

PROCES de Armand Laity, ex-lieutenant d'artillerie, ancien élève de l'École Polytechnique, accusé devant la Cour des Pairs du crime d'attentat contre la sûreté de l'État, comme auteur de l'écrit intitulé: Relation historique des événemens du 30 Octobre 1836. Le prince Napoléon à Strasbourg. Contenant: Faits préliminaires; arrestation de Laity, perquisitions, saisies, réquisitoires, interrogatoires, rapport, arrêt d'accusation, etc. Débats, interrogatoires, réquisitoire, défenses, répliques, arrêt. Paris, Pagnerre, 1838. - (Followed by:) PROCES et acquittement du National, poursuivi pour avoir défendu l'égalité, les droits de l'armée, la loi, contre le privilège et le régime des ordonnances: contenant l'article incriminé, les débats, le réquisitoire, la plaidoirie et la réplique de Me Michel (de Bourges). Paris, Pagnerre, 1838. - (Followed by:) PROCES DE HUBER et de ses co-accusés devant la Cour d'Assises de la Seine, contenant les débats, l'acte d'accusation, les interrogatoires, les dépositions des témoins, le réquisitoire, les plaidoiries, les répliques et l'arrêt de condamnation.

Référence : 16985

Paris, Pagnerre, 1838. 3 works bound in 1 volume. 114, (2) pp.; 40 pp.; 112, (4) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine "Procès Politiques de 1838." 1: Armand Laity was one of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte's partners in the attempt to raise the garrison at Strasbourg in 1836. In 1838 he published an apologetic account of it and was almost immediately arrested by the government, sentenced to 5 years in prison and one franc fine for every copy printed, in all 10,000 francs. 2: Le National was an important revolutionary and republican newspaper of the Restoration, the July Monarchy, and the Second Republic. It was founded by Adolphe Thiers, François-Auguste Mignet and Armand Carrel with the express purpose of overthrowing not merely the Polignac government but the Bourbon dynasty. Le National was among only four newspapers that continued publication despite the July Ordinances. 3: Aloysius Huber was a socialist conspirator and member of secret societies during the July Monarchy, and a leader of political clubs during the Second Republic. He was influenced by the theories of the socialist Pierre Leroux and quite active during the 1830 Revolution. Disappointed by the results of the revolution, he joined the Society of the Rights of Man and was sentenced to five years in prison for complicity in the Neuilly plot.

Freed by the amnesty of 1837, he left for London but soon returned to Paris and was again put in jail, this time for conspiracy to assassinate the king. - The original covers of the second and third work have been preserved. Nice clean copies.

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