ; the ſeeds round, naked, and affixed to a juiceless receptacle. There are two ſpecies ; the erecta and *repens,* both indi­genous.

1. The *erecta,* common tormentil, or ſeptsoil, has a ſtalk ſomewhat erect, and ſessile leaves. The roots conſiſt of thick tubercles, an inch or more in diameter, replete with a red juice of an aſtringent quality. They are uſed in moſt of the Weſtern Iſles, and in the Orkneys, for tanning of leather ; in which intention they are proved by ſome late experiments to be ſuperior even to the oak-bark. They are first of all boiled in water, and the leather is afterwards ſteeped in the liquor. In the islands of Tirey and Col the inhabitants have deſtroyed ſo much ground by digging them up, that they have lately been prohibited the uſe of them. A decoction of theſe roots in milk is alſo frequently adminiſtered by the inhabitants of the same iſlands in diarrhoeas and dyſenteries, with good ſucceſs ; but perhaps it would be moſt proper not to give it in dyſenteries till the morbid matter be first evacuated. A ſpirituous extract of the plant ſtands recommended in the ſea-ſcurvy, to ſtrengthen the gums and faſten the teeth. Linnaeus informs us, that the Laplanders paint their leather of a red colour with the juice of the roots.

2. The *reptans,* or creeping tormentil, has reddiſh ſtalks, ſlender and creeping. The leaves are ſharply ſerrated, grow on ſhort footſtalks, and are five-lobed. The flowers are numerous and yellow, bloſſom in July, and are frequent in woods and barren paſtures.

TORNADO, a ſudden and vehement gust of wind from all points of the compaſe, frequent on the coaſt of Guinea.

TORPEDO, the Cramp-fish. See Raja, and Elec­tricity, n⁰ 258—261.

TORPOR; a numbness or defect of feeling and motion. Galen ſays it is a sort of intermediate diſorder between palſy and health.

TORREFACTION, in chemiſtry, is the roaſting or ſcorching of a body by the fire, in order to discharge a nart either unneceſſary or hurtful in another operation. Sulphur is thus diſcharged from an ore before it can be wrought to advantage.

TORRENT, denotes a temporary ſtream of water fal­ling suddenly from mountains, whereon there have been great rains, or an extraordinary thaw of ſnow.

TORRICELLI (Evangeliſte), an illuſtrious Italian ma­thematician and philoſopher, born at Faenza in 1608. He was trained in Latin literature by his uncle a monk ; and after cultivating mathematical knowledge for ſome time without a maſter, he ſtudied it under father Benedict Caſtelli, profeſſor of mathematics at Rome. Having read Ga­lileo’s dialogues, he compoſed a treatiſe on motion, on his principles, which brought him acquainted with Galileo, who took him home as an assiſtant : but Galileo died in three months after. He became profeſſor of mathematics at Florence, and greatly improved the art of making telescopes and microſcopes : but he is beſt known for finding out a method of aſcertaining the weight of the atmoſphere by quickſilver ; the barometer being called, from him, the *Torricellian tube.* He publiſhed *Opera Geometrica,* 4to, 1644; and died in 1647.

TORRICELLIAN experiment, a famous experiment made by Torricelli, by which he demonſtrated the preſſure of the atmoſphere in oppoſition to the doctrines of ſuction, &c. finding that preſſure able to ſupport only a certain length of mercury, or any other fluid, in an inverted glass tube. See Barometer.

TORSK, or Tusk, in ichthyology. See Gadus.

TORTOISE, in zoology. See Testudo.

*Tortoise-shell,* the ſhell, or rather ſcales, of the teſtaceous animal called a *tortoiſe* ; uſed in inlaying, and in various other works, as for ſnuff-boxes, combs, &c. Mr Cateſhy obſerves, that the hard ſtrong covering which incloſes all forts of tortoiſes, is very improperly called a s*hell* ; being of a perfect bony contexture ; but covered on the outside with ſcales, or rather plates, of a horny ſubſtance ; which are what the workmen call *tortoise-shell.*

There are two general kinds of tortoiſes, *viz.* the *land* and s*ea-tortoiſe, testudo terrstris* and *marina.* The ſea-tortoiſe, again, is of several kinds; but it is the caret, or testudo imbricata of Linnæus, alone which furniſhes that beautiful ſhell ſo much admired in Europe.

The ſhell of the caretta, or hawkſhill tortoiſe, is thick ; and consists of two parts, the upper, which covers the back, and the lower the belly : the two are joined together at the sides by ſtrong ligaments, which yet allow of a little motion. In the fore-part is an aperture for the head and fore-legs, and behind for the hind-legs and tail. It is the under ſhell alone that is uſed : to ſeparate it, they make a little fire beneath it, and as ſoon as ever it is warm, the under ſhell becomes eaſily ſeparable with the point of a knife, and is taken off in laminæ or leaves.

The whole ſpoils of the caret conſiſt in 13 leaves or ſcales, eight of them flat, and five a little bent. Of the flat ones, there are four large ones, ſometimes a foot long, and seven inches broad. The beſt tortoiſe-ſhell is thick, clear, tranſparent, of the colour of antimony, ſprinkled with brown and white. When uſed in marquetry, &c. the workmen give it what colour they pleaſe by means of coloured leaves, which they put underneath it.

*Working and joining of* Tortoise*-shell.—*Tortoiſe-ſhell and horn become ſoft in a moderate heat, as that of boiling water, ſo as to be preſſed, in a mould, into any form, the ſhell or