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The University of Glasgow

Dr. Smith's account of his tour in France (1764-66)

In France in company with his no less pupil in science, Mr. Smith, and his life of Dr. Smith is Dr. 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, (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 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 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
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 afforded the greatest pleasure and the most important instruction to the youth under his care.
My dearest Friend——The Duke of Buckingham 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. Townsend assured me that the Duke de Choiseul was the Intendant of the Province, and could send us recommendations to the Duke of Richelieu, The Marquis de Lorges, and the Intendant of the Province. Mr. Townsend assured me that the Duke de Choiseul was almost as well as we could by the help of the Abbe, who is a stranger here. The Duke is acquainted with no Frenchman whatever. I am 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 go to theirs. The life which I lead at Glasgow, was a pleasant and delicious life; in order to pass away the time, you may believe I have very little to do. If Sir James would go to theirs, The life which I led at Glasgow, was a pleasant and delicious life; in order to pass away the time, you may believe I have very little to do. If Sir James would not have heard nothing, however, of these recommendations, and have had our way to make progress indeed we have made is not very great. The Duke is acquainted with no Frenchman whatever. I am 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 go to theirs. The life which I led at Glasgow, was a pleasant and delicious life; in order to pass away the time, you may believe I have very little to do. If Sir James would not have heard nothing, however, of these recommendations, and have had our way to make progress indeed we have made is not very great. The Duke is acquainted with no Frenchman whatever. I am 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 go to theirs. The life which I led at Glasgow, was a pleasant and delicious life; in order to pass away the time, you may believe I have very little to do. If Sir James would
I have begun to write a book in order to pass away the time.

Toulouse, 5th July 1764.

Adam Smith.

Over yours, my dear friend,

peculiar manner to Lord Beauchamp and to Dr. Trall, and believe me, my dear friend, mention these matters; however, to nobody but to him. Remember me in the most res-

come and spend a month with us in his travels, it would not only be a great satisfaction
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 by 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 France, but in safety 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 safety and amusement. He begins to familiarise himself to French company, and I change upon the Duke. He begins to familiarise himself to French company, and I shall spend the rest of the time we are to live together not only in Peace and contentment, but in safety and amusement.

I must beg the same favour of Sir James. Mr. Cook will I think 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. Mr. Cook goes to Caen to wait upon Sir James, 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 are come to 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.

In order to meet my Lord's Brother, soon have an opportunity of delivering his letter, as we propose to return to that place where the Duke of Bagneres has made a great expedition to Bordeaux and another, we have made since to Bagnères has made a great change upon the Duke. He begins to familiarise himself to French company, and I shall spend the rest of the time we are to live together not only in Peace and contentment, but in safety and amusement.
Could you please communicate the recommendations to the Comte d'Ell to the Archbishop of Narbonne and to the Intendant? These expeditions are of the greatest service to my Lord. Most faithfully yours,

Adam Smith.
(literary and philosophical Salons) (salon) (Turgot) (1727–1781)

(1715–1716) (Helvétius) (1715–1774)

(1740–1774) (1727–1781)

(1797–1818)

(1789–1819) (1789–1819) (1770–1818)


John Rae Life of Adam Smith P. 359)
The Widow of St. Giles

By David Hume

(Deckle Edge)

John Hill Burton

1860

The Widow of St. Giles

(Theory of Moral Sentiments) by David Hume

(Deckle Edge)
(1) Rae, Life of A. Smith, p. 212

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

Roux (Marmonet), Monatsber.
Alcmenber (Marmonet, Correspondence of David Hume, Vol. II, Society in Paris, Vol. IV, 1806, Duciöns) 2


[No natural text extracted from the image]
Madame Necker's.

that time—Baron d'Holbach's, Helvetius', Madame de Geoffrin's, Comtesse de Boufflers', period of his life. He was a regular guest in almost all the famous literary salons of

Smith went more into society in the few months he resided in Paris than at any other

the Affinity between Music, Dancing, and Poetry which takes place in what are called the Imitative Arts. Of

the philosophy of the imitative
Adam Smith (1723–1790) was a Scottish philosopher and political economist. He is considered one of the fathers of modern economics and a key figure in the development of classical liberalism.

The quote 'Theorie is known'..." suggests a discussion about economic theories and principles.

Within this context, the quote refers to the impact of Adam Smith's work on economics and politics, emphasizing his influence on the development of economic thought.
In October 1766, we returned to London after having spent near three years together. Without the slightest disagreement or coolness, I parted 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 as for his great talents, not only for his virtues, but for every private virtue.

Duke of Buccleugh, In October 1766, we returned to London after having spent near three years together...
For the 1st London Journeys which announce the Duke of Berwick's Landing at Dover on the 1st of November was returning in London early in November, 1762. On the 1st of November, 1762, at Covert, the Duke of Berwick, accompanied by his suite, was entering the city.

The Life of Adam Smith, by a modern author.
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 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 seasides. 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. Although it is only the partial fulfilment 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 in what concerns policy, revenue and arms, and whatsoever else is the object of law."
About 4 o'clock afternoon Mr. Hume expired yesterday.

Is determined altogether by the quantity and the demand.

Rent of farms makes any part of the price of the produce, but that the price is generally determined by curious facts, that it must at least take the


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.

It is probably much improved by your last abode in London. If you were here, at my residence, I should dispute some of your principles. I cannot think
In 1766 Smith returned to London, and soon after took up his residence at Kirkculdy, 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. It immediately achieved a great reputation, but the pleasure derived from this success was marred by the death of Hume, whom Smith affectionately attended. During his last illness, Smith’s state of mind was described by Hume as being extremely happy, comfortable, and contented.

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