

古今圖書集成



民國二十一年一月一日

上海南京路四一四號

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# 申報

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民國二十一年一月一日

申報

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1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of the world to the present time.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the present time to the future.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the future to the end of the world.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the end of the world to the beginning of the world.

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14. The fourteenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of the world to the end of the world.

15. The fifteenth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the end of the world to the beginning of the world.

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general  
 description of the country, its climate, soil, and  
 natural resources. It then proceeds to a detailed  
 account of the various tribes and nations  
 inhabiting the region, their customs, and their  
 mode of life. The author also describes the  
 principal cities and towns, and the state of  
 agriculture and commerce. The second part  
 of the book contains a history of the country  
 from the earliest times to the present day,

and a description of the principal events  
 which have taken place in its history. The  
 author also gives a list of the principal  
 cities and towns, and a description of the  
 principal rivers and lakes. The book is  
 written in a plain and simple style, and  
 is well adapted for the use of students  
 in schools and colleges. It is a valuable  
 work, and one which every student of  
 history should read.

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world, and to a description of the various methods which have been employed by historians in the collection and arrangement of their materials.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world, from the earliest times to the present day, and is divided into three main periods, the ancient, the middle, and the modern.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the various methods which have been employed by historians in the collection and arrangement of their materials, and to a discussion of the various theories which have been advanced in regard to the nature and extent of historical truth.

### APPENDIX

1. A list of the various methods which have been employed by historians in the collection and arrangement of their materials, and a description of the various theories which have been advanced in regard to the nature and extent of historical truth.

2. A list of the various methods which have been employed by historians in the collection and arrangement of their materials, and a description of the various theories which have been advanced in regard to the nature and extent of historical truth.

### INDEX

1. A list of the various methods which have been employed by historians in the collection and arrangement of their materials, and a description of the various theories which have been advanced in regard to the nature and extent of historical truth.

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一、凡欲求道者，必先正心。心正則身直，身直則氣順，氣順則神清，神清則智明。此乃修道之根本也。  
 二、其次則在誠意。誠意者，心之所發，無不真實。若心有不誠，則身必不直，氣必不順，神必不清，智必不明。  
 三、其次則在格物。格物者，窮至事物之理，而極其至也。此乃致知之本也。  
 四、其次則在致知。致知者，致吾心之知於事物也。此乃格物之功也。  
 五、其次則在修身。修身者，修身之謂也。此乃格致之功也。  
 六、其次則在齊家。齊家者，齊其家之謂也。此乃修身之功也。  
 七、其次則在治國。治國者，治其國之謂也。此乃齊家之功也。  
 八、其次則在平天下。平天下者，平其天下之謂也。此乃治國之功也。

此乃八德之序也。凡欲求道者，必先正心，然後誠意，然後格物，然後致知，然後修身，然後齊家，然後治國，然後平天下。此乃修道之次第也。  
 一、正心。正心者，正其心之謂也。此乃修身之本也。  
 二、誠意。誠意者，心之所發，無不真實。此乃修身之功也。  
 三、格物。格物者，窮至事物之理，而極其至也。此乃致知之本也。  
 四、致知。致知者，致吾心之知於事物也。此乃格物之功也。  
 五、修身。修身者，修身之謂也。此乃格致之功也。  
 六、齊家。齊家者，齊其家之謂也。此乃修身之功也。  
 七、治國。治國者，治其國之謂也。此乃齊家之功也。  
 八、平天下。平天下者，平其天下之謂也。此乃治國之功也。

1. The first part of the book is a preface by the author, who explains the purpose of the work and the scope of the inquiry.

2. The second part of the book is a historical account of the events leading up to the present situation, from the time of the first settlement to the present day.

3. The third part of the book is a description of the present state of the country, including a detailed account of the government and the laws.

4. The fourth part of the book is a description of the present state of the country, including a detailed account of the government and the laws.

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12. The twelfth part of the book is a description of the present state of the country, including a detailed account of the government and the laws.





1. 凡欲求道者，必先求其心。心者，道之根也。心不正，則道不立。故曰：心正則身正，身正則道成。

2. 其次求其氣。氣者，道之體也。氣不和，則道不固。故曰：氣和則神清，神清則道明。

3. 其次求其神。神者，道之用也。神不靈，則道不顯。故曰：神靈則道化，道化則道成。

4. 其次求其德。德者，道之果也。德不修，則道不傳。故曰：德修則道廣，道廣則道成。

5. 其次求其功。功者，道之效也。功不著，則道不驗。故曰：功著則道顯，道顯則道成。

6. 其次求其名。名者，道之聲也。名不遠，則道不聞。故曰：名遠則道傳，道傳則道成。

7. 其次求其利。利者，道之資也。利不豐，則道不濟。故曰：利豐則道廣，道廣則道成。

8. 其次求其壽。壽者，道之壽也。壽不長，則道不永。故曰：壽長則道久，道久則道成。

9. 其次求其子。子者，道之嗣也。子不蕃，則道不繼。故曰：子蕃則道傳，道傳則道成。

10. 其次求其樂。樂者，道之樂也。樂不極，則道不樂。故曰：樂極則道成，道成則道成。

卷之二

一、論天運之無常  
二、論人事之有為  
三、論道德之衰微  
四、論禮法之廢弛  
五、論風俗之頹敗  
六、論刑罰之濫用  
七、論賦稅之繁重  
八、論兵革之頻仍  
九、論農桑之墮落  
十、論工商之凋敝

夫天運之無常，不可測也。人事之有為，不可廢也。道德之衰微，不可救也。禮法之廢弛，不可不察也。風俗之頹敗，不可不憂也。刑罰之濫用，不可不戒也。賦稅之繁重，不可不減也。兵革之頻仍，不可不息也。農桑之墮落，不可不勸也。工商之凋敝，不可不賑也。

卷之三

一、凡屬國家之事務，皆由天子任命大臣辦理。

二、天子任命大臣，必先考察其德行與才幹。

三、大臣受命後，應勤政愛民，不可懈怠。

四、天子應定期考核大臣的政績，賞罰分明。

五、凡屬官員，應各守其職，不得越俎。

六、天子應廣納諫言，以正其身，以治天下。

七、大臣應忠於國家，不可有二心。

八、天子應節儉愛財，以垂範天下。

九、凡屬官員，應清廉自守，不可貪污。

十、天子應選賢任能，以成治業。

十一、凡屬官員，應體恤百姓，不可殘虐。

十二、天子應修德教，以化民成俗。

十三、凡屬官員，應效法古人，以垂久遠。

十四、天子應慎終追遠，以慎民德。

十五、凡屬官員，應各盡其忠，以輔天子。



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其間必有其所以然之故也。夫一國之強弱  
 與其民之貧富也。皆由於其政之善惡。而  
 其政之善惡。又由於其君之賢不肖。故曰  
 君者國之寶也。君賢則國強。君不肖則國  
 弱。此理之必然者也。然則君之賢不肖。

又由於其民之賢不肖乎。曰。不然。民之  
 賢不肖。亦由於其教之有無。而教之有無  
 又由於其君之賢不肖。故曰。君者教之  
 本也。君賢則教興。君不肖則教廢。此理  
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關於「自由」的討論

自由是每個人都想擁有的，但自由並非無所不能。自由是有限度的，自由是受法律限制的。自由是每個人都想擁有的，但自由並非無所不能。自由是有限度的，自由是受法律限制的。

自由與責任

自由與責任是相輔相成的。沒有責任的自由是不存在的。自由是每個人都想擁有的，但自由並非無所不能。自由是有限度的，自由是受法律限制的。

自由與平等

自由與平等是相輔相成的。沒有平等的自由是不存在的。自由是每個人都想擁有的，但自由並非無所不能。自由是有限度的，自由是受法律限制的。

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自由與法治

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