

it. The weapons and bones occur in what is geologically known as the drift in the neighborhood of the town of Amiens, and present unmistakable evidence of having been buried contemporaneously. At the meeting of the British Association in September, 1859, Sir Charles Lyell, who has hitherto favored the received chronology respecting man's existence as a race, said that he fully believed that the antiquity of these flint weapons was immensely great as compared with the times of either history or tradition; and it is conceded by all geologists that the continued existence of tropical animals is not possible in Central Europe, under the present conditions of climate. The conclusion, therefore, seems unavoidable, that there were races of men inhabiting Europe at a period when its temperature was altogether different from what it now is, and when the country was the natural habitation of species of animals now restricted to the tropics. Our space does not allow us to enter at greater length into the examination of this subject, and for further information we must refer our readers to the volumes above noticed, and to the speech of Sir Charles Lyell before the British Association, which is there reported. —[Scientific American.]

Science and Art.

Sir David Brewster, the new principal of the University of Edinburgh, in his address at the opening of the Winter Session, on Nov. 2nd, said:— "It is necessary to warn you against speculations morally and intellectually degrading. In the blue heavens above, in the smiling earth beneath, and in the social world around, you will find full scope for the exercise of your noblest faculties, and a field ample enough for the widest range of invention and discovery. Science has never derived any truth, nor art any invention, nor religion any bulwark, nor humanity any boon from those pre-

sumptuous mystics who grovel amid nature's subverted laws—burrowing in the cavern of the invisible world, and attempting to storm the awful and impregnable sanctuary of the future.— The sciences of zoology, botany, geology, and mineralogy, including the structure and physical history of the earth, constitute one of the most fascinating studies, and one which even fashion has introduced into many intellectual households, where aquaria or vivaria the nurseries of interesting plants and animals, decorate the library and the drawing-room. Studies of this kind, which can be pursued for health or for pleasure, require like preparation for the mind. They are associated too, with many of our wants and amusements, and find frequent and useful applications in the various conditions of life. In no other University in Scotland can these subjects be so favorably suited as in this, amid its magnificent collections in zoology, botany, and mineralogy. There is only one other branch of study to which I am anxious to call your attention.— The advances which have recently been made in the mechanical and useful arts have already begun to influence our social condition, and must effect still more deeply our system of education. The knowledge which used to constitute a scholar, and fit him for social and intellectual intercourse, will not avail him under the present ascendancy of practical science. New and gigantic inventions mark almost every passing year—the colossal tubular bridge, conveying the monster train over an arm of the sea—the submarine cable carrying the pulse of speech beneath 2,000 miles of ocean—the monster ship freighted with thousands of lives—and the huge rifle gun throwing its fatal but unchristian charge across miles of earth or of ocean. New arts, too, useful and ornamental, have sprung up luxuriantly around us.— New powers of nature have been evoked, and man communicates with