Secker, to the Truſtees ſor diſpoſing of his Options, to Lord Shelburne, and to Biſhop Keppel ; and the favours this prelate beſtowed on Mr Toup were owing to the ſolicitations of Biſhop Warburton. The third part of the E*mendationes in Suidam* was publiſhed in 1766. In the fol­lowing year Archbiſhop Secker expreſſed a deſire that Mr Toup would lend his aſſiſtance towards a new edition of Po­lybius, which was then in contemplation. Biſhop War­burton ſtrongly preſſed his compliance with this wiſh, and that he would lay by for a while the Notes he was preparing for Mr Warton’s edition of Theocritus. In the year 1767 Mr Toup’s *Epistola Critica ad virum celeberrimum Gul. Epiſop. Gloc.* made its appearance. In the year 1770, Mr Warton’s edition of Theocritus was printed at the university press in Oxford. Mr Toup was a large contributor towards the corrections and annotations of this edition. A note of his on Idyll. xiv. 37. gave ſuch offence to ſome perſons, that the vice chancellor of Oxford prevail­ed on the editor to cancel the leaf on which it was printed, and subſtitute another in its room. In 1772 Mr Toup pub­liſhed his *Appendiculam Notarum in Theocritum,* in which the ſubſtance @@(a) of the cancelled note was inſerted. He con­cludes his preface to this work with theſe words : “ Q*uod vero ſcripsimus ad* xiv. 37. *verum ell et honeſtum. Sed rem peo singulari sua ſagacitate minus ceperunt nonnulli Oxonienses ; qui et me sugillare haud erubuerunt ; homunculi eruditione medio­cri, ingenio nullo ; qui in Hebraicis per omnem fere vitam turpi­ter volutati, in literis elegantioribus plane hospites sunt."* Mr Toup’s next work was the *Appendiculam Notarum in Suidam,* publiſhed in 1775. In 1778 his Longinus was pub­liſhed from the Oxford preſs in quarto. A ſecond edition has ſince been printed in octavo.

As a writer of great learning, and of singular critical ſagacity, Mr Toup needs no encomiaſt. The teſtimonies of Mr T. Warton, of Biſhop Warburton, and of every person in any way diſtinguiſhed for claſſical learning at home ; of Erneſtus, Hemſterhuſius, Runkhenius, Valckenaer, Brunck, Kluit, D’Anſe de Villoison, L’Archer, &c. &c. in all parts of Europe, sufficiently eſtabliſh his reputa­tion as an author. To moſt or all of theſe he was aſſiſting in the ſeveral works they publiſhed.

As his whole life was paſt in literary retirement, his cha­racter as a man was known but to few. It will appear from his works that he was not wholly untinctured with that self complacency which is the almoſt inſeparable com­panion of too much ſolitude ; and by thoſe who beſt knew him, he is said to have been unhappy in his diſpoſition. His virtues, however, were reſpectable, and his learning was confeſſedly great. His theological ſtudies were well directed : he fought for the truths of religion where only they can be found, in the Scriptures ; not in the gloſſes and comments of men : it will be needleſs to add, that he was a liberal and a tolerant divine. He was punctual and serious in the diſcharge of the duties of his profeſſion ; and in his preaching ſingularly plain and forcible. He died on the 19th of Ja­nuary 1787, juſt entering into the 72d year of his age, and wasburied under the communion-table in his church of St Martin’s.

Mr Toup was a Chriſtian from conviction ; not merely from the accident of having been born in a country where Chriſtianity was profeſſed. He fulfilled the duties of life conſcientiously, and from principle, without parade or oſtentation. In his purſuit of learning he was actuated by the moſt honourable motives ; by the deſire of improving his own mind, and of amuſing himſelf and others. If in Biſhop Warburton he found a patron, capable of diſtinguiſhing merit, and zealous to reward it, let it be remembered, to the honour of both parties, that the Biſhop’s pa­tronage was offered, not ſolicited. In the year 1764 he was repeatedly preſſed by another prelate to quit his retirement at St Martin’s, and to ſettle either in Lon­don or in Oxford, where he might have acceſs to books, and might place himſelf in the way of notice and prefer­ment. He was aſſured, at the ſame time, that the biſhop of his dioceſe would himſelf make a tender of his connivance at his non-reſidence, without any application from Mr Toup on the ſubject. But every proposal of*.* ∙his nature he conſtantly rejected ; for he conſidered the non-reſidence of the parochial clergy as a neglect of duty, for which no apology can be made. He was never married, and rather capriciouſly left his fortune, amounting, it has been ſaid, to L. 12,000, to a niece whoſe mother was his half-ſiſter, ta­king not the leaſt notice in his will of his other nephews and nieces, whoſe mother was his full ſiſter.

TOUR (Henry de la), viſcount Turenne, a celebrated French general, was the ſecond ſon of Henry de la Tour duke of Bouillon, and was born at Sedan in 1611. He made his firſt campaigns in Holland, under Maurice and Frederic Henry princes of Orange ; who were his uncles by the mother’s side ; and even then diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery. In 1634 he marched with his regiment into Lor­raine ; and having contributed to the taking of La Mothe, was, though very young, made mareſchal de camp. In 1636 he took Saverne, and the year following the caſtles of Hirson and Sole ; on which occasion be performed an action like that of Scipio’s, with reſpect to a very beautiful wo­man whom he ſent back to her huſband. The viscount Turenne continued to diſtinguiſh himſelf in ſeveral ſieges and battles, and in 1644 was made marſhal of France ; but had the misfortune to be defeated at the battle of Mariendal in 1645. However, he gained the battle of Nortlingen three months after; reſtored the elector of Treves to his dominions ; and the following year made the famous junc­tion of the French army with that of Sweden commanded by general Wrangel, which obliged the duke of Bavaria to demand a peace. Afterwards that duke breaking the trea­ty he had concluded with France, he was defeated by the viſcount Turenne at the battle of Zumarſhauſen, and in 1648 driven entirely out of his dominions. During the civil wars in France he ſided with the princes, and was defeated at the battle of Rhetel in 1650 ; but soon after was reſtored to the favour of the king, who in 1652 gave him the command of his army. He acquired great honour at the battles of Jer geau, Gren, and the ſuburbs of St Anthony, and by the re­treat he made before the army commanded by the princes at Ville Neuve St George. In 1654 he made the Spani­ards raiſe the ſiege of Arras : the next year he took Condc, St Guilian, and ſeveral other places ; gained the famous battle of Dunes ; and made himſelf maſter of Dunkirk, Oudenarde, and almoſt all Flanders : this obliged the Spaniards to conclude the peace of the Pyrenees in 1660. Theſe im­portant ſervices occaſioned his being made marſhal-general of the king’s camps and armies. The war being renewed with Spain in 1667, Turenne commanded in Flanders; and took ſo many places, that in 1668 the Spaniards were obli­ged to fire for peace. He commanded the French army in the war against the Dutch in 1672 ; took 40 towns in 22 days ; purſued the elector of Brandenburg even to Berlin ; gained the battles of Slintſheim, Ladenburg, Enſheim, Mulhauſen, and Turkeim ; and obliged the imperial army,

@@@(a) Not improbably all of that note which was omitted in the ſubſtituted leaf.