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<td>タイトル</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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NAOSITE: Nagasaki University’s Academic Output SITE
The University of Glasgow

For France in Company with His no le pupil in March 1764. 

Resignation of the Rector of the University of Glasgow

Sketch of the Life of Dr. Smith (The tour in France) (1764-66)
The meeting accepts of Dr. Smith's resignation in terms of the above letter. The university, at the same time, cannot help expressing their sincere regret at the removal of Dr. Smith, whose distinguished qualities procured him the esteem and affection of his colleagues, and whose uncommon abilities, 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 declared vacant. The office of Professor of Moral Philosophy in this university is therefore declared vacant, and the office of Professor of Moral Philosophy in this university is therefore declared vacant. The university 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 university.
and 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 instructions to the youth under his care.

To the University of Toulouse (the 3rd or 4th of March)

Académie des Sciences, Lettres, Beaux-Arts (Toulouse)

Account of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith

(Quoted)

[The text continues with a quote and discussion about Adam Smith's contributions to literature and taste in Europe.]
to pass away the time. You may believe I have very little to do. If Sir James would

prison of that which I read here at present, I have begun to write a book; in order

go to theirs. The life which I led at Glasgow, was a pleasant and dissipated life in con-

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 tried our way to make

to recommend 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 Duke de Choiseul was

could send us recommendations to the Duke of Richelieu, the Marquis de Lorges, and

where he inclines to stay a fortnight or more. I should be much obliged to you if you

My dearest Friend—The Duke of Buclocough proposes soon to set out for Bordeaux.
I have begun to write a book in order to pass away the time.

Toulouse, 5th July 1764.

Your's,
Adam Smith.

peculiar manner to Lord Beauchamp and to Dr. Trail, and believe me, my dear friend, I would not only be a great satisfaction to the Duke, 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,
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 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 detested.

It is my wish to return to you and thro you to the Duke of Richelieu 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 detested.
The Intendent was not at Bordeaux, but we shall have an opportunity of delivering his letter, as we propose to return to that place in order to meet my Lord's Brother.

Mr. Cook goes to Caen to wait upon Mr. Scot, and to attend him from that place to Toulouse. He will pass by Paris, 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. I must beg the same favour of Sir James. Mr. Cook will let you know when he comes to town. I have great reason to entertain the most favourable opinion of Mr. Scot, and I flatter myself his company will be both useful and agreeable to his Brother. Our expedition to Bordeaux and another we have made since to Bagneres has made a great change upon the Duke. He begins to familiarise himself to French company, and I flatter myself I shall spend the rest of the time we are to live together not only in Peace and contentment, but in gayety and amusement.

When Mr. Scot joins us we propose to go to see the meeting of the states of Languedoc.
Could you please传送 meus recommendations to the Comte d'Elliot...and to the Intendant? These expeditions are of the greatest service to my Lord...ever am...my dear friend...most faithfully yours...Adam Smith.
(Hume) \( f \) \( : \) \( l \) (己保) \( J \).2会話 d よこ

(Hume) \( f \) \( : \) \( l \) (己保)

(Rousseau) "\( \hat{E} \) Ǒ" Ｉ\( j \) \( \hat{E} \) \( J \) ～．

(Rousseau) "\( \hat{E} \) Ǒ" Ｉ\( j \) \( \hat{E} \) \( J \) ～．

(Philosophe et mathématicien français) （Abbe）（D’Alembert）(1717-1783)

(Turgot) (1727-1781)

(Morellet) (1737-1819)

(Turgot) (1727-1781)

(Helvetius) (1715-1776)

(Voltaire) (1741-1794)

(Quinetes (1694-1744)

(Adam Smith) P. 359

(literary and philosophical Salons)...

(literary and philosophical Salons)...

(Baron d’Holbach) Q...
...par Adam Smith...
(1) "Rae, Life of A. Smith, p. 212)

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(1) "Rae, Life of A. Smith, p. 212)
John Rae's Life of Adam Smith Chapter XIV. Paris. p. 197.

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, Helvétius', Madame de Geoffrin's, Comtesse de Boufflers', Mademoiselle desespinaissse, and probably Madame Necker's.

The affinity between Music, Dancing, and Poetry are those arts which are called the Imitative Arts. Of the Nature of that Imitation which takes place in what are called the Imitative Arts, i.e., the philosophy of the imitative arts, is more...
Adam Smith (1723-1790) was a Scottish philosopher, political economist, and moral philosopher, often regarded as the father of modern economics. He is best known for his work *The Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776. In this work, Smith laid the foundations of classical economics.

The phrase "An Invisible Hand" is famously used by Adam Smith to describe the idea that individuals pursuing their own self-interests contribute to the wealth of society as a whole. This concept has been influential in the development of economic theory and is a cornerstone of free market economics.
In October 1766, we returned to London after having spent near three years together.

A friend whom I loved and respected, not only for his great talents, but for every private virtue, is lost to me. I shall always remain with the impression of having known the Duke of Buccleugh in all his parts and in every advantage that could be expected from the society of such a man. We continued to live in friendship without the slightest disagreement or coolness; one part with every advantage thereunto. In October 1766, we returned to London after having spent near three years together.
The Death of Humane, 1176 A.D. — I have no paper.

Kirkcaldy, 1672-73. + 77 London 1783-1756. — 1767  to the Wealth of Nations.

Kirkcaldy. 1762-70. + 77 London 1783-1756. — 1767 to the Wealth of Nations.

John Rale of the Wealth of Nations.

For the Union, which announce the Duke of Berwick's Landing at Dover on the 1st of November.
He had his work, he had his mother; he had his books. He walked 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.
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 fulfillment of that promise.

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

Edinburgh, 1st 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 required so much attention and the public is disposed to give so little, that I shall still doubt for some time of its being at first very popular. But it has depth, and solidity, in what concerns policy revenue and arms, and whatever else is the object of law."

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations
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 of the produce is determined altogether by the quantity and the demand. It is probably much improved by your last abode in London if you take public attention. It 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 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. 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.
