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<td>题目</td>
<td>アダム、スミスの生涯及其著作 (其二)</td>
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<tr>
<td>作者</td>
<td>武藤 長蔵</td>
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<td>国际</td>
<td>商業と経済 研究の文献資料収集 (1924)</td>
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NAOSITE: Nagasaki University’s Academic Output SITE

http://naosite.lb.nagasaki-u.ac.jp
The University of Glasgow

In France in company with his no le pupil in March, 1764, M. Smith, etc.

Smith's Letter to the Rector of Glasgow University (1764-66)
The meeting accepts of Dr. Smith's resignation in terms of the above letter, 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 propriety and amiable qualities procured him the esteem and affection of his colleagues; and whose uncommon abilities, and extensive learning, did so much honour to this society; his elegant and ingenious Theory of Moral Sentiments, having recommended him to the genius of the age. 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

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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 accorded the greatest pleasure and the most important instruction to the youth under his care.
My dear Mr. Friend—The Duke of Buckingham proposes soon to set out for Bordeaux.

The life which I led at Glasgow was a dissipated life; in order to theirs, the life which I lead at Buc...
I have begun to write a book in order to pass away the time.

My dear friend,

The Duke is acquainted with no Frenchman whatever. However, to be of great service to the Duke, 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. Trall, and believe me, my dear friend,

Ever 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 Ambls5ador 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 diet

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When Mr. Scot joins us we propose to go to see the meeting of the states of I.len.

and amusement, but in gayety and amusement.

later 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 Bagneres has made a great

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 it 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 his letter, as we propose to return to that place

enlished in a very proper manner. The Intendant was not at Bordeaux, but we shall
Could you please transmit my recommendations to the Archbishop of Narbonne and to the Intendant? These expeditions are of the greatest service to my Lord—ever am 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.
John Rae: Life of Adam Smith, P. 359.

Hereditary and Philosophical Salons. (last fort. 1727-1781)

(Théâtre des Physiocrates) Ο - Α (1694–1774)

(Abbé (1715–1776)

D'Alembert) (1717–1783)

Turgot (1727–1781)

(Anquetil (1725–1772)

(1715–1776)

(1784–1799)

(1749–1825)

(1697–1771)

(Rousseau) (1712–1778)
Par Adam Smith, Tractat par Mine S. de Grunthy, Mise de Condorcet, Paris 1860

...par Adam Smith, Tractat par Mine S. de Grunthy, Mise de Condorcet, Paris 1860

The Widow of Condorcet (Theory of Moral Sentiments) and Hume (The Widow of Boulanger-Rouden)

David Hume (Comtesse de Boulanger-Rouden)

Ncker and Apni (Morel) in answer to the 'Treatise of Versailles' (Helvetius).
Madame de Boufflers (Mademoiselle de l'Espinasse) and her husband have a daughter named "..." (D'Alembert) and a son named "..." (Saurin) and another named "..." (Duclos) and "..." (Roux) and "..." (Marmontel) are also..."

(J. Rae, Life of A. Smith p. 211)

"..." and "..." Madam Ricoboni and "..." (J. Rae, Life of A. Smith p. 212)
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, Madame Necker's. (John Rae, Life of Adam Smith, Chapter XIV. Paris, 1802.)

Legacy of an economist, economist of the Scottish Enlightenment, and the father of modern economics. He is known for his work in political economy and moral philosophy. His most famous works include *The Wealth of Nations* and *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*.

His work on the invisible hand theory is a cornerstone of modern economics and has had a profound impact on the development of economic thought. Smith's ideas have been influential in the development of capitalism and have been applied in various economic policies and economic thought.

Hal dane & Co., Duke of Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh.
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 there, I 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, that could be expected from the society of such a man. We returned to London after having spent near three years together.

Duke of Buckeburgh Q...
The Wealth of Nations is a work by Adam Smith. It was first published in 1776. The book is a comprehensive economic treatise that laid the foundation for modern economic thought. Smith argued that the pursuit of individual self-interest leads to the optimal allocation of resources and the maximization of wealth. His ideas had a profound impact on the development of capitalism and the welfare state.


Smith's work was not without controversy. It was criticized for its pessimistic view of human nature and its failure to address social inequalities. However, it is now recognized as a seminal work in the history of economics and has had a lasting influence on economic thought and policy.
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 dance 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 "Wealth of Nations" 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 fulfillment of that promise.

The books which live longest are those which have been carried longest in the womb of their parent. 

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 General principles of law and Government, and of the different revolutions they have undergone."
about 4 o'clock afternoon 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 was here, at my residence, I should dispute some of your principles. I cannot think you were here, at my residence, I should dispute some of your principles. I cannot think they was much improved by your last abode in London. If you 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 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. 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.
