

himself to the Assembly in these words: 'The Community of Bresse in the department of Vosges (by an exception of which there does not exist a parallel instance in the kingdom) have enjoyed for many ages the right of naming the Judges, who constitute the tribunal before which all disputes are determined, which you have declared to come under the cognizance of Justices of Peace. The Judges of this Tribunal have at the same time a more extensive jurisdiction; and they dispense justice without any pecuniary recompence.

'The population of this community extends to 1200 souls; the houses lie detached and scattered, like those of a pastoral people; they are situated in a country inaccessible at one season of the year, and are surrounded by the steep mountains of Vosges.

'The freedom and peace enjoyed by these people are owing to their peculiarity of situation. Their privileges were always held sacred, and confirmed by the Princes of the House of Lorrain; and they are now actually become constitutional. They demand that they may still enjoy them. The Administrators of the Department support their Petition, the success of which they deemed necessary to the prosperity and happiness of these peaceful Mountaineers. The Committee of Constitution propose to the National Assembly, that their desires may be granted.—It is congenial to the spirit of your Decrees.—The inhabitants of the Community of Bresse will receive this constitutional boon with the utmost joy and gratitude.—A decree immediately passed in terms of the Report.

Among the Ecclesiastics who took the oath to the constitution this day, were observed, M. D'Expilly, a Bishop chosen by the People, and the Bishop of Autun; who, though not chosen by the people, is unquestionably a very popular Bishop.

BRITISH NEWS.

London, Feb. 22.

The following is a Copy of an Address from the Resident Graduates in the University of Oxford.

To the Right. Hon. EDMUND BURKE.

WE, whose names are subscribed, Resident Graduates in the University of Oxford, request you to accept this respectful declaration of our sentiments, as a tribute which we were desirous of

paying to splendid talents employed in the advancement of public good. We think it fit and becoming the friends of our Church and State, to avow openly their obligations to those who distinguish themselves in the support of our approved establishments; and we judge it to be our especial duty to do this, in seasons peculiarly marked by a spirit of rash and dangerous innovation. As members of an University, whose institutions embrace every useful and ornamental part of learning, we should esteem ourselves justified in making this address, if we had only to offer you our thanks for the valuable accession which the stock of our national literature has received by the publication of your important 'Reflections.' But we have higher objects of consideration, and nobler motives to gratitude: we are persuaded, that we consult the real and permanent interests of this place, when we acknowledge the eminent service rendered both to our civil and religious constitution, by your able and disinterested vindication of their true principles; and we obey the yet more sacred obligation to promote the cause of religion and morality, when we give this proof, that we honour the advocate by whom they are so eloquently and effectually defended.

[This address was conveyed to Mr. Burke by Mr. Windham, of Norfolk; through whom Mr. Burke returned his answer:]

Copy of Mr. BURKE's Letter to Mr. WINDHAM.

My dear Sir,

The valuable present I received from the Resident Graduates in the University of Oxford becomes doubly acceptable, by passing through your hands. Gentlemen so eminent for science, erudition, and virtue, and who possess the uncommon art of doing kind things in the kindest manner, would naturally choose a person qualified like themselves to convey their favours and distinctions to those they are inclined to honour. Be pleased to assure those learned Gentlemen, that I am beyond measure happy in finding my well meant endeavours well received by them; and I think my satisfaction does not arise from motives merely selfish; because their declared approbation must be of the greatest importance in giving an effect (which without that sanction might well be wanting) to an humble attempt in favour of the cause of freedom, virtue, and order united. This cause it is our common interest to maintain, and it can hardly be maintained without securing on a solid foundation, and preserving in an uncorrupted