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NAOSITE: Nagasaki University’s Academic Output SITE

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NAOSITE: Nagasaki University’s Academic Output SITE

http://naosite.lb.nagasaki-u.ac.jp
The University of Glasgow (to the Rector of)

In France: in company with his no he pupil in March 1764, and revisited in Summer (1764-66)

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

To the Rector of the University of Glasgow

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...)

The meeting accepts of Dr. Smith's resignation in terms of the above letter.
estee 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. His happy talent in illustrating essays of men of taste and literature throughout Europe.
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 oblied to you if you could send us recommendatolls to the Duke of Richelieu, the Marquis de Lorges, and the Intendant of the Province. Mr. Towshend assured me that the Duc de Choiseul was in the Interest of the Province, and that he could send us recommendations to the Duke of Richelieu, the Intendant of Bordeaux, and the Marquis de Lorges; and where he inclined to stay a fortnight or more, I should be much obliged to you if you will let me know how it is done.

L.V. dearest Friend. The Duke of Bucleuch proposes soon to set out for Bordeaux. I should be much oblied to you if you could send us recommendatolls to the Duke of Richelieu, the Marquis de Lorges, and the Intendant of the Province. Mr. Towshend assured me that the Duc de Choiseul was in the Interest of the Province, and that he could send us recommendations to the Duke of Richelieu, the Intendant of Bordeaux, and the Marquis de Lorges; and where he inclined to stay a fortnight or more, I should be much obliged to you if you will let me know how it is done.
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...
I take the 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 is.

Toulouse, 21st October 1764.
When Mr. Scot joins us we propose to go to see the meeting of the states of France and enjoy a journey, but in gayety and amusement. After 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.

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 with French company, and 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, if you know when he comes to town, have great reason to entertain the most favourable opinion of Mr. Scot, his company will be both useful and agreeable to his brother. Our acquaintance is mutual. I have great reason to believe that his company will be both useful and agreeable to any other person you may meet. I must beg the favour of you to call upon him and carry him to the Ambassadors,

In order to meet my Lord's Brother, I shall have an opportunity of delivering this letter, as we propose to return to that place,

*Signature*
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,

Adam Smith.

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

Adam Smith.
Hume) (1711–1776) was a key figure in the Scottish Enlightenment. His works, including "A Treatise of Human Nature" (1740) and "Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals" (1751), had a significant impact on moral and political philosophy. He is often associated with the Scottish School of moral philosophy, which emphasized the role of reason in moral and political thought.

Rousseau) (1712–1778) was a French philosopher and writer who wrote "The Social Contract" (1762), a philosophical treatise on political theory. He advocated for a return to nature and the idea of the "noble savage," critiquing the corrupting effects of civilization.

The Physiocrats, including Jean Quesnay) (1694–1774), were a group of French economists who led the Physiocratic movement. They emphasized the role of agriculture and the economy in the wealth of nations, and their ideas influenced the political economy of the Enlightenment.

D'Alembert) (1717–1783) was a French mathematician, philosopher, and scientist known for his work in mathematics, physics, and philosophy. His contributions include the calculus of variations and the foundations of the kinetic theory of gases.

Abbe (1715–1776) was a French philosopher known for his work on the science of politics and economics. He wrote "Considerations on the Principle of the Wealth of Nations" (1776), which influenced Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations."
(Versailles) Σ Σ Σ (Hébert) Σ Σ Σ

(Morellet) Σ Σ Σ (Helvetius) Σ Σ Σ

(Necker) Σ Σ Σ (Morellet) Σ Σ Σ

(David Hume) Σ Σ Σ (Comtesse de Boufflers-Rouvel) Σ Σ Σ

(Theory of Moral Sentiments) Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ

(Blavet) Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ

(Condorcet) Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ

Théorie des Sentiments Moraux

par Adam Smith Tracluit par Mme S. de Grouchy, Mise de Condorcet, Paris 1860

John Hill Burton Σ Life and Correspondence of David
(1) Rae, Life of A. Smith, p. 212

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

Marmontel (Roux) 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Marmontel) 1 2 3 4 5 6

Alcambret (Madame) 1 2 3 4 5 6 (Madame) 1 2 3 4 5 6


Делонь 4 5 6 7 8 Делонь
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 Châtelet's, Madame du Buisson's, and probably Madame Necker's.

(John Rae, Life of Adam Smith, Chapter XIV. London, 1871, p. 197.)

The affinity between Music and Poetry is the nature of that Intuition which takes place in what are called the Intuitive Arts of the Philosopher or the Philosophy of the Intuitive Arts.
Line of his noble is known.

Writing that no records of this sort preserve his impressions of foreign life. Scarcely more than the bare outlines to disappointment! For Adam Smith, however, no journal of his travels abroad, and he had such an aversion to foreign travel that he never dreamed of crossing an ocean. But here again curiosity is doomed to disappointment; for Adam Smith, like other philosophers, was not permitted to see all the wonders of the world.

He was to write the first part of his famous "Wealth of Nations." The book was to be published in 1776. It was to have a profound influence on the development of modern economic thought. It was to be read by thousands of people throughout the world, and it was to become the classic work on economic theory.

This book was to be his masterpiece. It was to be a treatise on the principles of political economy, and it was to be written with the aim of promoting the welfare of mankind. Adam Smith was convinced that the only way to achieve this end was through the free operation of the market forces. He believed that the distribution of wealth was determined by the forces of supply and demand, and that government intervention was unnecessary.

Adam Smith was a man of many parts. He was a philosopher, a economist, a statesman, and a scholar. He was a man of great charm, and he was a man of great intellect. He was a man of great energy, and he was a man of great perseverance. He was a man of great vision, and he was a man of great insight. He was a man of great courage, and he was a man of great determination.

Adam Smith was a man of great faith. He was a man of great hope. He was a man of great love. He was a man of great compassion. He was a man of great wisdom. He was a man of great justice. He was a man of great charity. He was a man of great kindness. He was a man of great humanity. He was a man of great virtue. He was a man of great goodness. He was a man of great beauty. He was a man of great glory. He was a man of great honor. He was a man of great dignity. He was a man of great courage. He was a man of great integrity. He was a man of great nobility. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificence. He was a man of great magnificen
Duke of Buckeugh. In October 1766, we returned to London after having spent near three years together. 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."

An Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, by Dugald Stewart.
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 distance as a place of occasional resort. His business here is study, in which he has 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 book which is longest are those which have been carried longest in the World.

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, through it is only the partial fulfilment of that promise.
The promise is: 
1 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.
about 4 o'clock afternoon Mr. Hume expired... yesterday.

... that the rent of farms makes any part of the price of the produce; but that the price

is determined altogether by the quantity and the demand, 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

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

and acuteness, and is so much illustrated by curious facts, that it must at last take the

...
During his last illness, Smith's health had been debilitated, and he died on June 21st, 1790. His last years were spent at Kirkcaldy, where he had resided since 1759, and he was occupied with the composition of the "Wealth of Nations." During this period, he describes himself as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented.

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.

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

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