

## MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1802.

ZURICH, September 15.

HAD not the capitulation concluded by the government commissary May, taken place, gen. Andermatt would have been made prisoner with all his whole corps, for the whole canton of Zurich is in a state of insurrection against the Helvetic government. General Andermatt was not made prisoner in a rally by the Zurichers, as was reported. In consequence of a secret article, this general must leave his artillery and ammunition before Zurich, which, by another secret article, is to acknowledge the Helvetic government; with a change, however, of the persons, in order to lay a foundation for a reconciliation between the two principal parties in Switzerland.

VIENNA, September 18.

The prince of Esterhazy was sent for here three days since, and immediately after his arrival, had a conference with the minister of state, count Cobentzel, when he received important dispatches for the court of Russia, with which he set out, on the 16th inst. for St. Petersburg. It is believed that communications received by the last courier from Paris, have occasioned this extraordinary mission to Petersburg. The report that the prince of Esterhazy will remain at St. Petersburg as ambassador, is certainly without foundation.

LONDON, October 2.

A private letter from Hamburg says, that intelligence from Vienna had reached that city, stating, in positive terms, "that the empire has recalled all the officers on leave of absence, and all private soldiers on furlough. His majesty is extremely dissatisfied with the proceedings of the diet of Ratisbon, and the dictatorial measures of the mediating powers. The interchange of couriers between Vienna and Paris is very brisk; but the emperor does not seem at all inclined to give up Passau." Of the reluctance of his Imperial majesty no doubt can be entertained; but the only effect of these military preparations can be, to prevent the idea of imbecility in the mind of his subjects, and to lend somewhat of a grace to his final acquiescence!

## Gall's Theory of Skulls.

We have extracted the following, said to be an explanation of the theory of Dr. Gall, from a French paper, for the amusement of our readers:

"The doctrines of the celebrated German doctor Gall are not only curious, on account of the celebrity given to them by the prohibition against their being publicly taught in Vienna, but they are also remarkable for their results. As the brain is moulded by the skull, Dr. Gall, who thinks he has found in the conformation of the brain an explanation of the different moral and intellectual faculties of man, establishes the convexity of the skull as the rule from which he is to form his judgment; and contends, that the more convex the skull the greater the capacity of the individual, which he supports by the examples of the skulls of many celebrated men. This convexity is generally remarkable in every great man; but handsome men, whose heads are more round and gracefully formed, have seldom much genius. He likewise believes himself able to determine the place of each of our mental faculties in the brain; the faculty of observation, for instance, lies just behind the forehead. This part is very convex in children, who, as is well known, are remarkable for this faculty. This convexity diminishes insensibly; and even becomes a concave, unless in great observers; and Dr. Gall concludes that liberty and custom may induce great changes in this faculty in man. He is in possession of the skulls of many celebrated persons, particularly those of Blumander, Alxinger, and Wurmsler. In the brain of the latter he pretends to have discovered the organ of courage, which has its place about an inch above the ear. The skulls of animals furnish him with important discoveries. He has found in the skulls of singing birds, in those of celebrated musicians, and, above all, in that of Mozart, the organ of music. Finally, the wily brain of the fox and the cat, as well as those of men whom he had known remarkable for craft, point out to him the organ of cunning. It is but justice to say, that the doctrines of Gall are very curious; how far they are well founded is not for us to examine."—*Clef du Cabinet and Journal du Soir.*

## AN ACCOUNT

Of the disinterments, in the year 1793, of the kings, queens, princes, princesses, and other illustrious persons who had been interred at the abbey of St. Dennis, in France, during a previous period of five hundred years.

On Saturday, the 12th October, 1793, the members composing the municipality of France, formerly called St. Dennis, gave the necessary orders for

carrying into execution the decree of the national convention relative to the disinterment of the coffins deposited in the abbey of St. Dennis, which were to be stripped of the lead which they contained for the purpose of being manufactured into bullets.

The first tomb opened was that of Turenne. The astonishment of the workmen and others who pressed round the spot, eager to behold the remains of this great man, was extreme, when upon opening the coffin, Turenne was discovered in such a perfect state of preservation, that not a feature of his countenance was altered. The astonished spectators admired in these cold remains the victor of Turkeim; and forgetting the mortal blow which he received at Saltzbach, every one believed that they saw his soul again in arms to defend the rights of France. This corpse, not in the least decayed, was in the state of a mummy, dry, and of a clear brown colour, and perfectly corresponded with the existing portraits and medallions of this great warrior. Upon the suggestions of several persons of distinction, who were present, this mummy was intrusted to the care of the celebrated Host, keeper of the abbey, who preserved it in an oak box, and deposited it in the little vestry of the church, where he exhibited it to the notice of the curious, for more than eight months; after which period it was removed to the botanical garden at Paris, on the earnest request of professor Desfontaines, a member of that institution.

On the 24th Germinal, in the year 7, the executive directory decreed, that the remains of Turenne should be again removed to the museum of French monuments; and that they should be deposited in the monument erected in the Elysian garden of that establishment.

On the first of Vendemiaire, in the year 9, conformably to a decree of the consuls, the body of Turenne was removed once more, and conveyed with great pomp to the Temple of Mars, formerly the church of the invalids, where it was afterwards placed in the interior of the monument, which was originally erected for it in the abbey of St. Dennis; and which had been preserved from demolition in the museum of French monuments.

The tomb of the Bourbons was next opened, on the side of the subterranean chapels; and the workmen began by taking out the coffin of Henry IV. who, according to the plate on his coffin, died in 1610, aged 57 years. The remains of this prince were in such a perfect state of preservation, that his countenance was not in the least changed. He was placed in the passage of the lower chapels, wrapped in his mantle, which was in equally good preservation. Every one was at liberty to inspect the corpse till Monday the 14th, when it was removed into the choir, and placed on the lower step of the altar, where it remained till two o'clock in the afternoon; when it was conveyed into the burial ground called Des Valois, and deposited in a deep grave dug at the lower end of the ground to the right on the north side. This corpse, considered as a dry mummy, had had the skull opened and the brains taken out: instead of which it contained a quantity of tow, steeped in a liquid essence of aromatics, which still retained so powerful an odour, that it was scarcely possible to support it.

A soldier who was present, inspired by a martial enthusiasm, at the moment of opening the coffin, threw himself upon the corpse of the conqueror of the League, and after a long silence of admiration, drew his sabre, and cut off a long lock from his beard, which was still fresh, exclaiming at the same time, in energetic and truly martial language—"Et moi aussi, je suis soldat Français! Deformais, je n'aurai plus d'autre moustache!" then placing the precious lock upon his upper lip: "Maintenant je suis sur de vainere les ennemis de la France, et je marche a la victoire."—He immediately retired.

On the same day, the 14th October, the workmen continued their labour, and opened several other coffins of the Bourbons; namely, Louis XIII. who died in 1643, aged 42 years; Louis XIV. who died in 1715, aged 77 years; Marie de Medicis, second wife of Henry IV. who died in 1642, aged 68 years; Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. who died in 1656 aged 64 years; Maria Therese, Infanta of Spain, wife of Louis XIV. who died in 1683, aged 45 years; and Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XIV. who died in 1711, aged 50 years.

\* To one side of the coffin was affixed a plate of copper, which appeared to be the same which had been placed upon the original coffin in which the body of Turenne was enclosed, and upon which was the following inscription:

Here lies the body of the most serene Prince, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Marshal-general of the Light Cavalry of France, Governor of Upper and Lower Limosin, who was killed by a cannon ball, the XXVII of July, in the year M.DC.LXXVII.

Several of these bodies were very well preserved, particularly that of Louis XIII. Louis XIV. was also in good preservation; but his skin was as black as ink. The rest were in a state of high putrefaction, especially that of the Great Dauphin.

When the remains of Turenne was removed to the museum of the French monuments, the following inscription, engraved on a plate of copper, was placed on the inside of the coffin.

"The remains of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount Tournne, killed by a cannon ball, the 27th July, 1675, aged 64 years, near the village of Saltzbach, removed from the abbey of St. Dennis, where they had been interred, have been preserved by the care of Alexandre Lenoir, founder of the Museum of French monuments, executed from his designs, conformably to a decree of the executive directory, in the seventh year of the republic, one and indivisible."

On the 15th October, twenty-two coffins, also containing remains of the Bourbon family, were opened. These bodies presented nothing remarkable in their appearances, most of them being in a state of putrefaction. A thick and black vapour, attended with an infectious smell arose from these coffins, which was dispelled by means of burnt vinegar. Several of the workmen were attacked by a diarrhoea and fever, but without any fatal consequences. Among the bodies disinterred that day, were found, hearts of Louis the Dauphin, son of Louis XV. who died at Fontenailleau, 20th December, 1765; and of Marie Joseph de Savoie, his wife who died 13th March, 1767. The hearts were deposited in the cemetery, with other remains of the Bourbons: they were in cases of lead and of silver, and silver gilt; the latter were delivered to the municipality, and the former were consigned to the commissary of government.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the workmen proceeded with the disinterments in the vaults of the Bourbons. The first coffin opened was that of Henriette Marie de France, daughter of Henry the IV. and wife of Charles I. king of England, who died 1669, aged 60 years. The second was Henrietta Stuart, daughter of Charles I. king of England, and first wife of Monsieur, brother of Louis XIV. who died in 1670, at the age of 26 years.

After removing 17 other bodies about two o'clock in the afternoon, the workmen took up the coffin of Louis XV. who died 10th May, 1774, aged 64 years. It had been placed at the entrance of the vault over the steps, in a niche, formed in the thick part of the wall, a little on the right hand of the entrance. This is the precise spot where was interred the body of the last king of France, who died a natural death. The coffin was opened with great caution on the side of the grave. The body was enclosed in a lead coffin, and wrapped carefully in sheets and bandages: it was in an entire state, fresh, and in good preservation. The skin was white, the nose of a violet colour, and the lips were as red as those of a new born infant. This body was not embalmed in the ordinary manner, but floated in a liquid, formed of a solution of marine salt. It was thrown into the grave, upon a bed of quick lime; and a layer of the same lime being laid upon it, the hole was filled up with earth.

On the same day were discovered the remains of Charles V. who died in 1380, aged 42 years; and those of his wife, Jean de Bourbon, who died 1378, aged 40 years. In the coffin of Charles V. was found a crown of silver gilt, in excellent preservation; a hand of justice of silver, and a sceptre of silver gilt, about five feet in length, of curious workmanship, somewhat resembling the thyrsus, or javelin of Bacchus, entwined with vine leaves and ivy, as exhibited in Montfaucon, article Sceptres. This curious morceau was in admirable preservation. In the coffin of the queen were found part of a crown, her gold ring, some remains of bracelets or links of chains, a spindle or distaff of gilt wood, half rotten, and a pair of shoes with sharp points, which, though partly decayed, still retained visible marks of the gold and silver embroidery with which they had been ornamented.—Nothing worthy of remark was discovered among the bodies disinterred on the 17th or 18th. On the 19th was opened the coffin of Louis VIII. father of St. Louis, who died 8th November, 1226, aged 40 years. This corpse was almost wholly decayed. Upon the stone cover of the coffin was engraved a cross in demi relief. In the coffin were found the decayed remains of a wooden sceptre, and a diadem or crown, which was nothing more than a band of gold tissue with a large satin cap. It was in good preservation. The body had been wrapped in a mantle of gold tissue, some pieces of which were remaining; and in this dress it had been buried, sewed up in very thick leather, which had retained all its elasticity. This was the only one among those disinterred at St. Dennis, which was found enclosed in leather. At St. Germain des Pres, a body was discovered