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<td>作者(s)</td>
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The University of Glasgow (1764-66)

For France in Company with his no le pupil in March, 1764, and resigned.

(Weich) J. R. McClellan to the Rector of Glasgow University (1764).

Smith's Letter to the Rector of Glasgow University (1764-66).

The tour in France (1764-66).
The meeting accepts Dr. Smith's resignation in terms of the above letter, in which he expressed a wish that whoever was his successor might do credit to the office by his abilities, but 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 of his temper, 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 probity 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.
To pass away the time, you may believe I have very little to do. If Sir James would
permission of that which I read here at present. I have begun to write a book; in order
to theirs. The life which I led at Glasgow, was a pleasant, dissipated life in com-
I am acquainted, as I cannot bring them to our house, and am not always at liberty to
with no Frenchman whatever. I cannot cultivate the acquaintance of the few with whom
as we. The progress indeed we have made is not very great. The Duke is acquainted
as well as we could by the help of the Abbe, who is a stranger here; almost as much
have heard nothing. However, of these recommendations, and have had our way to make
recommends us to all the people of fashion here and everywhere else in France. We
the Intendant of the Province, Mr. Townshend assured me that the Duc de Choiseul was
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
My dearest Friend— The Duke of Bucklebury proposes soon to set out for Bordeaux.

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

**Toulouse, 5th July 1764.**

Adam Smith.

come and spend a month with us in his travels; it would not only be a great satisfaction

mention these matters, however, to nobody but to him. Remember me in the most respectful manner to Lord Beauchamp and to Dr. Trall, and believe me, my dear friend,
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 Ambassadors 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 Marshal with the utmost politeness and attention; particularly the Duke, whom he did.

There was indeed, one small mistake in the letter of recommendation which you sent us. The Duke was so good as to mention me to the Duke of Richelieu in the letter which he was so good as to mention me to the Duke of Richelieu. We were all treated by the Marshal with the utmost politeness and attention; particularly the Duke, whom he did.
When Mr. Scott joins us we propose to go to see the meeting of the states of France.

...and comfort, but in Gayety and amusement. Latter myself I shall spend the rest of the time we are to live together not only in Peace and harmony but in Happiness himself to French company, and I change upon the Duke. He begins to Familiarize himself to French company, and I must beg the favour of you that as soon as you understand he is in town you will be so Good as to call upon him and carry 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 him to Toulouse. He will pass by Paris, and I must beg the favour of you that as soon Mr. Cook goes to Caen to wait upon Mr. Scot, and to attend him from that place.

In order to meet my Lords Brother soon have an opportunity of delivering his letter, as we propose to return to that place finished in a very proper manner. The Intendant was not at Bordeaux, but we shall...
Greatest service to my Lord— I ever am, my dear Friend, most faithfully yours,

Greedily, the Archbishop of Narbonne, and to the Intendant. These expeditions, I find, are of the

Greedily at Montpellier. Could you promise us recommendations to the Comte d'Eu, to

Adam Smith.
John Rae, Life of Adam Smith, p. 359

In the late 18th century, literary and philosophical salons (Salons) became prominent in France. Spots such as Diderot's salon (1726–1728) and Helvetius' salon (1717–1723) were frequented by the intellectual elite. These salons were part of the French Enlightenment, a period of intellectual and cultural expansion. Among the notable figures were Diderot (1713–1784) and Helvetius (1715–1776).

The salons were not just social gatherings, but also centers of intellectual exchange. They were places where ideas were discussed and debated, and where new ideas were born. The salons were not only for the elite, but also for the literati and the philosophes. The salons were important in the development of the French Enlightenment, and in the adoption of the ideas of the Enlightenment in other countries.
...par Adam Smith T'racuit par Mine S. de Crouchy, Mise de Condorcet, Paris 1860

The Widow of Condorcet (Theory of Moral Sentiments) 230,000, 50, 220

David Hume (De Bitter-Roulet) 230, 50, 220

M. Morellet 230, 50, 220

H. Helvétius (De Versailles) 230, 50, 220
2 km à y

Mme. de Maintenon (Marriage) "Life and Correspondence of David M‘lume, Vol. II. Society in Paris."

1. "Life of A. Smith, p. 212"

2. "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 du Barry's, and probably Madame Necker's.

(John Rae, Life of Adam Smith, Chapter XIV. Paris, p. 197.)
Adam Smith (1723-1790) was a Scottish philosopher and economist. He is often considered the father of modern economics. His most famous work, *The Wealth of Nations* (1776), is considered one of the foundational texts of classical economics. The book argues that societies are best served when individuals pursue their own self-interest, as this will lead to the greatest overall good. Smith's ideas have had a profound impact on economic policy and thought, influencing governments and economists for over two centuries. His approach to economics, which emphasizes the role of the market in allocating resources, is still a cornerstone of modern economic theory.
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. I, R. B., have composed this edition of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith for the Duke of Buccleugh. In account of the Life and Writings of the Author. R. B. An account of the Life of Dr. Smith. In London. In account of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith.
スミスは倫敦に六ヶ月間滞在したものの様である。即ち倫敦滞在は一七六六年より一七年に亘り彼の年齢四十三の時であった。

John Rae氏のスミス伝には其第十四章Parisの次に第十五章にLondon 1766—1767と題して居るの即是この時期である。而してJohn Rae氏は更に第十六章Kirkcaldy, 1767—73第七十七章London 1778—1776第十八章The Wealth of Nations第十九章ヒーマンの死(The Death of Hume) 1776と題して論じて居る。

私が今この第八節歸国後郷里KirkcaldyにてThe Wealth of Nationsの著述を題して兹に叙述せむとするスミス生涯中の一時代は右John Rae氏著スミス傳中第十五章以下第十九章ヒーマンの死(一七六六年)と題する部分の時期を可成簡略に述べる積である。

其後スミスは郷里Kirkcaldyに歸郷し其母と共に住み書を読む事に従事し日々海濱を散步して気を養ふ事を以て日課として。ジョンレイは其スミス傳
He had his work, he had his mother, he had his books, he had his daily walks in the sea breeze, and he had Edinburgh always in the offing as a place of occasional resort.
The books which live longest are those which have been carried longest in the world.

Bishop Horne
The promise is:

...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 also in what concerns policy, revenue, and arms, and whatsoever else is the object of law. 

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.
about 4 o'clock afternoon Mr. Hume expired.......

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

we were here, at my residence, I should dispute some of your principles. I cannot think

public attention, It is probably much improved by your last abode in London. If you

and acuteness, and is so much illustrated by curious facts, that it must at least 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. "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world, and immediately achieved a great reputation. It immediately succeeded in the world, and in the year of the Declaration of American Independence, the "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation. During this Period he describes himself to Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented. "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world, and immediately achieved a great reputation. It immediately succeeded in the world, and in the year of the Declaration of American Independence, the "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation. During this Period he describes himself to Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented. "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world, and immediately achieved a great reputation. It immediately succeeded in the world, and in the year of the Declaration of American Independence, the "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation. During this Period he describes himself to Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented. "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world, and immediately achieved a great reputation. It immediately succeeded in the world, and in the year of the Declaration of American Independence, the "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation. During this Period he describes himself to Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented. "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world, and immediately achieved a great reputation. It immediately succeeded in the world, and in the year of the Declaration of American Independence, the "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world. It immediately achieved a great reputation. During this Period he describes himself to Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented. "Wealth of Nations" was given to the world, and immediately achieved a great reputation.