

The London Gazette.

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From Tuesday April 2. to Saturday April 6. 1723.

St. James's, April 3.

THIS Day being appointed for celebrating the Birth Day of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, there was a very numerous and splendid Appearance at Court, of the Nobility and other Persons of Distinction of both Sexes, and at Night there was a Ball.

St. James's, April 5. An humble Address of the Clergy of the Province of South Carolina having been transmitted to the most Reverend Father in God his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, has by him been presented to His Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

Stockholm, March 13. O. S. A Committee consisting of Deputies from each Body of the States, was sent on Friday last to the King and Queen of Sweden, to desire their Majesties would be pleased to permit, that the Crown and Scepter might be delivered into the Treasury Chamber and kept there, as had been the Custom in former Reigns. Their Majesties very readily consented, but at the same time told them, that they were very much surpris'd to hear Reports had been spread that some of the Crown Jewels had been convey'd out of the Kingdom, and recommended to their Care the discovering from whom such a Report should come. The Regalia have since been put into the Hands of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and the States have voted a Reward of 1000 Ducats to whoever shall discover the Author of that false Report.

Madrid, March 29. N. S. Letters which came this Day from Malaga advise, that the Preparations which were making there for an Expedition against the Moors were countermanded, notwithstanding a Body of Troops was already arriv'd on the Coasts of Andaloufia. The Resolution now said to be taken is, to transport a certain Number of those Troops to Ceuta, to reinforce the Garrison of that Place, and so from Time to Time to maintain that Garrison in sufficient Strength for its Defence against the Moors.

Vienna, March 24. This Court has received Letters from Constantinople dated the 2d Instant, N. S. which relate, That the Kingdom of Persia is divided between two Mussulman Princes, Mirveiz, and Dahoud; who had both owned the Grand Signior for their Sovereign, and claimed his Protection: That Dahoud having applied to the Port for the Investiture of Daguestan and its Dependences, had actually received that Investiture: And Deputies nominated by Mirveiz were expected at Constantinople, to ask the Investiture of Ipahan and its Dependences; which the Port was dispos'd to grant, the Musti having declar'd his Opinion, and the Divan having pass'd a Resolution thereupon, that those two Princes being of the Mahometan Religion, and having acknowledged the Sovereignty of the Grand Signior, and the greatest Part of the Persian Provinces they possess being formerly under the Turks, the Port stood oblig'd by the Mahometan Law to receive them under its Dominion, and those Provinces ought now to be deem'd reincorporated with the Ottoman Empire.

Lausanne, April 4. N. S. On the 31st of March, about Two in the Afternoon, 500 Men armed, (being Militia of the Pays de Vaud) entred this Town, led by one Major Davel, who was accompanied by three other Officers: They advanced directly to the Square before the great Church, where the Major caus'd them to draw up in Battalia. The Magistrates being inform'd of the sudden and unexpected Entry of these Men, sent one of our Bannerets and Major Crouzas to ask the Officers what were their Orders, and to provide Quarters for the Men. They spoke first to the three inferiour Officers, who answer'd unanimously that Major Davel who commanded them had led them thither, but with what Design they knew not. Then they address'd themselves to the Major, who told them he would be presently at the Town-House, and that he would communicate to the Council what he had to say. The Council assembled forthwith, and he came accompanied by two of his Officers named Clavel and Crouzas. On his Admission to the Council, he told them he had Matters of Importance to propose, and desired a private Conference with some of them. Four were nominated, who went with him and his two Officers into another Room, where he told them he had formed a Design to excite all the People of the Pays de Vaud to revolt, and shake off the Yoke of the Government of Berne, that he did not doubt the Town of Lausanne, which had many Causes of Complaint against that Government, would joyn with the Men he had brought, and march together to the Bridge of Gumenac, there to make Head against the German Troops which it was to be expected the Regents of Berne would send against them; that in the mean time the Militia left in the Country might seize the Castles, Toll-Houses, and other Places; that he made sure account they would be assisted by the Cantons of Fribourg and Soluthurn, and by the King of Sardinia; and he urg'd by several Motives the Magistrates of Lausanne to enter into his Project. The Deputies seem'd at first surpris'd at his Proposal, but afterwards desired him to communicate it to the Body of the Council, giving him Hopes they would approve it and joyn with him. He consented, went back with them to the Council, laid before them his Design, and read to them a Manifesto which he had drawn up to be published, declaring the Reasons of a general Revolt: The Council made a shew of liking his Proposal, but desired him to allow them to debate the Matter with all Freedom by themselves. He withdrew into the other Room, with his two Officers and two Members of the Council. The Council considering the Number of armed Men he had at his Command in the Town, agreed to call him in and tell him they approv'd his Project; but that the Execution of it requiring all possible Secrecy and Prudence, they had nominated four Persons to concert all things with him that very Day, and had given them full Power to do whatever they