

From The Corn Laws To Free Trade: Interests, Ideas, And Institutions In Historical Perspective

Excerpt from A Letter on the Corn Laws, to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce But you have a hard battle to fight; and although I consider success, in the end, undoubted, if your cause be well conducted and steadily followed up, still, you ought not to neglect any means whereby your opponents can be won over, or the legislature convinced. New arguments on this long debated subject are not to be expected; but the deliberate record of the opinion of those who cannot be suspected of having their judgment biassed by pecuniary interests, and whose mind has long been turned to the subject, may not be without its use. For myself, I can with truth say, that time, reflection, and that cooler and calmer judgment, which retirement from the active scenes of public life produces, have only tended, still more strongly to impress my mind with a conviction of the extreme impolicy of the existing corn law, whether considered with reference to its immediate effect on the well being of the mass of the people, or to its ultimate result on the prosperity of the country. With regard to the first point, I shall merely say, that a law restricting the people of this country from purchasing their food in the cheapest market, and establishing a monopoly whereby the affluent are made more rich, and the needy more poor, is one dangerous at all times, but in the present state of the country, fraught with imminent peril to the peace of the community - the security of property - and the harmony and concord which is necessary to bind society together. But it is mainly to the ultimate result that I look with the greatest anxiety. In looking at the small comparative extent of Great Britain, and considering her wealth, her power, and the extent of her foreign possessions, it is impossible not to be convinced, that these great results have been obtained, and can alone be preserved, by her great commercial and manufacturing superiority. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Corn Laws Vol 5

Tracts Relating to the Corn Trade and Corn Laws

Influences of the Corn Laws

A Series of Articles (with Additions) from the Edinburgh Evening Post and Scottish Standard :

Addressed to the Common Sense of the People

The Corn Laws. Speech in the House of Commons, on ... February 24, 1842 ... Revised

The pamphlets, newspaper articles and tracts in this collection provide source material for the study of the Anti-Corn Law campaigns of the 1830s and 1840s and their role in the formation of popular economics in Britain.

Volume 1 covers the Whig Free Trade with entries from 1826 to 1839.

The Corn laws, an authentic report of the discussions on the destructive effects of the corn laws upon the trade and manufactures of the country

An Inquiry Into the Corn Laws and Corn Trade of Great Britain, and Their Influence on the Prosperity of the Kingdom

The Corn Laws Vol 1

On the corn laws, by an Essex farmer

Plain Facts Intimately Connected with the Intended Repeal of the Corn Laws, Its Probable Effects on the Public Revenue, and the Prosperity of this Country

"Observations on the Effects of the Corn Laws" is a pamphlet published by Thomas R. Malthus, Professor of Political Economy, regarding the policy guiding the rise and fall in the price of corn referred to as the "Corn Law." At the end of the Napoleonic Wars Parliament passed legislation banning the importation of foreign corn into Britain until domestic corn cost 80 shillings per quarter. The high price caused the cost of food to increase and caused distress among the working classes in the towns. It led to serious rioting in London and to the Peterloo Massacre in Manchester in 1819. In this pamphlet, printed during the parliamentary discussion, Malthus tentatively supported the free-traders. He argued that given the increasing cost of growing British corn, advantages accrued from supplementing it from cheaper foreign sources.

The Corn Laws

To the British Public. An entire new Plan for Corn Laws

... to which is Added, a Supplement. Containing Several Papers and Calculations which Tend to Explain and Confirm what is Advanced in the Foregoing Tracts

A History of English Corn Laws

A letter on the corn laws

From the Corn Laws to Free Trade Interests, Ideas, and Institutions in Historical Perspective MIT Press

to which are appended miscellaneous remarks in favour of the protective system

A Letter on the Corn Laws, to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce (Classic Reprint)

Observations on Lowering the Rent of Land and on the Corn Laws

The History of the English Corn Laws

Ought the Corn Laws to be Repealed?

Formed in 1839, the Anti-Corn Law League was one of the most important campaigns to introduce the ideas

of economic liberalism into mainstream political discourse in Britain. Its aspiration for free trade played a crucial role in defining the agenda of nineteenth-century liberalism and shaping the modern British state. Its faith in the free market still resonates in Britain's public policy debates today. This is the first comprehensive study of the League which makes use of recent methodological developments in social history.

A Popular History

The operation of the corn laws during the last sixty years

Three Tracts on the Corn-trade and Corn-laws

Viz. 1. A Short Essay on the Corn-trade and the Corn-laws ... First Printed in 1758. 2. Considerations on the Laws Relating to the Importation and Exportation of Corn ... Wrote in the Beginning of the Year 1759. 3. A Collection of Papers Relative to the Price, Exportation and Importation of Corn ... To which is Added, a Supplement. Containing Several Papers and Calculations which Tend to Explain and Confirm what is Advanced in the Foregoing Tracts

And of a Rise Or Fall in the Price of Corn on the Agriculture and General Wealth of the Country

The pamphlets, newspaper articles and tracts in this collection provide source material for the study of the Anti-Corn Law campaigns of the 1830s and 1840s and their role in the formation of popular economics in Britain. Volume 5 covers entries from 1839 to 1842.

The Operation of the Corn Laws During the Last Sixty Years, Stated in the Shape of Substantive Propositions

Observations on the Effects of the Corn Laws, and of the Rise and Fall in the Price of Corn on the Agriculture and General Wealth of the Country
The People's Bread

Observations on the Effects of the Corn Laws

Upon the probable influence of a repeal of the Corn Laws upon the trade in corn

The overlapping and interacting forces that caused a Conservative government to repeal the protectionist Corn Laws against its own political principles and economic interests: extensive qualitative and quantitative analysis. The repeal of Britain's Corn Laws in 1846--one of the most important economic policy decisions of the nineteenth century--has long intrigued and puzzled political scientists, historians, and economists. Why would a Conservative prime minister act against his own party's interests? The Conservatives entered government in 1841 with a strong commitment to protecting agriculture; five years later, the Conservative Prime Minister Sir Robert Peel presided over repeal of the protectionist Corn Laws, violating party principles and undercutting the economic interests of the land-owning aristocracy. Only a third of Conservative members of Parliament supported the repeal legislation and within a month of repeal, Peel's government fell. The Conservatives remained out of power for decades. In this definitive book, Cheryl Schonhardt-Bailey examines the interacting forces that brought about the abrupt beginning of Britain's free-trade empire. Using a wide variety of methodological tools to measure both qualitative and quantitative data (including computer-assisted content analysis of thousands of pages of parliamentary debates), Schonhardt-Bailey concludes that economic interests provided the momentum behind repeal, a momentum that overshadowed almost all else. Indeed, as part of a broader momentum of democratic reform, these same interests, left unsatisfied, may easily have snowballed into revolution--as Sir Robert Peel and others feared. But interests alone did not explain why reform rather than revolution emerged in mid-nineteenth century Britain. In order to resolve more fully the long-standing puzzle of repeal, Schonhardt-Bailey traces the overlapping and intertwined forces of interest, ideas, and institutions. Dialogue on the Corn Laws, between a gentleman and a farmer

As Affecting All Classes of the Community, and Particularly the Landed Interests

Addressed to All Classes, in the United Kingdom and Her Colonies

On the Corn Laws and Other Legislative Restrictions- 6th Ed., Containing New Matter in Refutation of Popularly Received Fallacies on the Monetary System, and Additional Evidences that the Tendency of a Corn Law is to Bring Ruin on the Agriculture, and the

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1904 edition. Excerpt: ... CHAPTER IV GENERAL RESULTS I Propose, in conclusion, to make a rapid survey of the principal results of the historical inquiry, and to consider very briefly what bearing they may have on the present condition of affairs. At the present time, and indeed for the last sixty years, the term corn laws has been applied so exclusively to the duties on import, that the fact is overlooked that restraints on imports were only part, and for centuries not the most important part, of the Corn Law system. Up to nearly the end of the eighteenth century, England was on the average an exporting country, and the bounty on the export of corn was 147 not actually repealed till 1814. It is true that by this time the bounty was altogether inoperative, but, in the opinion of Tooke, up to this same date the restraints on imports had also been inoperative. This narrowing of the interpretation of the Corn Laws to protective import duties has also been accompanied by a corresponding narrowing of the real interests involved in the agitation for the repeal of these duties. A wider historical survey shows that the Corn Law, even when reduced to protective import duties, was itself complex, and part of a system still more complex. This complex system of regulation of all kinds of trades and industries had begun to break up under the pressure of natural economic forces, and had been subjected to political attack and legislative modification long before any serious attempt was made to repeal the restrictions on the import of corn. Huskisson, when effecting a series of reforms in the direction of Free Trade in 1823 to 1825, declined to interfere with the Corn Laws. Peel's great budget of 1842, which was the basis of the fiscal revolution that culminated in 1860, did so...

A few words on the Corn Laws. By a Landowner

From 1660-1846

With Suggestions for the Improvement of the Corn Laws

The Prayer Book Opposed to the Corn Laws: Also, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, a Religious Question;
Freedom of Correspondence & Freedom of Trade; and The Anti-Corn-law Grace ... Ninth Thousand
On the Corn Laws and Other Legislative Restrictions

First Published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The Corn Laws and Social England

An Address on the Corn Laws to the Electors and Operatives of Lancaster. MS. note

Corn Laws. Selections from "A Plea for the Poor" by B. W. Noel. (Issued by the National Anti-Corn-Law League, etc.).

A History of the Anti-Corn Law League

Dialogue on the Corn Laws Between a Gentleman and a Farmer