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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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<td>著者</td>
<td>武藤 長蔵</td>
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<td>雑誌名</td>
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The University of Glasgow to the Rector of

for a visit to France in company with his noble pupil in March, 1764, and subsequent

(1764-66)

(Sketch of the Life of Dr. Smith & Dr. Smith, etc.)

Smith's Letter to the Rector of Glasgow University

Smith's Letter to the Rector of Glasgow University

Dr. Smith

(The tour in France) (1764-66)
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 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 abilities and extensive learning did so much honour to this society: his elegant and ingenious Theory of Moral Sentiments having recommended him to the
esteemed by 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 dearest Friend—The Duke of Buccleugh 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 so disposed of the Province, and the Marquis de Lorges, and could send us recommendations to the Duke of Richelieu. The Progress indeed we have made is not very great. The Duke is acquainted with no Frenchman whatever; I am acquainted, as I cannot bring them to our house, and am not always at liberty to do so to theirs. The life which I lead at Glasgow was a pleasant one, and I dared not displease my friends. I am not acquainted with no Frenchman whatever; 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 do so to theirs. The life which I lead at Glasgow was a pleasant one, and I dared not displease my friends.

It is not easy to pass away the time. You may believe I have very little to do. If Sir James would return I have very little to do. If Sir James would return.
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,

over Yours,

Adam Smith,
I enclose with the utmost politeness and attention, particularly the Duke, whom he detests. Nevertheless, I have not noticed any mistake in my letter. We were all treated by the Marshal with the utmost politeness and attention, particularly the Duke, whom he detests. Nevertheless, I have not noticed any mistake in my letter. We were all treated by the Marshal with the utmost politeness and attention, particularly the Duke, whom he detests.

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 detests.
When Mr. Scot joins us, we propose to go to see the meeting of the states of 

and contentment, but in gayety and amusement.

after myself, I shall spend the rest of the time we are to live together not only in Peace

close upon the Duke. He begins to familiarise himself to French company, and I

came upon Bordeaux and another we have made since to Pagner s has made a great

and I flatter myself his company will be both useful and agreeable to his Brother. Our

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 t 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 Lords Brother.

soon have an opportunity of delivering his letter, as we propose to return to that place

enjoyed in a very proper manner. The Intendant was not at Bordeaux, but we shall
Could you please recommend to the Comte d' Ell to the Archbishop of Narbonne 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
(John Rae Life of Adam Smith, p. 359)

...
(1. Ræ, Life of A. Smith, p. 212)

(1. Ræ, Life of A. Smith, p. 211)

(2. Roux, l'Homme, 2, 19, 3, (Marmontel) 2, 19, 3, 199. (Duclos)

[Text continues in Japanese]

(1. L. of 0. A. Smith, Life and Correspondence of David Hume, Vol. II. Society in Paris & Scotland, 2, 19, 3, 199, 2, 19, 3, 199, 2, 19, 3, 199.


That time—Baron d'Holbach's, Helvetius', Madame de Geoffrin's, Comtesse de Boufflers', Mademoiselle L'Hospital's, and probably Madame Necker's. 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. The affinity between Music, Dancing, and Poetry which takes place in what are called the Imitative Arts of the Nature of that Imitation which takes place in what are called the Imitative Arts...
Line of his route is known.

Without that no records of this sort preserve his impressions of foreign life. Scarcely more than the bare outline of disappointment! For Adam Smith wrote no journal of his travels abroad, and he had such an aversion to letters (he breathed)$^{1}$ a letter of Adam Smith, which is printed Speech at 194.3, 194.4, 194.5. But here again courtesy is doomed 50 to 1, and the climate of his social circle was not what he expected it to be.

But what are the relations of the Intellectual to the social, or of the social to the Intellectual? Is one in bondage to the other, or is there an interchange of services? In other words, what is the effect of society on the mind, and what of the mind on society? These questions must be left to the medical man, and the social to the mind on society. These questions must be left to the medical man, and the medical man to the social. But the question is an important one, and one which has been long ago considered by the Supreme
decide
Duke of Buckiegh, Q. of the Life and Writings of the Author

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.

In October, 1766, we returned to London after having spent near three years together...
スミスは倫敦に六ヶ月間滞在したものの一人様である。即ち倫敦滞在は一七六六年より一七七七年に亘り彼の年齢四十三の時であった。John Rae氏のスミス傳には其第十四章Parisの次の第十五章にLondon 1766一七六七年と題して居るのは即ちこの時期である。而してJohn Rae氏は更に第十六章Kirkaldy 1767ー78第十七章London 1778ー1776第十八章The Wealth of Nations第十九章ヒームの死(The Death of Hume)1776々題して論じて居る。私が今この第八節帰国後郷里KirkaldyにてWealth of Nationsの著述を題して五章以下第十九章ヒームの死(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。斯後スミスは郷里Kirkaldyに歸し其母と共に在米書を読む事を以て日課としそ。John Raeは其スミス傳日々海濱を散歩して気を養ふ事を以て日課とし。
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 one 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 1759

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 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 whatever else is the object of law."
about four o'clock afternoon Mr. Hume expired yesterday.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

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 you 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 in 1776, the year of the Declaration of American Independence. It immediately achieved great reputation but the pleasure derived from this success was marred by the death of Hume, whom he describes himself to Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented.

During his last illness, Smith affectionately attended.