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アダム・スミスの生涯及び著作（其二）
武藤長蔵

海外（仏蘭西）巡遊（The tour in France）（1764-66）

生の旅立ちとフランスでの旅行（臨時）J. R. McIlvick氏
Weil of Nations "Sketch of the Life of Dr. Smith, Dr. Smith, ou Rector of Glasgow University (final resignation)" につづく

For France, in Company with his no le pupil in March, 1764 の変化
The meeting accepts of Dr. Smith's resignation in terms of the above letter (one from Smith, in which he expressed a wish that whoever was his successor might not only do credit to the office by his abilities, but be a comfort to the very excellent men with whom he was likely to spend his life by the probity of his heart, and the goodness with which he was likely to spend his life by the probity of his heart, and the goodness and the office of Professor of Moral Philosophy in this university is therefore declared vacant. The university, at the same time, cannot help expressing their sincere regret at the removal of Dr. Smith, whose distinguished propitious and amiable qualities procured him the esteem and affection of his colleagues; and whose uncommon genius, great abilities, and extensive learning, did so much honour to this society: his elegant and ingenious Theory of Moral Sentiments, having recommended him to the university, at the same time, cannot help expressing their sincere regret at the removal of Dr. Smith, whose distinguished propitious and amiable qualities procured him the esteem and affection of his colleagues; and whose uncommon genius, great abilities, and extensive learning, did so much honour to this society: his elegant and ingenious Theory of Moral Sentiments, having recommended him to the
esteem of men of taste and literature throughout Europe. His happy talent in illustrating abstracted subjects and faithful assiduity in communicating useful knowledge distinguished him as a professor, and at once afforded the greatest pleasure and the most important instruction to the youth under his care. His happy talent in illustrating subjects by the 2nd Adam Smith, Dugald Stewart, and (Account of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith) E nithe Records of the University of Toulouse 1

Instruction to the Youth under his care.
My dearst Friend—The Duke of Buccleuch proposes soon to set out for Bordeaux, where he intends to stay a fortnight or more. I should be much obliged to you if you could send us recommendations to the Duke of Richelieu, the Marquis de Lorges, and the Intendant of the Province. Mr. Townshend assured me that the Duc de Choiseul was the Inhabitant of the Province. Mr. Townshend assured me that the Duke of Richelieu, the Marquis de Lorges, and could send us recommendations to the Duke of Richelieu, the Marquis de Lorges, and where he intends to stay a fortnight or more. I should be much obliged to you if you

The life which I led at Glasgow was a dissipated life in comparison to the life which I lead here. I cannot cultivate the acquaintance of the few with whom I am acquainted, as I cannot bring them to our house, and am not always at liberty to go to theirs. The life which I lead here is a pleasant life in comparison to the life which I lead at Glasgow, was a pleasant life in comparison to the life which I lead here. I am acquainted, as I cannot bring them to our house, and am not always at liberty to

Hume
I have begun to write a book in order to pass away the time.

Come and spend a month with us in his travels; it would not only be a great satisfaction to me, but he might, by his influence and example, be of great service to the Duke.

Mention these matters, however, to nobody but to him. Remember me in the most respectful manner to Lord Beauchamp and to Dr. Trail, and believe me, my dear friend,

Yours,

Adam Smith.

Toulouse, 5th July 1764.
Toulouse, 21st October 1764.

My dear Hume — I take this opportunity of Mr. Cook’s going to Paris to return to you and thro you to the Ambassadour my very sincere and hearty thanks for the very honourable manner in which he was so good as to mention me to the Duke of Richelieu in the letter of recommendation which You sent us. There was, indeed, one small mistake in it. He called me Robinson instead of Smith. I took upon me to correct this mistake myself before the Duke delivered the letter. We were all treated by the Marechal with the utmost politeness and attention, particularly the Duke, whom he desired me to mention to You, and thro You to the Duke of Richelieu the name of Mr. Wealth of Nations, to which there can be no mistake. We were all treated by the Duke of Richelieu with the utmost politeness and attention, particularly the Duke of Richelieu, whom he desired me to mention to you, and thro you to the Duke of Richelieu the name of Mr. Wealth of Nations, to which there can be no mistake.
When Mr. Scot joins us we propose to go to see the meeting of the states of Ira-

and conversation, but in gayety and amusement.

After myself I shall spend the rest of the time we are to live together not only in Peace
change upon the Duke. He begins to familiarise himself to French company, and I
expedition to Bordeaux and another we have made since to Bayonne has made a great
and I flatter myself his company will be both useful and agreeable to his Brother. Our
I have great reason to entertain the most favourable opinion of Mr. Scot,
I must beg the same favour of Sir James. Mr. Cook will I am sure you know when he comes
him to the Ambassadors, as well as to any other place where he would choose to go,
as you understand he is in town you will be so good as to call upon him and carry
Mr. Cook goes to Caen to wait upon Mr. Scot, and to attend him from that place
In order to meet my Lord's Brother
soon have an opportunity of delivering this letter, as we propose to return to that place

ished in a very proper manner. The Intendant was not at Bordeaux, but we shall
Could you please inform M. de Loméseus of my recommendations to the Comte d'Ell in the South of France and to the Intendant? These expeditions are of the greatest service to my Lord. I ever am, my dear friend, most faithfully yours,

Adam Smith.
Hume: An Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding (1748)

Rousseau: The Social Contract (1762) and Confessions (1790)

D'Alembert: Dictionnaire de l'Académie française (1751–1762)

Montesquieu: The Spirit of the Laws (1748)

Adam Smith: Wealth of Nations (1776)

Jean-Jacques Rousseau: Emile (1762)

Diderot and d'Alembert: Encyclopédie (1751–1780)

Voltaire: Candide (1759)

David Hume: Treatise of Human Nature (1739–1740)

The salon was a prominent institution of the French enlightenment. It was a place where the intellectuals of the time gathered to discuss ideas and exchange knowledge. Barons de Holbach is one of the most famous philosophers of the period.
par Adam Smith 'Tractat par Mine S. de Grouchy, Mise de Condorcet, Paris 1860.

par Nûdré des Sentiments Moraux (Theory of Moral Sentiments) (Condorcet de Bouthiers-Rouye).

Nécot (2) (Métier), (2) Hevelius, (2) Verennes, (2) Nûdré.
(1) "Rae, Life of A. Smith, p. 212)

(2) "Rae, Life of A. Smith, p. 211)
Smith went more into society in the few months he resided in Paris than at any other period of his life. He was a regular guest in almost all the famous literary salons of that time—Baron d'Holbach's, Helvetius, Madame de Geoffrin's, Comtesse de Boufflers, Madame de la Moncey, Madame du Barry, Madame du Barry, and Madame Necker's. (John Rae: Life of Adam Smith, Chapter XIV. Paris, p. 197.)

The affinity between Music, Dancing, and Poetry, the arts which take place in what are called the imitative arts, of the nature of the imitation which takes place in what are called the imitative arts. (John Rae: Life of Adam Smith, Chapter XIV. Paris, p. 197.)
Adam Smith (1723–1790) was a Scottish philosopher and economist. His book, "The Wealth of Nations," is considered a cornerstone of classical economics. Among his many contributions to economic thought, Smith wrote extensively about the role of self-interest in the marketplace, arguing that individual greed could lead to social benefits. His ideas have had a profound impact on economic policy and continue to influence modern economic thought.

Within the text, there are mentions of foreign policy, and it is clear that Adam Smith was not only a philosopher but also a keen observer of international affairs. His works often discuss the implications of mercantilism and the role of states in economic regulation. Smith's approach was to balance individual freedoms with the need for social order, which is evident in his defense of the free market and his critique of mercantilism.

Smith's perspective was shaped by his time, and he was aware of the challenges faced by the global economy. His ideas on international trade and the benefits of free trade anticipate many of the arguments made by subsequent economic thinkers. Smith's work has been translated into numerous languages and continues to be studied by students and economists around the world.
In October, 1766, we returned to London after having spent near three years together, without the slightest disagreement or coolness. — on my part with every advantage that could be expected from the society of such a man. We continued to live in friendship till the hour of his death; and I shall always remain with the impression of having lost a friend whom I loved and respected, not only for his great talents, but for every private virtue.

Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Buc, or Buccleugh, was a prominent figure during the 18th century. His life is detailed in "An account of the Life and Writings of the Author, with an unfinished work, "The Wealth of Nations" by Adam Smith. The work provides a glimpse into the life and works of Adam Smith, a key figure in the Scottish Enlightenment.

The text continues with a discussion of the Duke's travels and his relationship with Adam Smith, highlighting the Duke's contributions to various fields, including politics, literature, and economics. The narrative is enriched with personal anecdotes and reflections, offering a comprehensive view of the Duke's life and the intellectual landscape of the time.
He had his work; he had his mother; he had his books; he had his daily walks in the sea breeze and he had Edinburg always in the background as a place of occasional resort.

My Business here is study, in which I have been very deeply engaged for about a month past. My amusements are long solitary walks by the seaside. You may judge how I spend my time. I feel myself however, extremely happy, comfortable and contented. I never was perhaps more so in all my life.
The books which live longest are those which have been carried longest in the world.

Bishop Horne

The Wealth of Nations took twelve years to write and was in contemplation for probably twelve years before that. It was explicitly and publicly promised in 1759, in the concluding paragraph of the Theory of Moral Sentiments, though it is only the partial fulfilment of that promise.
The promise is: "I shall in another discourse endeavour to give an account of the general principles of law and government and of the different revolutions they have undergone in the different ages and periods of society, not only in what concerns justice, but General principles of law and government, and of the different revolutions they have undergone."

"...and arms, and whatsoever else is the object of law."
about 4 o'clock afternoon. Mr. Hume expired yesterday

... is determined altogether by the quantity and the demand that the rent of farms makes any part of the price of the produce, but that the price were here, at my residence, I should dispute some of your principles. I cannot think and public attention. It is probably much imploved by your last abode in London. If you and acuteness, and so much illustrated by curious facts, that it must at last take the
In 1766 Smith returned to London, and soon after took up his residence at Kirkcaldy, where for the next ten years he was occupied with the composition of the "Wealth of Nations." During this period he describes himself to Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented.

During his last illness, Smith affectionately attended, but the pleasure derived from this success was marred by the death of Hume, whom "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation, and in 1776, the year of the Declaration of American Independence, the "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation, but the pleasure derived from this success was marred by the death of Hume, whom Smith affectionately attended.