ter the deſigns oſ Vauban : here cables are made, and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. Here likewiſe is the armoury for muſkets, piſtols, halberds, &c. In the park of artillery are cannons placed in piles, bombs, grenades, mor­tars, and balls of various kinds, ranged in wonderful order. The long sail room, the foundry for cannon, the dock­yards, the baſons, &c. are all worthy of obſervation.

Both the old and New Port have an outlet into the ſpacious outer road or harbour, which is ſurrounded by hills, and formed by nature almoſt circular. Its circuit is of very great extent, and the entrance is defended on both ſides by a fort with ſtrong batteries. In a word, the baſons, docks, and arſenal, at Toulon, warranted the remark of a foreigner that viſited them in the late reign, that “ the king of France was greater there than at Versailles.” Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the pro­ducts of the Eaſt Indies.

This place was deſtroyed toward the end of the tenth cen­tury, and pillaged by the African pirates almoſt as soon as rebuilt. The conſtable of Bourbon, at the head of the Im­perial troops, obtained poſſeſſion of it in 1524, as did Charles V. in 1536 ; but in the next century Charles Ema­nuel duke of Savoy could not enter it, and Prince Eugene in 1707 ineffectually laid ſiege to it. This city was surrendered by the inhabitants in September 1793 to the Britiſh admiral Lord Hood, as a condition and means of en­abling them to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of monarchy in France, according to the conſtitution of 1789. Lord Hood accordingly, in conjunction with the Spaniſh land and naval forces, took posseſſion of the harbour and forts in truſt for Louis XVII. It was garriſoned for ſome time by the Britiſh troops, and their allies the Spaniards, Neapoli­tans, and Sardinians ; but the French having laid ſiege to it, the garriſon was obliged to evacuate the place in the month of December following, after having deſtroyed the grand arſenal, two ſhips of 84 guns, eight of 74, and two frigates; and carried off the Commerce de Marſeilles, a ſhip of 120 guns, with an 80 and 74 gun ſhip. This exploit was moſt gallantly performed, after it was found impoſſible to defend the town, or to carry off the ſhips. Lord Hood entruſted the management of the affair to Sir Sydney Smith, ſo distinguiſhed for his intrepidity. Captain Hare commanded the fireſhip which was towed into the grand arſenal; and ſo eager was he to execute his orders, that inſtead of ſetting fire to the train in the uſual cautious manner, he fired a piſtol loaded with powder into the bowl of the train, compoſed of 36 pounds of powder, and other combuſtibles. The conſequence was, he was blown into the water with ſuch violence, as to knock a lieutenant of the Victory’s boat overboard, and narrowly escaped with his life. A Spaniſh captain was appointed to ſet fire to the ſmall arſenal, but cowardice prevented him from executing his orders ; and this is the reaſon why the whole French ſhips were not destroyed. We have been favoured with this account by an officer of the Britiſh fleet.

Toulon is ſeated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 17 leagues ſouth-eaſt of Aix, 15 ſouth-eaſt of Marſeilles, and 217 ſouth-eaſt of Paris. E. Long. 5. 37. N. Lat. 43. 7.

TOULOUSE, a very ancient city of France, in the de­partment of Upper Garonne, and late province of Langue­doc, with an archbiſhop’s see. It is the moſt considerable city in France next to Paris and Lyons, although its popu­lation bears no proportion to its extent. According to Mr Neckar's calculation, it contains 56,000 inhabitants. The streets are very handſome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houſes, are built with bricks. The townhouſe, a mo­dern ſtructure, forms a perfect ſquare, 324 feet long and 66 high. The principal front occupies an entire side of the grand ſquare, lately called the *Place Royale.* In the "great hall, called the *Hall of Illustrious Men,* is the ſtatue of the Chevalier Iſaure, and the buſts of all the great men to whom Toulouſe has given birth. Communicating with the ocean on one side by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterra­nean on the other by the canal of Languedoc, Toulouſe might have been a very commercial city ; but the taſte of the inhabitants has been principally for the ſciences and belles-lettres. Of courſe, there are two colleges, two pub­lic libraries, and three academies. The little commerce of Toulouſe consists in leather, drapery, blankets, mignionets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books. The bridge over the Garonne is at leaſt equal to thoſe of Tours and Orleans: it forms the communication between the ſuburb of St Cyprian and the city. The quays extend along the banks of the Garonne ; and it has been in contemplation to line them with new and uniform houſes. Toulouſe is 37 miles eaſt of Auch, 125 ſouth-eaſt of Bourdeaιιx, and 350 ſouth-by-weſt of Paris. E. Long. 1. 27. N. Lat. 43. 36.

TOUP (the Reverend Jonathan), was deſcended from a family formerly settled in Dorſetſhire. His grandfather, Oneſiphorus Toup, had been a man of good property, and patron as well as incumbent of Bridport, in that county ; but he appears to have been embarrassed in his circumſtances before his death, as he parted with the advowſon, and left a numerous family very slenderly provided for. His second ſon Jonathan was bred to the church, and was curate and lecturer of St Ives in Cornwall. He married Prudence, daughter of John Buſvargus, Eſq; of Buſvargus in Corn­wall, and by her had issue Jonathan, the ſubject of this ar­ticle, and one daughter.

Mr Toup loſt his father while he was a child ; and his mother ſome time after marrying Mr Keigwyn, vicar of Lan­drake in Cornwall, his uncle Buſvargus (the laſt male of that family) took him under his care, and conſidered him as his own child. He bore the whole charge of his educa­tion both at school and at college, and procured for him the rectory of St Martin’s near Looe.

Mr Toup was born at St Ives in Cornwall in the year 1713. He received the firſt rudiments of his education in a grammar ſchool in that town ; and was afterwards placed under the care of Mr Gurney, maſter of a private ſchool in the pariſh of St Merryn. Thence he was removed to Exe­ter College in Oxford, where he took his degree of Bache­lor of Arts. His master’s degree he took at Cambridge in the year 1756. He obtained the rectory of St Martin’s in 1750 ; was inſtalled prebendary of Exeter in 1774 ; and inſtituted to the vicarage of St Merryn in 1776 : the two laſt preferments he owed to the patronage of Biſhop Kep­pel of Exeter. By the death of his uncle Buſvargus with­out iſſue in 1751, Mrs Keigwyn (sister to Mr Buſvargus, and mother to Mr Toup) ſucceeded as heir at law to his eſtate and effects. She died in 1773, and left a will be­queathing the whole of her eſtates to her ſon Mr Jonathan Toup.

In the year 1760 Mr Toup publiſhed the firſt part of his *Emendationes in Suidam,* and in 1764 the ſecond part of the ſame work. Theſe books procured him the notice of Biſhop Warburton, who from the time of their publication honoured him with his correſpondence and patronage. The Biſhop, in one of his letters, laments his having a ſee with­out any preferment on it ; “ had it been otherwiſe, he ſhould have been too ſelfiſh to invite any of his brethren to ſhare with him in the honour of properly diſtinguiſhing ſuch me­rit as Mr Toup’s. All, however, that the Biſhop could do, he did with the warmth and earneſtneſs of ſincere friendship. He repeatedly recommended Mr Toup to Archbiſhop