アダム、スミスの生涯及其著作（其二）

武藤 長蔵

商業と経済

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The University of Glasgow (1764-66)

For France in company with his no le pupil in March, 1764, under a formal resignation (to the Rector of the University of Glasgow (1764-66),

Smith's Letter to the Rector of the Life of Dr. Smith (1764-66).
The meeting accepts of Dr. Smith's resignation in terms of the above letter. It is with regret that the University expresses its 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. 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, 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 of his temper. "The meeting accepts of Dr. Smith's resignation in terms of the above letter."
of instruction to the youth under his care. And at once afforded the greatest pleasure and the most important abstracted subjects, and faithful assiduity in communicating useful knowledge, distinguished esteem of men of taste and literature throughout Europe. His happy talent in illustrating abstracted subjects and faithful assiduity in communicating useful knowledge, distinguished as a professor and at once afforded the greatest pleasure and the most important
My dearest Friend—The Duke of Bucleuch 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 to recommend us to all the people of fashion here and everywhere else in France: We have heard nothing, however, of these recommendations, and have had our way to make no progress indeed we have made is not very great. The Duke is acquainted with no Frenchman whatever, I am unacquainted, as I cannot bring them to our house, and am not always at liberty to go to theirs. The life which I led at Glasgow was a pleasant, respectable life in company, and no acquaintance whatever. I cannot cultivate the acquaintance of the few with whom I am acquainted, as we we could by the help of the Abbé, who is a stranger here, and have had our way to make as much as we. The life which I led at Glasgow was a pleasurable dissipated life in compensation of that which I lead here at present. 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 led at Glasgow was a pleasant, respectable life in company, and no acquaintance whatever. I am unacquainted, as I cannot bring them to our house, and am not always at liberty to go to theirs. The life which I led at Glasgow was a pleasurable dissipated life in compensation of that which I lead here at present. 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 led at Glasgow was a pleasant, respectable life in company, and no acquaintance whatever. I am unacquainted, as I cannot bring them to our house, and am not always at liberty to go to theirs. The life which I led at Glasgow was a pleasurable dissipated life in compensation of that which I lead here at present. 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 led at Glasgow was a pleasant, respectable life in company, and no acquaintance whatever. I am unacquainted, as I cannot bring them to our house, and am not always at liberty to
I have begun to write a book in order to pass away the time.

Toulouse, 5th July 1764.

Adam Smith.

Ever yours,

Adam Smith.

peculiar manner to Lord Beauchamp and to Dr. Trail, and believe me, my dear friend,

Mention these matters, however, to nobody but to him. Remember me in the most re-

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

Toulous, 5th July 1764.

Ever yours,

Adam Smith.
I take this opportunity of Mr. Cook's going to Paris to return to you and thro you to the Ambassador 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 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

Toulouse, 21st October 1764.
When Mr. Scot joins us we propose to go to see the meeting of the states of Lann
and commencement, but in gayety and amusement.

After myself I shall spend the rest of the time we have 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 Bagneries has made a great
and I flatter myself his company will be both useful and agreeable to his Brother. Our
in town. 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 if 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
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 Lord's Brother,
soon have an opportunity of delivering his letter, as we propose to return to that place
established 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,

Adam Smith.

Greatest service to my Lord— I ever am, my dear friend, most faithfully yours.

The Archbishop of Narbonne, and to the Intendant? These expeditions, I find, are of the greatest service to my Lord.— Ever am, my dear friend, most faithfully yours.

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


...
par Adam Smith, Tractat par Mine S. de Grouchy, Wise de Condorcet, Paris 1860

...par Adam Smith, Tractat par Mine S. de Grouchy, Wise de Condorcet, Paris 1860.
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', Madeomoiselle Présphonasses, and probably Madame Necker's.

The affinity between Music, Dancing, and Poetry, in what are called the Imitative Arts, of the Nature of that Imagination which takes place in what are called the Imitative Arts, Philos.
Line of his role is known.

Writing that no records of this sort preserve the impressions of foreign life. Scarcely more than the bare outline to disappointment! For Adam Smith wrote no journal of his travels abroad, and he had such an assertion to his credit. Indeed, he is said to have been more enthusiastic in his travels than he was here again certainly is doled.

A F. Ll. A. Writer that Adam Smith described his travels in such a manner that we have no record of his impressions of foreign life. Scarcely more than the bare outline to his credit. Indeed, he is said to have been more enthusiastic in his travels than he was here again certainly is doled.
In October 1766, we returned to London after having spent near three years together...
He had his work, he had his mother, he had his books, he daily walks in the sea breeze, and he had Edinburgh always in the office 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.
Partial fulfillment of that promise.

the concluding paragraph of the Theory of Moral Sentiments, though it is only the probably twelve years before that. It was explicitly and publicly promised in 1759, in The Wealth of Nations took twelve years to write, and was in contemplation for

The books which live longest are those which have been carried longest in the world.

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

Edinburgh, I st April, 1766.

Euge! Belle! Dear Mr. Smith — I am much pleased with your performance and the perusal of it has taken me from a state of great anxiety. It was a work of so much expectation by yourself, by your friends, and by the public, that I trembled for its appearance, but am now much relieved. Not but that the reading of it necessarily embarrassed for its expectation by yourself, by your friends, and by the public, that I trembled for its appearance, but am now much relieved. Not but that the reading of it necessarily embarrassed for its appearance, but am now much relieved. Not but that the reading of it necessarily embarrassed for its appearance, but am now much relieved. Not but that the reading of it necessarily embarrassed for its appearance, but am now much relieved. Not but that the reading of it necessarily embarrassed for its appearance, but am now much relieved.
about a quarter after noon Mr. Hume expired yesterday.

It 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

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

and attentiveness, and is 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 have been 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.

At length, 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 during his last illness Smith affectionately attended. Smith's affection toward Hume during his illness was profound.
