rest of the king, and the church of England; and the round-heads, or Whigs, proposed chiefly the maintain­ing of the rights and interests of the people, and of Pro­testantism. This is the most popular account ; and yet it is certain the names *Whig* and *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. It would, at the pre­sent day, be very difficult, if not impossible, to assign to these noted terms meanings at once precise and correct, and to which both parties would subscribe. The only general abstract description that can be fairly given would seem to be this, that the Tories hold the power and prerogatives of the crown in most favour, and incline to strengthen and enlarge them ; while the Whigs are jealous of and desir­ous to define and circumscribe both, and proportionally to strengthen and enlarge the liberties and rights of the people.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in the most northern spot that is inhabited. It stands between two rivers, the Tor- neaelf and the Galixelf ; but as the first of these streams forms the boundary between Russian Finland and Sweden, a part of the town, which is on the eastern side, now belongs to the Russian empire. There are near it a few mines of iron, but their produce is insignificant, as is the number of the inhabitants. Lat. 67. 51. 9. N. lt forms a part of the pastorate of Rannula, whose church is in lat. 68. 50. the most northerly building on the continent of Europe.

Tornea, a place usually denominated a city, in the northern part of Lapland, now a part of the Russian em­pire. It is the capital of the province of Lapmark, and stands on a peninsula on the sea-shore, with a harbour nearly choked with sand ; but being the only port in the Gulf of Bothnia, whatever commerce is there carried on, centres at Tornea. The chief exports are planks, salted salmon, dried fish, rein-deer skins, some tar, and a little butter. The town is composed of about 120 houses, with 750 inhabitants, w ho among them are owners of two ships of small burden. Long. 24. 1. E. Lat. 65. 50. 50. N.

TORO, a province in the north-west of the kingdom of Spain, which in ancient times formed the chief part of the kingdom of Leon. It is a large division, extending over 2025 square English miles, and is subdivided into three partidos. The most northern of these partidos is Reynosa, a very mountainous district, with narrow valleys. The other two, Carrion and Toro, have several mountains, but many plains, where, though the ground is rocky and stony, yet there are many spots of rich and fertile soil. The chief production is wheat, the next in quantity rye, which forms the principal food of the inhabitants of the mountains, and after that follow oats, linseed, beans, and a little maize. On the whole, the province raises more corn than it consumes, and some is annually transported to the neigh­bouring districts. The vineyards are extensive, yielding good wine, and much brandy is distilled from the grapes. the stock of cattle consists of 260,000 sheep, 10,800 black cat­tle, 3100 horses. 3900 mules, 4700 asses, 11,900 goats, and 15,200 swine ; and its bees yield 3400 pounds of wax, and a proportionate but unascertained quantity of honey. According to Arguelles, the population was 97,370 persons, in 19,474 families. The number of houses inhabited was 17,875, and of those in ruins 2413. Two of the principal rivers of the peninsula, the Ebro and the Duero, water this province. The cities are Toro, Carrion, and Reynosa, the towns 82, the villages 239, the hamlets 391.

Toro, a city of Spain, the capital of the province of

the same name, stands on the most fruitful of the plains, on the river Duero, over which is a bridge. It is not ill built, and the streets, though filthy, are not narrow. Toro is surrounded with old and dilapidated walls. It con­tains twenty-two parish churches, fourteen monasteries, four hospitals, 1606 houses, and 7500 inhabitants, who sub­sist chiefly by the little rent which they draw from the soil that surrounds them. It has nothing approaching to trade, except the domestic making of linen by each family for its own use.

TOROFF, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Bengal, seventy-seven miles north-east from Dacca. Long. 91. 18. E. Lat. 24. 20. N.

TORONTAL, a palatinate of the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, one of the three divisions which compose the Bannat of Temeswar. It extends over a plain, and is 2700 square miles in compass. Two thirds consist of arable land, and the rest of pasture, vineyards, and woods. It is watered by the Theiss, the Maros, and the Aranka, and their tribu­tary streams. It is a district highly productive of corn, and is cultivated by colonists, who are mostly Germans or Bulga­rians, with considerable skill and activity. The population consists of 214,500 persons. The chief town is Micklos, on the river Aranka.

TOROPEZ, a city of Russia, in the stadtholderate of Pfkow and in the province of Moscow, the capital of a circle of the same name. It stands on the river Toropa, and is 370 miles distant from St Petersburg. It is a place of considerable industry. Here are many tanneries ; and large quantities of linen are made from the excellent flax and hemp produced in the neighbourhood. Toropez is favourably situated for water communication by the Duna with Riga. It contains thirteen churches, two monasteries, 1250 houses, and 13,500 inhabitants. Long. 31. 41. E. Lat. 56. 29. 30. N.

TORRE del Greco, a city of Italy, in the province of Naples. It stands on the sea-shore, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, by whose irruptions it suffered very consider­ably in the years 1637, 1794, and 1801. The second of these irruptions nearly destroyed the whole of the houses and public buildings. The depth of the lava was in some places twenty-five feet, so that the entrance to several houses is now in the second story. These events have not prevented the people from continuing to make it their resi­dence; and it now contains upwards of 15,000 inhabitants, who are employed chiefly in the tunny, anchovy, and oyster fisheries. There is also a coral manufactory, and some good wine is made from the vineyards.

TORREFACTION, in *chemistry,* is the roasting or scorching of a body by the fire, in order to discharge a part 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, where there have been great rains or an extraordinary melting of snow.

TORRESVEDRAS, a town of Portugal, the capital of a corregimiento of the province of Estremadura. It is one of the most ancient places of the kingdom, and is situated on a rising ground, at the foot of which is a small pellucid stream, called the Sisera. The town contains four churches, the same number of convents and hospitals, and a popula­tion of about 2500 persons, who are supplied with water from a small but beautiful marble aqueduct. Good wine is made in the vicinity. It has been deemed a place of great im­portance in all the wars which from remote ages have vi­sited Portugal, but was peculiarly distinguished when the duke of Wellington held the command of the allied armies. This place is about twenty-eight miles from Lisbon, on the road to Coimbra. From it there is an extensive chain of points, some formed by nature, and others by art, stretch-