The Nation.

The volume of "Lyrical Ballads" was published in 1798 by J. Ellis of Westminster, London. The first edition contained 104 copies, and only 30 of these survive today. The book was initially published anonymously, and it was not until 1802 that the authorship of the works, including "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," was revealed. The volume was dedicated to Dr. Johnson, who praised the work for its "genius and originality." The book was a significant departure from the traditional poetry of the time, and it marked the beginning of the Romantic movement in literature. The volume was also notable for its inclusion of poems by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who were later joined by Robert Southey to form the "Westminster Circle." The volume was instrumental in the development of English Romantic poetry and had a lasting impact on the literary world.

In the introduction to the book, the authors presented their vision of poetry as a form of "lyricism" that was not bound by the constraints of classical form and meter. They believed that poetry should express the "soul's" and "passion's" language, and they urged their readers to "feel" the poems rather than simply to "read" them. The volume was well-received by critics and readers alike, and it quickly became a best-seller. The authors' innovative approach to poetry and their emphasis on the "lyric" or "lyrical" aspect of the poem set a new direction for English literature and paved the way for the Romantic poets to come.

For more information on the publication of the volume, please refer to the authors' introduction, which can be found on pages 5-10 of the book.
The Nation.

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The Nation offered a text that discusses the nature of scientific method and the role of skepticism in scientific inquiry. The excerpt reads as follows:

"The Nation, in its essay on 'The Spirit of Inquiry,' has noted the importance of skepticism in the advancement of science. The writer states that without a critical approach, scientific progress would be impossible. The essay argues that skepticism is not merely a negative force, but an essential component of the scientific method. It is through skepticism that scientists are able to challenge common assumptions and make new discoveries.

The essay also highlights the role of institutions in fostering a spirit of inquiry. It notes that universities and research institutions provide a platform for the exchange of ideas and the testing of hypotheses. The writer emphasizes the importance of collaboration and the sharing of knowledge, which are vital for the advancement of science.

In conclusion, the essay concludes that skepticism and critical thinking are not only necessary for scientific progress, but also for the development of a scientifically literate society. It encourages readers to approach all knowledge with a spirit of inquiry and to question and challenge what they believe to be true."