

### John Stuart Mill

### **AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN STUART MILL**

# 我的知识之路

(爱尔兰) 约翰·斯图尔特·穆勒 著

It seems proper that I should prefix to the following bingraphical sketch, some mention of the reasons which have made me think it desirable that I should leave behind me such a memoral of so unevenful a life as mine. I do not for a moment imagine that any part of what I have to relate, can be interesting to the public as a narrative, or as being connected with myself.

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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# 我的知识之路

(爱尔兰) 约翰·斯图尔特·穆勒 著 郑加丽 于春晓 译 谢世坚 审校

外语教学与研究出版社 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS 北京 BEIJING

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

我的知识之路 = Autobiography of John Stuart Mill: 英汉对照 / (爱尔兰) 穆勒 (Mill, J.S.)著; 郑加丽, 于春晓译. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2009.12

(外研社双语读库) ISBN 978-7-5600-9227-0

I. ①我… Ⅱ. ①穆… ②郑… ③于… Ⅲ. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②穆勒, J.S. (1806~1873) —传记 Ⅳ. ①H319.4: K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 241034 号

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出版人: 干春迟

策 划: 创思明工作室

责任编辑:徐传斌

执行编辑: 王海丰 朱皖晋 李文静

版式设计: 张苏梅封面设计: 袁 璐

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: http://www.fltrp.com

印 刷: 紫恒印装有限公司

开 本: 650×980 1/16

印 张: 23.5

版 次: 2009年12月第1版 2009年12月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-9227-0

定 价: 25.90元

v v v

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联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: zhijian@fltrp.com

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物料号: 192270001

# 总序

外研社自创立之日起就一贯秉承"记载人类文明,沟通世界文化"的宗旨。上世纪九十年代以来,我们陆续出版了"九十年代英语系列丛书"、"大师经典文库"、"英美文学文库"等系列经典图书,在最大限度满足国内英语学习者阅读需求的同时,也为中华民族引进和吸收海外优秀文化发挥了重要的桥梁纽带作用。

在多年出版实践中我们发现,对原版图书简单地以外语形式呈现,会使一些初级和中级学习者望而却步,而纯粹的译著,在翻译过程中又容易失掉原著中的某些精妙之笔,甚至丢失信息,因为每种语言都蕴含着其他语言无法精确对应的情致、智慧和对真善美的洞见。文化交流是一个双向互动的过程,因此在大量引入外文作品的同时,我们也不能忽略本民族文化在世界范围内的推广和传播,即把中国传递给世界。

基于上述考虑,我们应时推出"外研社双语读库",立足经典,涵盖中外名家名作,涉及社会科学各个领域,以书系划分,采用双语编排,对文化背景附有注释。旨在积累世界各民族精粹文化的同时,向世界传递中国文化,也为广大英语学习者提供更为丰富和实用的学习读物。

读库第一批收录的 20 部西方经典,多出自十九、二十世纪著名作家、学者、思想家和哲学家笔下,作品题材丰富,类型多样,包括学术作品1部、传记2种、小说3本、游记4部、杂文9辑以及回忆录1册。文章难度介于普及性读物与专业性读物之间,可作为由一般英语学习者向专业英语使用者过渡时的教材使用。

翻开书,这边厢波涛荡荡,那边厢涟漪漾漾。在英语的海洋里戏水, 水性再好的人也难免精疲力竭,那就到汉语的礁岛上歇歇脚吧。

买了书是缘,翻开书,则是海边度假了。

# 译者 序

约翰·斯图尔特·穆勒 (1806-1873) 是 19 世纪 英国著名的经济学家和哲学家,也是19世纪最具影响 力的古典自由主义思想家之一。他一生著述颇丰, 主要 有《逻辑体系》《论政治经济学中若干未解决的问题》《政 治经济学原理》《论自由》《论述和讨论》《论代议制政府》 《功利主义》《论妇女的从属地位》等。这本自传是穆勒 1868年在威斯敏斯特选举落选后撰写的。自传记录了 穆勒童年时期接受的独特教育以及他的思想和学说的形 成过程,同时重点介绍了他自己的写作、社会活动和对 他的思想产生过重大影响的人物,并对当时一些颇具争 议的问题提出了独到的见解。穆勒所生活的19世纪是 欧洲,特别是英国政治经济和思想文化产生重大变革的 时代, 而且他和很多对后世产生深远影响的人物有过交 流和思想的碰撞, 因此可以通过这本自传了解那个时代 的英国社会、政治和历史情况。这本自传虽然没有引人 入胜的情节和华丽的语言,基本上是对个人思想以及周 围人物和事件的平实记录, 但它不仅对于研究穆勒的学 者具有重要的参考价值,而且对于一般读者也大有裨益。

穆勒没有接受过学校教育,他的教育都是身为经济学家的父亲詹姆斯·穆勒独自承担的。父亲对约翰·穆勒的教育极其严格,而穆勒本人也聪明好学,深得父亲的器重。在父亲的教导下,他三岁学希腊文,八岁学拉丁文,并开始接触几何与代数,九岁阅读古希腊文学和历史作品,十岁读完古希腊哲学家柏拉图和狄摩西尼的原著,十二岁学习逻辑,熟读亚里士多德的《逻辑学》,

十三岁开始阅读李嘉图的《政治经济学及赋税原理》,接着又阅读了亚当·斯密的著作。父亲对他的很多教育都是在父子俩散步时进行的,比如有关政治经济学的各种问题,他父亲的《政治经济学原理》就是以他这时的笔记加之其他资料整理而成的。值得注意的是,穆勒并不排斥这种在别人看来过于严格的家庭教育,反而认为当时过于注重教育的趣味性,对孩子要求过于宽松的趋势是不可取的。

由于其父和李嘉图交往甚密,穆勒有幸受到李嘉图的直接教诲。他十四五岁时曾同英国大哲学家边沁之弟同游法国,还有机会在萨伊家中住过一段时间。法国的民主自由气氛和塞伊的自由主义经济学说,对穆勒的经济学思想的形成无疑有一定影响。边沁的功利主义学说对穆勒思想的影响更是不容忽视。1823 年穆勒发起组织了一个研讨功利主义的学会,对功利主义的传播起到了积极作用。1823 年 5 月,穆勒经父亲介绍到东印度公司通讯检查署工作,一直任职到 1858 年该公司解散。1825 年,穆勒开始发表讨论商业政策与货币政策的论文。同年,他为边沁编辑《审判证据原理》,并发起组织了"辩论学会",学会成员聚在一起读书,讨论经济学和哲学问题。李嘉图的经济学、马尔萨斯的人口论和边沁的功利主义是学会成员共同接受的理论。学会里的活动有力地锻炼了穆勒的写作和口头表达能力。

然而,由于父亲对他的教育偏重思辨,而忽略了感情的陶冶,1826到1827年,勤于思索的穆勒在自己思

想形成的过程中陷入了精神危机,后来他在柯尔律治的 诗歌中找到解脱。1834年到1840年,穆勒一直担任激 进派刊物《伦敦和威斯敏斯特评论》的主编,付出了很 多心血。然而,这个评论杂志的风格和主旨大部分来自 于边沁办的《威斯敏斯特评论》,直到他父亲去世后, 他才得以完全按照自己的理念发表文章和管理评论杂志。

中年以后,穆勒受到空想社会主义和民主主义的影响,逐渐接受了社会改良主义的思想。他在很大程度上接受了圣西门学派的思想和观点。他主张通过普及教育和启发民众的觉悟来改革时弊。但他不认为应当肯定圣西门主义的学说和立场,也不希望把他们提出的改革方案立即加以实施,只是希望把空想社会主义学说灌输到民众之中,使统治阶级觉悟到,未受教育的民众比受过教育的民众更可怕。在逻辑学上,他同样有自己独立的思考,并写下了《逻辑体系》。自传中他还提到了奥古斯特·孔德对他的影响,以及两人的书信来往。

此外在自传中,穆勒所强调的对他产生重大影响的人,除了他父亲和边沁外,就是他的妻子哈里特·哈迪了。他们在穆勒 25 岁的时候相识,20 年后结婚。两个人的友谊和后来的婚姻都承受了很大的世俗压力,反而使它显得更加珍贵与纯洁。他对妻子强烈的爱慕之情可以从自传中的溢美之词感受到,这也是自传中唯一饱含感情的地方。穆勒对哈迪的才智、魄力和精神极为推崇。哈迪对他的著述有很多建议和贡献。穆勒说,他在这一时期的所有著作都是他们合作的产物,特别在社会改革

思想方面以及著作中体现的实用性,几乎完全是她的贡献。哈迪在他们结婚七年后去世,穆勒为纪念心爱的妻子,出版了两人合著的《论自由》。

本书中特别值得一提的是,穆勒的思想形成受到过非常广泛的影响,如他的父亲詹姆斯·穆勒、边沁、柯尔律治、李嘉图、约翰·奥斯汀、圣西门、孔德、卡莱尔、托克维尔等等,还有他对政治经济学、逻辑学、自由、妇女的地位等所作的独立思考,直至今天读来仍颇有意义。

郑加丽 于春晓 2008年冬

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# John Stuart Mill

### AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JOHN STUART MILL





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#### CHAPTER I

#### CHILDRENHOOD AND EARLY EADUCATION

It seems proper that I should prefix to the following biographical sketch, some mention of the reasons which have made me think it desirable that I should leave behind me such a memorial of so uneventful a life as mine. I do not for a moment imagine that any part of what I have to relate, can be interesting to the public as a narrative, or as being connected with myself. But I have thought that in an age in which education, and its improvement, are the subject of more, if not of profounder study than at any former period of English history, it may be useful that there should be some record of an education which was unusual and remarkable, and which, whatever else it may have done, has proved how much more than is commonly supposed may be taught, and well taught, in those early years which, in the common modes of what is called instruction, are little better than wasted. It has also seemed to me that in an age of transition in opinions, there may be somewhat both of interest and of benefit in noting the successive phases of any mind which was always pressing forward, equally ready to learn and to unlearn either from its own thoughts or from those of others. But a motive which weighs more with me than either of these, is a desire to make acknowledgment of the debts which my intellectual and moral development owes to other persons; some of them of recognized eminence, others less known than they deserve to be, and the one to whom most of all is due, one whom the world had no opportunity of knowing. The reader whom these things do not interest, has only himself to blame if he reads farther, and I do not desire any other indulgence from him than that of bearing in mind, that for him these pages were not written.

I was born in London, on the 20th of May, 1806, and was the eldest son of James Mill, the author of *The History of British India*. My father, the son of

### 第一章

# 童年时代和早期教育

在写自传正文之前,似乎应该说明一下,为什么我认 为有必要为自己平凡的一生留本书作为纪念。我从来没有 想象过自己讲叙的任何一部分,会作为一个故事或者因为 与我有关而引起公众的兴趣。但是我想, 在这个时代, 教 育和教育改良在英国历史上比以往任何时候受到的关注都 要多(如果说不是更深刻的话),为一种不同寻常、引人 注意的教育经历留下一些记录也许是有益的, 不管这种教 育还产生了哪些影响,都证明了在早期能够教给小孩子的 东西, 比人们通常想象的多很多, 而且可以教得很好, 用 通常所说的教诲方式教育孩子,他们的童年时代实际上是 被浪费掉了。我还觉得,在观念转变的时代,如果有人勇 于探索,对于自己及他人的思想既善于吸纳,也能有所扬 弃,那么,把他思想的各个阶段记录下来,似乎不仅有 益,而且也很有趣。但是对我而言,还有比这更重要的动 机、就是希望向帮助过我智力和道德发展的人表示感谢。 他们当中有的声名显赫,有的能力卓著,但还没有得到应 有的声誉,还有我最需要感谢的一个人,也是外界根本没 有机会了解的一个人。如果哪位读者对这些东西不感兴 趣, 却还要继续往下读的话, 那就只能怪他自己了, 我不 奢望他沉迷于此书, 只希望他能记得, 这本自传并非为他 而写。

我于 1806 年 5 月 20 日出生于伦敦,是家里的长子, 我的父亲是詹姆斯·穆勒,《英属印度史》的作者。祖父



a petty tradesman and (I believe) small farmer, at Northwater Bridge, in the county of Angus, was, when a boy, recommended by his abilities to the notice of Sir John Stuart, of Fettercairn, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, and was, in consequence, sent to the University of Edinburgh, at the expense of a fund established by Lady Jane Stuart (the wife of Sir John Stuart) and some other ladies for educating young men for the Scotlish Church. He there went through the usual course of study, and was licensed as a Preacher, but never followed the profession; having satisfied himself that he could not believe the doctrines of that or any other Church. For a few years he was a private tutor in various families in Scotland, among others that of the Marquis of Tweeddale; but ended by taking up his residence in London, and devoting himself to authorship. Nor had he any other means of support until 1819, when he obtained an appointment in the India House.

In this period of my father's life there are two things which it is impossible not to be struck with: one of them unfortunately a very common circumstance, the other a most uncommon one. The first is, that in his position, with no resource but the precarious one of writing in periodicals, he married and had a large family; conduct than which nothing could be more opposed, both as a matter of good sense and of duty, to the opinions which, at least at a later period of life, he strenuously upheld. The other circumstance, is the extraordinary energy which was required to lead the life he led, with the disadvantages under which he labored from the first, and with those which he brought upon himself by his marriage. It would have been no small thing, had he done no more than to support himself and his family during so many years by writing, without ever being in debt, or in any pecuniary difficulty; holding, as he did, opinions, both in politics and in religion, which were more odious to all persons of influence, and to the common run of prosperous Englishmen in that generation than either before or since; and being not only a man whom nothing would have induced to write against his convictions, but one who invariably threw into everything he wrote, as much of his convictions as he thought the circumstances would in any way permit: being, it must also be said, one who never did anything negligently; never undertook any task, literary or other, on which he did not conscientiously bestow all the labour necessary for performing it adequately. But he, with these

是安格斯郡诺斯沃特桥的一名小商人,同时(我认为)也是小农场主。还在儿童时代,父亲就因天资聪慧,引起了苏格兰财政部的一位贵族——费特凯恩的约翰·斯图尔特爵士的注意,因此得到简·斯图尔特夫人(约翰·斯图尔特爵士的妻子)和其他几位夫人成立的基金资助而被送往爱丁堡大学深造,该基金设立的目的是为苏格兰教会培养年轻人。在那里,父亲接受了常规教育,获得了传教士证书,但是从未从事这项职业,因为他深知自己不能相信那个教派或其他任何教派的教义。有几年,他在苏格兰的各种家庭里做过家庭教师,其中包括特威代尔侯爵家,但是最终定居伦敦,致力于写作。1819年,他受聘于东印度公司,在这之前,除了写作,他没有任何其他收入来源。

父亲在人生的这段时间里,有两件事不能不让人称 奇。不过很遗憾,其中一件其实很平常,另一件又极不 寻常。一件是,他当时没有什么收入来源,只靠向期刊 投稿这种不稳定的方式,还能够娶妻生子,组建了大家 庭:这种行为无论从理智,还是从责任上来讲,与他的 观点,至少与他后半生努力坚持的观点完全相反。另一 件是,他这种生活方式需要异常充沛的精力,从一开始 写作他就面临很多不利条件, 结婚也给他带来了不利因 素。这么多年,他靠写作,即便只养活了自己和家庭, 能从不欠债,又从没陷入经济困难,也是件很不容易的 事情。何况他还坚持他的政治和宗教观点, 让当时所有 权贵和普通英国富人都产生空前绝后的厌恶之情,而且, 父亲这个人,不仅任何因素都不能让他写出与自己信念 相悖的东西, 而且总是在环境允许的情况下, 尽可能地 把自己的信念融入所有作品当中。可以说,他是一个做 任何事情都从不敷衍的人,不管是文学还是其他的工作, 他都倾注全力,以求做到尽善尽美。尽管身肩重负,他



burdens on him, planned, commenced, and completed, the *History of India*; and this in the course of about ten years, a shorter time than has been occupied (even by writers who had no other employment) in the production of almost any other historical work of equal bulk, and of anything approaching to the same amount of reading and research. And to this is to be added, that during the whole period, a considerable part of almost every day was employed in the instruction of his children: in the case of one of whom, myself, he exerted an amount of labour, care, and perseverance rarely, if ever, employed for a similar purpose, in endeavouring to give, according to his own conception, the highest order of intellectual education.

A man who, in his own practice, so vigorously acted up to the principle of losing no time, was likely to adhere to the same rule in the instruction of his pupil. I have no remembrance of the time when I began to learn Greek. I have been told that it was when I was three years old. My earliest recollection on the subject, is that of committing to memory what my father termed vocables, being lists of common Greek words, with their signification in English, which he wrote out for me on cards. Of grammar, until some years later, I learnt no more than the inflexions of the nouns and verbs, but, after a course of vocables, proceeded at once to translation; and I faintly remember going through Aesop's Fables, the first Greek book which I read. The Anabasis, which I remember better, was the second. I learnt no Latin until my eighth year. At that time I had read, under my father's tuition, a number of Greek prose authors, among whom I remember the whole of Herodotus, and of Xenophon's Cyropædia and Memorials of Socrates; some of the lives of the philosophers by Diogenes Laertius; part of Lucian, and Isocrates' Ad Demonicum and Ad Nicoclem. I also read, in 1813, the first six dialogues (in the common arrangement) of Plato, from the Euthyphron to the Theatetus inclusive: which last dialogue, I venture to think, would have been better omitted, as it was totally impossible I should understand it. But my father, in all his teaching, demanded of me not only the utmost that I could do, but much that I could by no possibility have done. What he was himself willing to undergo for the sake of my instruction, may be judged from the fact, that I went through the whole process of preparing my Greek lessons in the same room and at the same table at which he was writing: and as in those

还是策划、启动并完成了《英属印度史》的编纂。这花了他十年时间,比其他作者(甚至是专职作家)编纂同等规模且需要相当的阅读量和研究量的史书所花的时间都短。还需要指出的是,在整个过程中,他几乎每天都要花不少时间教导孩子。就拿我来说,他所付出的精力、关爱和坚持不懈非比寻常,他按照他自己的构想,努力给孩子最高层次的智力教育。

一个自己做事时恪守决不浪费时间这一原则的人, 在 教育学生时,很可能也会如此。我记不清自己开始学习 希腊语的时间了, 听人说是三岁。对这件事, 我最早的 记忆就是背诵父亲写在卡片上的普通希腊语单词表,后面 附有英语意思。学语法是几年后的事情, 我只学了名词 和动词的曲折变化,但是学完单词之后,立刻就开始学 习翻译了。我只能模糊地记得读过《伊索寓言》,这是我 读的第一本希腊语书籍。第二本书是《远征记》,我对这 本书的印象稍微深刻一点。直到八岁,我才开始学拉丁 语。那时,在父亲的指导下,我阅读了很多希腊散文家的 作品,其中,我记得自己读了希罗多德的全都作品,还有 色诺芬的《居鲁士的教育》和《回忆苏格拉底》;读了第 欧根尼·拉尔修写的一些哲学家生平,还读了卢奇安的一 部分作品,以及伊索克拉底的《全希腊盛会献词》和《泛 雅典娜节献词》的一部分。1813年,我还读了柏拉图对话 录(按普通排列顺序)的前六卷,从《尤息弗罗》到《泰 阿泰德》。我认为,《泰阿泰德》在此可以省略,因为我不 可能看得懂。但是父亲在整个教学过程中,不仅要求我尽 最大努力做力所能及之事,还极力要求我做力所不能及之 事。我学希腊语的所有功课,都是在他写作时跟他在同一 个房间的同一张桌子上完成的。从这件事或许可以看出