FISCAL LEGISLATION, 1842-1865, A
REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL CHANGES
OF THAT PERIOD, AND THEIR EFFECTS
UPON REVENUE, TRADE,
MANUFACTURES AND EMPLOYMENT

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649304400

Fiscal legislation, 1842-1865, a review of the financial changes of that period, and their effects upon revenue, trade, manufactures and employment by John Noble

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

JOHN NOBLE

FISCAL LEGISLATION, 1842-1865, A
REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL CHANGES
OF THAT PERIOD, AND THEIR EFFECTS
UPON REVENUE, TRADE,
MANUFACTURES AND EMPLOYMENT



FISCAL LEGISLATION, 1842-1865.

N7495

FISCAL `LEGISLATION, 1842-1865.

- A REVIEW OF

The financial Changes of that Period,

AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON

REVENUE, TRADE, MANUFACTURES

AND

EMPLOYMENT.

By JOHN NOBLE.

LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER & DYER.

This Volume is Dedicated

TO

GEORGE WILSON, ESQ.,

AS

AN HUMBLE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

01

THE INVALUABLE AND DISINTERESTED SERVICES, WHICH; AS

CHAIRMAN OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE,

HE RENDERED TO THE CAUSE OF

FREE TRADE,

AND TO THE PROGRESS OF FISCAL REFORM.

PREFACE.

The writer of the following pages has endeavoured to present a clear and concise narrative of the fiscal changes adopted since 1842, and of their effects upon the revenue, trade, manufactures, and employments of the United Kingdom. The period under review has been marked by a series of bold financial measures, which have remodelled the details of British taxation, and have conferred upon this country a degree of prosperity unexampled in its previous history. These measures include the revision, on four separate occasions, of the Customs' Tariff, the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws, the abolition of the great majority of Customs and Excise Duties, and the negociation and ratification of the French Treaty.

The arguments employed for and against these measures have been stated, as far as practicable, in the language of the various speakers as recorded in "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates." The statistical tables have been compiled from the annual statements issued by the Board of Trade and the Commissioners of Customs and Inland Revenue.

The author returns his grateful acknowledgments to the numerous gentlemen who have rendered valuable assistance in the prosecution of his work, especially to those who, by supplying information respecting the present rents of land, have enabled him to show that the development of free-trade principles is beneficial to the Landed Interest. It has not been the aim of the writer to elaborate an argument in favour of Free Trade, but to prepare a simple narrative of facts. History is said to be Philosophy teaching by example; and he is satisfied that there can be no argument in favour of the abolition of all restrictions upon commerce more powerful than the history of recent changes in commercial legislation.

The substance of the work was originally published, as a series of articles, in the Liverpool Mercury. At the request of numerous readers of that paper, the author undertook their revision for publication in a collected form. A considerable portion of the work has been entirely re-written; and it is now issued in the hope that it may be the means of calling public attention to the necessity of extending free-trade legislation by the removal of unwise restrictions upon trade, and of aiding, both at home and abroad, the progress of sound commercial legislation.

LONDON, July, 1867.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER L.

Introduction—Origin of Customs and Excise—The Land Tax—Pitt's Consolidation Act—Customs Legislation, 1797 to 1840—Mr. Hume's Import Duties Committee—The Budget of 1840—Dissolution of Parliament— Resignation of the Ministry—British Trade, 1801 to 1840—Condition of the Country in 1841. Pp. 1—12.

CHAPTER II.

The Budget of 1842—Opposition to the Income Tax—Analysis of the New Tariff—Results of the Budget—The Budgets of 1843 and 1844— Effects of the New Fiscal Policy—Evils of Protection—The Budget of 1845—Renewal of the Income Tax—Repeal and Reduction of Customs' Duties—Success of the Measure—Failure of the Harvest, and the Potato Famine. Pp. 13—25.

CHAPTER III.

The Corn Laws—Their Condemnation by Messrs. Addington and Huskisson—Mr. Villiers' Motions in Parliament—Conversion of Sir Robert Peel—The Budget of 1846—The New Corn Bill—Opposition of the Protectionists—Lord Palmerston's Prophecy—Amendment of Mr. Villiers in favour of Immediate Repeal—Admissions respecting Indirect Taxation—Predictions of the Protectionists—The Financial Statement—Defeat and Resignation of the Ministry on the Irish Life Protection Bill—Dissolution of the League—Equalisation of the Sugar Duties—Increased Consumption of Sugar—The Irish Famiue—Saspension of Corn and Navigation Laws—Fiscal Policy of the Parliament of 1841. Pp. 26—39.

CHAPTER IV.

The Commercial Panic of 1847—State of the Revenue—Renewal of the Income Tax—Defence of the Income Tax by Mr. James Wilson—Repeal of the Navigation Laws—Effects of these Laws—Opposition to their Repeal— Results of their Repeal—Repeal of the Duty on Bricks—Renewal of the Income Tax for One Year—The Budget of 1851—Resignation of Lord John Russell—Accession of Lord Derby to Office—The Conservatives and the Corn Laws—Mr. Disraeli's Financial Statement—Policy of the Parliament of 1847—The General Election—Debates and Resolutions on the Corn Laws—The Budget of 1852—Defeat of the Ministry—The Government of Lord Aberdoon—Sir B. Hall and Mr. Hume on Direct Taxation. Pp. 40—54.

CHAPTER V.

Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer—His Financial Statement—Renewal of the Income Tax for Seven Years—The Budget of 1853—Repeal of the Soap Duty—Repeal and Reduction of Customs' Duties—List of Articles set free from Duty—Articles on which Duty was Reduced—Opposition to the Budget—Mr. Hume and Mr. J. L. Ricardo on Direct Taxation—Mr. Disraeli on the Budget—Results of the Budget—The Russian War—The Budget of 1854—Supplementary Budget—Opposition to the Budget—Mr. Disraeli's Attack on the Budget of 1853—Mr. Gladstone's Defence—Resignation of Mr. Gladstone—Budget of Sir G. C. Lewis in 1855—Increased Indirect Taxation—Budget of 1856—Effects of the Budgets of 1855 and 1856—Diminished Consumption of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spirits, and Malt—British Exports, 1852 to 1856—Cost of the Russian War. Pp. 55—69.

CHAPTER VI.

British Trade, 1854 to 1859—The Budget of 1857—Opposition of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone—Defeat of the Ministry on the China War—Sir G. C. Lewis defends a multiplicity of Taxes—Reply of Mr. Gladstone—Supplementary Budget—Commercial Panic of 1857—Lord Derby's second Administration—Mr. Disraeli's Budget—Defeat of the Ministry—Dissolution of Parliament—Lord Palmerston's second Administration—Mr. Gladstone's Budget of 1859—Increase of the Income Tax to meet a Deficiency—Results of the Measure—Review of Fiscal Policy from 1853 to 1859—Effects of Measures of that period on Revenue and Trade—Stoppage of Mr. Gladstone's intended Policy—The Financial History of that period, and its Lessons, Pp. 70—82.

CHAPTER VII.

The Budget of 1860—Discussion on Taxation at Bradford in 1859—The French Treaty—Mr. Gladstone's Financial Statement — Renewal of the Income Tax for Seven Years — High Rate of Expenditure — Growth of Revenue and Trade in consequence of Remissions of Taxation—Details of the Budget—Opposition to the French Treaty and the Budget—Mr. Bright's Defence of Free Trade—Resolutions of the Commons on Taxation—Effect of Import Duties—The deficient Harvest of 1860, and its Effect upon the Revenue. Pp. 83—97.