

【英汉对照全译本】

AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

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# 国民财富的性质与原理

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—— [英] 亚当·斯密 著 ——

(六)

中国社会科学出版社

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—— 国民财富的性质与原理 ——

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赵东旭 丁 毅 译

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# CONTENTS

## 目 录

### (一)

Introduction And Plan Of The Work .....	2
<b>绪论及全书设计 .....</b>	<b>3</b>
BOOK I Of The Causes Of Improvement In The Productive Powers Of Labour, And Of The Order According To Which Its Produce Is Naturally Distributed Among The Different Ranks Of The People .....	10
<b>第一篇 论劳动生产力提高的原因以及劳动产 品在社会不同阶层间的自然分配顺序 .....</b>	<b>11</b>
CHAPTER I Of The Division Of Labour .....	10
<b>第一章 论劳动分工 .....</b>	<b>11</b>
CHAPTER II Of The Principle Which Gives Occasion To The Division Of Labour .....	34
<b>第二章 论劳动分工的原因 .....</b>	<b>35</b>

CHAPTER III	That The Division Of Labour Is Limited	
	By The Extent Of The Market .....	44
第三章	论分工受到市场范围的限制 .....	45
CHAPTER IV	Of The Origin And Use Of Money .....	54
第四章	论货币的起源和效用 .....	55
CHAPTER V	Of The Real And Nominal Price Of Commodities, Or Of	
	Their Price In Labour, And Their Price In Money .....	70
第五章	论商品的真实价格及名义价格， 或论用劳动表示的商品价格和 用货币表示的商品价格 .....	71
CHAPTER VI	Of The Component Parts Of The Price Of Commodities .....	110
第六章	论商品价格的组成部分 .....	111
CHAPTER VII	Of The Natural And Market Price Of Commodities .....	126
第七章	商品的自然价格和市场价格 .....	127
CHAPTER VIII	Of The Wages Of Labour .....	146
第八章	劳动工资论 .....	147
CHAPTER IX	Of The Profits Of Stock .....	198
第九章	论资本利润 .....	199
CHAPTER X	Of Wages And Profit In The Different Employments of	
	Labour And Stock .....	224
第十章	工资、利润随劳动与资本用途的 不同而不同 .....	225

## (二)

CHAPTER XI Of The Rent Of Land .....	336
第十一章 论地租 .....	337
Conclusion Of the Chapter .....	566
本章的结论 .....	567
BOOK II Of The Nature, Accumulation, And Employment Of Stock .....	604
<b>第二篇 论资财的性质及其蓄积和用途 .....</b>	<b>605</b>
INTRODUCTION .....	604
<b>绪 论 .....</b>	<b>605</b>
CHAPTER I Of The Division Of Stock .....	610
第一章 论财货的划分 .....	611

## (三)

CHAPTER II Of Money Considered As A Particular Branch Of The General Stock Of The Society, Or Of The Expenditure Of Maintaining The National Capital .....	628
第二章 论作为社会总资财的一部分或作为 维持国民资本的费用的货币 .....	629
CHAPTER III Of The Accumulation Of Capital, Or Of Productive And Unproductive Labour .....	724
第三章 论资本积累, 并论生产性和 非生产性劳动 .....	725

CHAPTER IV Of Stock Lent At Interest .....	766
第四章 论贷出取息的财货 .....	767
CHAPTER V Of The Different Employment Of Capitals .....	786
第五章 论资本的各种用途 .....	787
BOOK III Of The Different Progress Of Opulence In Different Nations .....	820
<b>第三篇 论不同国家财富的不同途径 .....</b>	<b>821</b>
CHAPTER I Of The Natural Progress Opulence .....	820
第一章 论财富的自然增长 .....	821
CHAPTER II Of The Discouragement Of Agriculture In The Ancient State	
Of Europe After The Fall Of The Roman Empire .....	832
第二章 论罗马帝国衰落后农业在欧洲	
过去状态下受到的压制 .....	833
CHAPTER III Of The Rise And Progress Of Cities And Towns, After The	
Fall Of The Roman Empire .....	862
第三章 论罗马帝国衰落后城镇的勃兴	
与发展 .....	863
CHAPTER IV How The Commerce Of The Towns Contributed To The	
Improvement Of The Country .....	886
第四章 城镇商业怎样对农村的改良做出贡献 .....	887
BOOK IV Of Systems Of Political Economy .....	914
<b>第四篇 论政治经济学体系 .....</b>	<b>915</b>
INTRODUCTION .....	914
引 言 .....	915

CHAPTER I	Of The Principle Of The Commercial Or Mercantile System .....	916
-----------	---	-----

第一章	论商业体系或贸易体系的原理 .....	917
-----	---------------------	-----

(四)

CHAPTER II	Of Restraints Upon The Importation From Foreign Countries Of Such Goods As Can Be Produced At Home .....	968
------------	---	-----

第二章	论对从外国进口的、在国内能生 产的货物的限制 .....	969
-----	---------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER III	Of The Extraordinary Restraints Upon The Importation Of Goods Of Almost All Kinds, From Those Countries With Which The Balance Is Supposed To Be Disadvantageous. ....	1010
-------------	--	------

第三章	论把与那些国家之间发生的贸易差额 看作是不利的而对那些国家的各种 货物的进口所施加的特别限制 .....	1011
-----	--	------

CHAPTER IV	Of Drawbacks .....	1064
------------	--------------------	------

第四章	退税 .....	1065
-----	----------	------

CHAPTER V	Of Bounties .....	1078
-----------	-------------------	------

第五章	津贴 .....	1079
-----	----------	------

CHAPTER VI	Of Treaties Of Commerce .....	1158
------------	-------------------------------	------

第六章	论通商条约 .....	1159
-----	-------------	------

CHAPTER VII	Of Colonies .....	1182
-------------	-------------------	------

第七章	论殖民地 .....	1183
-----	------------	------

## (五)

CHAPTER VIII Conclusion Of The Mercantile System .....	1356
第八章 关于重商主义的结论 .....	1357
CHAPTER IX Of The Agricultural Systems, Or Of Those Systems Of Political Economy, Which Represent The Produce Of Land As Either The Sole Of The Principal Source Of The Revenue And Wealth Of Every Country .....	1398
第九章 论重农主义即政治经济学中把土地的 生产物视为各国赋税及财富的唯 一来源或主要来源的学派 .....	1399
BOOK V Of The Revenue Of The Sovereign Or Commonwealth .....	1448
第五篇 论君主或者国家的收入 .....	1449
CHAPTER I Of The Expences Of The Sovereign Or Commonwealth .....	1448
第一章 君主或国家的费用 .....	1449

## (六)

CONCLUSION .....	1702
结 论 .....	1703
CHAPTER II Of The Sources Of The General Or Public Revenue Of The Society .....	1706
第二章 论社会一般收入或公共收入的来源 .....	1707



Appendix To Articles I And II .....	1804
第一项和第二项的附录 .....	1805
CHAPTER III Of Public Debts .....	1920
第三章 论公债 .....	1921
APPENDIX .....	2012
附 录 .....	2013
译者后记 .....	2018

## CONCLUSION

The expense of defence and of maintaining the dignity of the sovereign should be paid by general contribution.

The expence of defending the society, and that of supporting the dignity of the chief magistrate, are both laid out for the general benefit of the whole society. It is reasonable, therefore, that they should be defrayed by the general contribution of the whole society, all the different members contributing, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities.

But the expense of justice may be defrayed by fees of court,

The expence of the administration of justice too, may, no doubt, be considered as laid out for the benefit of the whole society. There is no impropriety, therefore, in its being defrayed by the general contribution of the whole society. The persons, however, who give occasion to this expence are those who, by their injustice in one way or another, make it necessary to seek redress or protection from the courts of justice. The persons again most immediately benefited by this expence, are those whom the courts of justice either restore to their rights, or maintain in their rights. The expence of the administration of justice, therefore, may very properly be defrayed by the particular contribution of one or other, or both of those two different sets of persons, according as different occasions may require, that is, by the fees of court. It cannot be necessary to have recourse to the general contribution of the whole society, except for the conviction of those criminals who have not themselves any estate or fund sufficient for paying those fees.

and expences of local benefit ought to be defrayed by local revenue.

Those local or provincial expences of which the benefit is local or provincial (what is laid out, for example, upon the police of a particular town or district) ought to be defrayed by a local or provincial revenue, and ought to be no burden upon the general revenue of the society. It is unjust that the whole society should contribute towards an expence of which the benefit is confined to a part of the society.

The expence of maintaining good roads and communications is,

## 结 论

社会的国防费用和维持一国元首的费用,都是为社会的一般利益而支出的。因此,按照推理,这两者应当由全社会一般的收入来开支,而社会所有个人的资助又必须尽可能地与他们各自的能力相称。

国防费用和维护君主尊严的费用应该由社会一般收入来开支。

司法行政费用无疑是为全社会的一般利益而支出的。这种费用由全社会一般的收入来开支,就其本身来说并不不当之处。然而,国家之所以有必要进行这项费用支出,社会有些人多行不义,使得人们有必要向法院寻求补偿和保护;而最直接受益于法院的人又是那些由法院恢复其权利或维持其权利的人。因此,根据不同情况所要求的,司法行政费用由他们双方或其中一方支付,即由法院手续费来开支是很恰当的。除非罪犯自己没有足够财产或资金来支付这项手续费,否则,这项费用是不用社会全体来进行负担的。

但是,费用应该由法院来开支,司法费用应该由法院来开支。

为一个地方或一个省受益所发生的地方费用或省级费用(例如,为某个城市或某一地区所支出的警察费),应当由地方收入或省级收入来开支,而不应该由全社会的一般收入来开支。要社会全体承担由于社会局部利益而发生的开支,这样做是不公正的。

以及地方的利益应该由该地方收入来开支。

良好道路和交通设施无疑是有利于全体社会的,所以,其费

The exp- no doubt, beneficial to the whole society, and may, therefore, with-  
 ense of out any injustice, be defrayed by the general contribution of the whole  
 roads ma y not un- society. This expence, however, is most immediately and directly  
 justly be defra- beneficial to those who travel or carry goods from one place to anothe-  
 yed by general er, and to those who consume such goods. The turnpike tolls in Eng-  
 contrib- land, and the duties called peages in other countries, lay it altogether  
 ution, but better upon those two different sets of people, and thereby discharge the  
 by tolls. general revenue of the society from a very considerable burden.

The exp- The expence of the institutions for education and religious in-  
 ense of struction, is likewise, no doubt, beneficial to the whole society, and  
 education and re- may, therefore, without injustice, be defrayed by the general contri-  
 ligious instruct- bution of the whole society. This expence, however, might perhaps  
 ion may also be with equal propriety, and even with some advantage, be defrayed al-  
 defray- together by those who receive the immediate benefit of such education  
 ed by ge- and instruction, or by the voluntary contribution of those who think  
 neral con- they have occasion for either the one or the other.  
 tributio-  
 n, but bet-  
 ter by  
 fees and  
 volunt-  
 ary con-  
 tribu-  
 tion.

When the institutions or public works which are beneficial to the  
 whole society, either cannot be maintained altogether, or are not  
 maintained altogether by the contribution of such particular members  
 of the society as are most immediately benefited by them, the defi-  
 ciency must in most cases be made up by the general contribution of  
 the whole society. The general revenue of the society, over and above  
 defraying the expence of defending the society, and of supporting the  
 dignity of the chief magistrate, must make up for the deficiency of  
 many particular branches of revenue. The sources of this general or  
 public revenue, I shall endeavour to explain in the following chapter.

Any def-  
 icien-  
 cies in  
 the re-  
 venue  
 of ins-  
 tituti-  
 ons be-  
 nefici-  
 al to  
 the wh-  
 ole so-  
 ciety  
 must be  
 made up  
 by gen-  
 eral  
 contri-  
 bution.

用由全社会的一般收入来开支,并无不当之处。不过,最直接地受益于这些费用的人,乃是往来于各地运输货物的商人和购买货物的消费者。所以,英格兰的道路交通规费和欧洲其他国家所称呼的路桥捐,完全是由这两种人负担;这样一来,社会一般人的负担就要减轻许多。

费社一入支公的,通来会  
路由的收开不的,通来会  
道用的收开不的,通来会  
用会般来是正由规开支更  
好。

一国的教育设施和宗教设施肯定一样对整个社会来说是有益的,其费用由社会的一般收入来开支并无不妥之处。然而,这些费用如果由那些直接受到教育利益和宗教利益的人来支付,或者由那些自以为有受教育利益或宗教利益的必要的人自愿捐资来开支,大概也是一种妥当办法,甚至还会有一些好处。

和设面用以般收开但通费愿的来  
教育方费可一会来,好收自资式支。  
教宗施的也由社人支,最过或捐形开  
支。

凡是有益于全社会的各种公共设施或土木工程,如果不能全部由那些最直接受益的人来维护,或不是全部由他们来维护,那么,在大多数情况下,不足的数量就必须由全社会的一般收入来弥补。因此,社会的一般收入,除了国防费和君主供养费开支以外,还必须补充许多特殊收入部门的不足。一般收入或公共收入的源泉,我将在下一章再详细说明。

于社社何不须般收弥  
利个的设任人必一收  
有整会的收足由社人补。  
补。

## CHAPTER II

### Of The Sources Of The General Or Public Revenue Of The Society

All revenue comes from one of two sources: (1) property belonging to the sovereign; (2) the revenue of the people.

The revenue which must defray, not only the expence of defending the society and of supporting the dignity of the chief magistrate, but all the other necessary expences of government, for which the constitution of the state has not provided any particular revenue, may be drawn, either, first, from some fund which peculiarly belongs to the sovereign or commonwealth, and which is independent of the revenue of the people; or, secondly, from the revenue of the people.

#### Part I *Of The Funds Or Sources Of Revenue Which May Peculiarly Belong To The Sovereign Or Commonwealth*

The property may be in stock or land.

The funds or sources of revenue which may peculiarly belong to the sovereign or commonwealth must consist, either in stock, or in land.

Revenue from stock may be profit or interest.

The sovereign, like any other owner of stock, may derive a revenue from it, either by employing it himself, or by lending it. His revenue is in the one case profit, in the other interest.

Tartar and Arabian chiefs make profit from herds and flocks,

The revenue of a Tartar or Arabian chief consists in profit. It arises principally from the milk and increase of his own herds and flocks, of which he himself superintends the management, and is the principal shepherd or herdsman of his own horde or tribe. It is, however, in this earliest and rudest state of civil government only that profit has ever made the principal part of the public revenue of a monarchical state.

Small republics have sometimes derived a considerable revenue

## 第二章 论社会一般收入 或公共收入的来源

一个社会的收入不仅要支付保卫社会和维持元首尊严的费用,还要为那些宪法中没有规定任何特殊收入来源的一切政府必须支出进行支付。这些社会收入可以来自于两方面。首先,来自于某些专属于君主或国家而与人民收入无关的资金;第二,来自于人民的收入。

所有的收入来自于两方面:(1)属于君主财产;(2)人民的收入。

### 第一节 专属于君主或国家的资金或收入来源

那些专属君主或国家的资金或收入源泉,要么由资本、要么由土地构成。

财产可资者以是或土地。

像所有的其他资产所有人一样,君主可以从使用他的资本或者贷出他的资本中获得收入。前者情况下他的收入为利润,后者情况下为利息。

来自于资本人可利者收以是或利息。

鞑靼或阿拉伯酋长的收入由利润构成。这种利润主要来自于牛羊的奶和增殖,他们自己监督管理牲畜,是本部落主要的牧羊人或者牧牛人。不过,这种利润构成王国公共收入的主要部分的现象只在最早、最原始政府状态下才会发生。

或鞑靼伯利自牛鞑阿酋长来于羊、

小共和国有时可以从商业经营的利润中获得相当可观的收入

Hamb-  
rg from  
a wine  
cellar  
and ap-  
otheca-  
ry's sh-  
op, and  
many  
states  
from  
banks

from the profit of mercantile projects. The republic of Hamburg is said to do so from the profits of a public wine cellar and apothecary's shop. ① The state cannot be very great of which the sovereign has leisure to carry on the trade of a wine merchant or apothecary. The profit of a public bank has been a source of revenue to more considerable states. It has been so not only to Hamburg, but to Venice and Amsterdam. A revenue of this kind has even by some people been thought not below the attention of so great an empire as that of Great Britain. Reckoning the ordinary dividend of the bank of England at five and a half per cent. and its capital at ten millions seven hundred and eighty thousand pounds, the neat annual profit, after paying the expence of management, must amount, it is said, to five hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred pounds. Government, it is pretended, could borrow this capital at three per cent. interest, and by taking the management of the bank into its own hands, might make a clear profit of two hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred pounds a year. The orderly, vigilant, and parsimonious administration of such aristocracies as those of Venice and Amsterdam, is extremely proper, it appears from experience, for the management of a mercantile project of this kind. But whether such a government as that of England; which, whatever may be its virtues, has never been famous for good economy; which, in time of peace, has generally conducted itself with the slothful and negligent profusion that is perhaps natural to monarchies; and in time of war has constantly acted with all the thoughtless extravagance that democracies are apt to fall into; could be safely trusted with the management of such a project, must at least be a good deal more doubtful.

and po-  
st off-  
ices.

The post office is properly a mercantile project. The government advances the expence of establishing the different offices, and of buying or hiring the necessary horses or carriages, and is repaid with a large profit by the duties upon what is carried. It is perhaps the only

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① See *Memoires concernant les Droits & Impositions en Europe*: tome i. page 73. This work was compiled by the order of the court for the use of a commission employed for some years past in considering the proper means for reforming the finances of France. The account of the French taxes, which takes up three volumes in quarto, may be regarded as perfectly authentic. That of those of other European nations was compiled from such informations as the French ministers at the different courts could procure. It is much shorter, and probably not quite so exact as that of the French taxes. [The book is by Moreau de Beaumont, Paris, 1768-1769, 4 vols. , 4 to. The correct title of vol. i. is *Mémoires concernant les Impositions et Droits en Europe* ; vols. ii – iv, are *Mémoires concernant les Impositions et Droits*, 2de. Ptie. , *Impositions et Droits en France*. Smith obtained his copy through Turgot, and attached great value to it, believing it to be very rare. See Bonar, *Catalogue*, p. 10. ]



入。据说,汉堡共和国的收入就是来自于公共葡萄酒窖和药店<sup>①</sup>。汉堡的收入来自于葡萄酒和店,许多则来自于葡萄酒窖和药店而国源自行,

而一个君主有空从事葡萄酒和药的买卖的国家,当然不会是很大的。对于更大的国家来说,公立银行的利润才是一种收入的来源。不仅汉堡是如此,威尼斯和阿姆斯特丹也都是如此。有些人认为,就连大不列颠这样大的帝国,也不能忽视这种收入。按照英格兰银行的普通股息为 5.5%,资本金 1078 万镑计算,在支付管理费用后,据说每年剩余的纯利润还有 592900 镑。有人主张政府可以用 3% 的利息将这笔资本借来,自己经营这家银行,那么每年可以得到 269500 镑的纯利润。经验表明,要想经营这种商业项目,只有像威尼斯和阿姆斯特丹那种贵族政治下的有序、谨慎、节约的政府才最为适宜;而像英格兰这样的政府,尽管其优点很多,却从未以善于理财著称。它平时的行为,总是流于怠惰和疏忽造成的浪费,这或许是君主国家天生的吧。而在战时又常常流于一切民主国家所易犯的毫无打算的浪费。把这种事业让这样的国家来管理,它是否能胜任至少是一个很大的疑问。

邮局是一种合适的商业项目。政府事先垫付了建立各地邮局并购买或租赁必要马匹车辆的费用,进而从所运邮费中得到补偿获得巨大的利润。我相信,这或许是各种政府所能经营成功

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<sup>①</sup> 参见《欧洲法律与赋税的记录》,第 1 卷,第 73 页。法国为了进行财政改革采取了一些适当的手段。这本书就是几年前宫廷命令编纂的以便成立的一个委员会使用的。这里面关于法国赋税的记录占了四开本的三卷,可以看作是完全可信地。关于欧洲其他国家是根据法国驻各国大使所得到的资料编纂的。它篇幅较短,可能不及法国赋税那样记录详细。该书作者为摩瑞欧。波芒,巴黎,1768 ~ 1769 年。斯密从杜尔阁那里得到了这本书,极为重视它,认为这相当稀缺。参见波拿《书目》第 10 页。