THE LAW OF BLOCKADE: ITS HISTORY, PRESENT CONDITION, AND PROBABLE FUTURE: AN INTERNATIONAL LAW ESSAY, 1870

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The Law of Blockade: Its History, Present Condition, and Probable Future: An International Law Essay, 1870 by H. Bargrave Dean

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LAW OF BLOCKADE:

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ITS HISTORY,

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INTERNATIONAL LAW ESSAY,

1870,

BY H. BARGRAVE DEANE, B.A.,

Balliol College, Oxford ; Student of the Inner Temple.

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" Que Sçay-je." Montaigne, L. 2, c. 12.

LONDON;

LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER;

WILDY & SONS, LINCOLN'S INN ARCHWAY, W.C.

1870.

PREFACE.

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THE following pages were in substance written in 1869, on the subject chosen that year for the International Law Prize at Oxford.

The writer had the good fortune to obtain the prize, and was led by the wishes of some friends to print the Essay for private circulation among them; but, whilst the manuscript was going through the press, the outbreak of the present war imparted a more practical interest to the subject.

Hence the writer has been induced to publish the Essay.

H. B. D.

November, 1870.

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ANALYSIS.

Introduction. The History of Blockade from its origin to the Treaty of Paris in 1856. The origin of Blockade in the Law of Nature. The Phœnicians and Tyrians. The Greeks. The Carthaginians. The Romans. The gradual progress of International Law, to A.D. 1600. The Jus Naufragii. The system of private wars. The growth of the power of Governments. The consequent increase of International intercourse. The Consolato del Mare. The Rôles d'Oleron. The Hanscatic Deputies. Treaty in 1370. Comparison of the rights of Belligerents and Neutrals, by Albericus Gentilis. The progress of International Law during the 17th century. Grotius. The first instance of Blockade proper, 1630. Groningius. The Law of Blockade during the 18th century. Bynkershoek. Vattel. Hübner. French Réglement, 1778.

The Armed Neutrality, 1780.

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ii. What constitutes the Legal Cessation of a Blockade.

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iii. The Probable Future of the Law of Blockade.

Arguments for and against the continuance of Blockade as an act of War.

The Possible Modifications in the Law.

Conclusion.

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AN ESSAY

ON

THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.

Few, if any, questions in International Law, open a wider or more interesting field for discussion, than the Law of Blockade. Its origin in a simple act of warfare, its slow and almost imperceptible growth, becoming more and more enlarged in principle, and in application, as time passed on ; and its present importance, render it a subject full of interest, in tracing the advance of civilization, and the commercial relations of different countries.

Blockade, as an act of war, has always been considered a belligerent right, which neutrals were bound on their part, to respect. Reparation for a wrong inflicted, has ever been an absolute right, and whenever reparation has been sought by lawful means, he who has suffered the wrong, has had a right to expect others to keep aloof, until he has obtained the reparation due. The obligation not to interpose, lay upon all who were not parties in the original wrong.

No doubt this obligation of non-interference, or remaining neutral, often had a great inconvenience, and pressed with greater weight upon the freedom, trade, and interests of neutrals, than any other belligerent right. The interests of the belligerent and

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