

Henry de Ahna

The greatest humbug of the day

Maj. Gaspar Tochman and Mrs. Tochman

(the late Hungarian heroine)

Washington, D.C., 1851

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MAJ. GASPAR TOCHMAN & MRS. TOCHMAN,
(the late Hungarian Heroine,)

THEIR CONNECTION WITH HUNGARIAN STRUGGLES, HUNGARIAN
EXILES, AND THE MISFORTUNE WHICH COMPELS THE UN-
DERSIGNED TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS TO
AN ENLIGHTENED COMMUNITY OF THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.

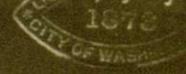
GASPAR TOCHMAN calls himself a Polish Major; his name is Ger-
man and his race is, undeniable, an oriental jewish one; he stated that he
is thirty-eight years of age and consequently he must have had the rank of
major at the early age of eighteen; for the last polish revolution in which
he should have figured as a major took place in the fall of 1830-31, a
promotion never conferred except upon the youths of royal families, who
are lieutenants at the time of their very birth. His life and history in this
country, and particularly for the last few years in Washington, is well
known; he calls himself a lawyer, but never had even a negro for a client;
he is a parasite, that is to say, he sponges upon other people, and of late,
he seems to command the administration; and not only does he, receive
a good share of the salary of several honest and industrious Poles for
whom he procured offices, but he actually succeeded in getting an office
for a woman, whose duties were done by a poor man for a most shame-
ful trifle, and the proceeds of which he consumed, and assured himself
before marrying that woman, that the said office, be continued even after
that event. So far as regards the said Gaspar.

As to myself and how I became acquainted with some particulars of
the biography of that extraordinary woman, the pseudo Miss Jagiello, I
beg leave to state as follows:

I, Henri De Ahna, a native of Munich, capital city, of Bavaria,
son of a nobleman, Colonel Edward De Ahna of the Kings "Garde de
Corps à cheval" resigned my commission as an officer in the King's
army at the beginning of the political struggles in 1848, with the view
of rendering services to the popular cause. I entered the Schleswig Hol-
stein army and served faithfully during the entire campaign against
Denmark. In the fall of 1849, when the liberal cause was crushed
throughout Europe, I, of course, committed as I was, could not return
to Bavaria, and therefore resolved upon emigrating to America. On
my arrival at Hamburg, I was invited and advised by General Klapka,
the commander-in-chief of the fortress of Comorn, to whom I was
known, to join the company of Gov. Ujhazy, and for that purpose the
General "introduced me to Ujhazy and the other officers, and after con-
tributing the amount assessed to each member, I became one of the party."

The Hungarians, during their stay in Hamburg were quartered
among the wealthy and generous citizens, and daily meetings were held
at the house where Governor Ujhazy lodged. It was at one of these
meetings that I first beheld that woman, who, rushing in the crowded
saloon seems to have astonished every one with the exception of two or
three young men who addressed her in different names, some as Appolonia
Eisfeldt, some Juliana Eisfeldt and laughed heartily at her appear-
ance, she exclaiming to them "I must go with you, for I cannot leave
you my dear Hungarians." I am sure that previous to that time, Ujhazy

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never had seen her nor knew anything of her more than myself. At that meeting I heard nothing more of her, but at some subsequent one, a question arose as to the propriety of taking a certain girl, Appollonia, with us to America. The advocates of her said, that she had acted as assistant nurse in some military hospital in Comorn during the last weeks of the siege, and being entirely destitute wishes to emigrate to America and make herself useful in the colony, which was then spoken of as our intention to form in the west; but many voices opposed the motion, and their reasons were many, among the milder, and which was stated publicly and in her presence, that she had assumed a false name, and being of a doubtful character, and therefore not a fit person to travel with the company, [but privately, some harder stories were told and I remember particularly by Colonel Mednianski, Major Koelbel, and which were repeated to me in New York by Colonel Pragay, Count Vass, Major Damburgi, Major Fornet, Major Hamvassy, Reverend Mr. Wimer and many others of the best of the Hungarian exiles, namely, that she was a *polish Jewess*, and was expelled from Vienna during the days of October 1848 (the famous reign of the students of that city,) for extraordinary indecent conduct, and a pass port furnished to her under her real name, Juliana Eisteldt, by the sub-commandant of that city, and who is in this country, and will most certainly testify to it when requested by law. That after that, she, with some jewish companions followed the Hungarian army in the quality as sutlers, selling liquor, trinkets and unsels to the young and new created officers of the revolution; that in Comorn she resided in a house of ill-fame and associated with people of that class, and that just before the siege of Comorn, when, as usual, all persons not strictly belonging to the garrison or being citizens of that place are ordered out, she, among the rest of useless feeders upon the provisions of a besieged city, was going to share the same fate, but on presenting a certificate from one of the military hospital inspectors, that he would employ her as an assistant nurse among the hospitals, to the chief of the police, Mr. Bomuth, who is now in this country, he permitted her to stay, and after the surrender of the fortress, when, according to the treaty, every one was allowed to proceed abroad wherever he pleased, for which purpose passports were distributed to individuals just as they desired by the commandant of the place, it was *then* and *there* that our heroine became baptized with her new chosen name, *Appollonia Jagiello*.] However, it was put to the vote and was finally decided, to permit her to go with the company to America. I voted with the minority in the negative, which is recorded. From the moment it was decided, that she should be permitted to be our travelling companion, I, like all the others who knew her history, decided not to say any more about it and particularly, as she was the only female in the party besides the ladies of Gov. Ujhazy to whom she was attached as a sort of a help.

And to fill out the time as to the whereabouts of that woman from the time she left Comorn with that new name until she appeared in the above mentioned meeting and appealed for permission to go to America, I became acquainted with facts during my last years visit to Hamburg, which explained the matter as how she became first called a Hungarian heroine; for, as yet, I have only mentioned time and place where she took the name of the royal Jagiellon's, namely, that among the Austrian spies who were following in the steps of that brave band to Hamburg to watch their motions until they left the continent, one of them, by the name of Benisch, was seen living with her in the Hotel d'Europe in Hamburg,

Amity →

and it was him, who after succeeding in procuring a passage for such a character with the Hungarians, the day they embarked inserted in a paper subject to the Austrian government, that Appollonia Jagiello of the polish royal family left with Gov. Ujhazy as one of the hungarian heroes and particularly the main one of Comorn. Every one will soon look through the diplomacy of Austria to degrade those patriots whom she was compelled by treaty to let go abroad in their new chosen homes.—None of the Hungarians knew of that article until arriving in Southampton, where, we found it already reprinted in some of the Southampton papers, and although we laughed heartily and no one more than Ujhazy at the humbug there, none of us felt like laughing at it, when, upon our arrival in New York, we found that the most respectable papers of that city had magnified and improved that humbug, giving details of battles she had fought and how many Austrians were slain by the fair hand of that terrible heroine, &c. None of us paid much attention to the papers in the beginning, but we all saw the enormous rush the ladies and gentlemen of that city made upon that woman; it took us several days to realize the cause of that admiration and to recover our senses from that surprise. An article was then inserted by some of the company, Colonel Pragay and Major Fornet, to contradict that humbug and this way to check the avalanche; but the army of reporters, the interest of theatre holders, concert-givers, circus and panorama-venders was too great to loose such an opportunity of reaping a good harvest, in advertising that the great heroine would appear in her battle array at their exhibitions.

That, together with the excited feelings of the whole population, was not only enough to drown any voice of contradiction, but really made the poor old Ujhazy loose all his wit; he finally being afraid of offending the people of New York, by taking forcibly away from them THEIR heroine, concluded to make no public contradiction, the more so, as the reporters gave him to understand, that all the moneys, lands, and donations Congress was going to appropriate to them depended upon their own papers and writings, and he, therefore, took no notice of the wonderful descriptions of the deeds of that heroine; and as it happened on one and the same day, the one paper described her as "slender figure, with a blond waving hair, overlooking with her blue eyes the battle fields and terrifying the Austrian Dragoons;" and another paper giving the "the striking resemblance to the eagle-like black eye of Napoleon when he was pushing his armies over the eternal icecovered peaks of the Alps.

Privately, however, we all, and Ujhazy, the foremost of us, took the honorable step of informing the families into which we were introduced, of the real nature of that humbug; at that time, there were but eight, besides the ladies, who had arrived here with Governor Ujhazy, who was sent in advance as a representative of the Hungarian emigration; soon after the balance of that party arrived in New York, among whom were thirty-six officers. These men took an entirely different view of the matter about that humbug; they considered it as a disgrace and a ruin to the whole party, and were not satisfied with the explanation of Ujhazy, that *he* did not introduce her as a heroine, and consequently it was not *his* duty to contradict publicly, when the Americans wished to have a heroine, but looked upon it as a neglect of duty to the whole emigration, and in bad faith as their agent and representative before the United States' people, to have quietly tolerated that imposition.

They, therefore, called a meeting in 27th street, New York, of all the

Hungarians; passed resolutions depriving the Governor of his right to represent their interest before the American people, which resolutions, fully signed, were sent to Washington, and handed to the *honorable Mr. Buell, M. C., of Michigan.*

In addition to the resolutions passed at that meeting a demonstration was made by that brave and noble officer who, only a few days ago, lost his life in the struggle to establish liberty in a neighboring Island, Colonel Pragay, namely, when Governor Ujhazy, his family and several chosen officers, and of course the heroine, were on their way from New York to Washington. The same enthusiasm commenced at Philadelphia, and when, among other demonstrations of admiration and regard shown to that woman, a parcel of a lock of General Washington's hair which was kept by the Corporation of Philadelphia as a holy relic, was, by somebody, presented to the heroine, the feelings of Pragay revolted, and he declared, that if such a sacrilege should go on farther, he could not control himself any longer, and if that woman was not immediately separated from the Hungarian emigration, he would call a public meeting in the city of Philadelphia, and give, for the benefit of the public, her biography in a speech. This seemed to have had the desired effect, for the Governor immediately sent her back to New York, instead of permitting her to proceed to Washington with the company, and after the Governor's return to New York, he moved from the boarding house, leaving the heroine with some young Hungarians at the old one, and as the newspapers also had outrun their race of humbugging, things became comparatively quiet, the Heroine's name dying away, the most of the Hungarians were then satisfied, except a few, and the most violent was Colonel Pragay, who was still denouncing the Governor as having acted as an accomplice to that imposition. I knowing that in the beginning of the frenzy, it was quite out of the power of the Governor to check that humbug—became involved in a severe altercation with Pragay for the insulting language offered by him to Ujhazy. Soon after, all the Hungarians became tired of waiting in New York for the money, lands, and donations which Major Tochman was promising to secure for them from the then sitting Congress; and after having nearly consumed all the money raised for them by the committee in New York to defray their travelling expenses to the west, determined to leave for their destinations, and so the Governor, with his party, left for Iowa; Pragay and his for Texas; many others for California, and but few of the original party remained in New York, among whom, I was. The heroine was left in New York by the Governor, who informed me, that after she promised him to give up all publicity and change her mode of life, he had a promise of an asylum for her in Washington, for which city she actually soon left. Previous to which she requested me to write for her to Washington, with the inquiry, if she could avail herself of the offer of a home for her made to Governor Ujhazy. I soon heard from her, she informing me that she was very happy in Washington, and expressed her thankfulness for the services I rendered her, and expressed an opinion that the gentlemen with whom she was acquainted might be able to procure me a situation as an Engineer. But, in the meantime, I received the news from my brother officers, that hostilities between Holstein and Denmark were soon to be resumed again. I informed her of my intention to leave for Europe, and asked her if she had any letters to send by me to her relations in Europe.

During my short stay in Hamburg, in passing to Holstein, I had a

new occasion to hear some more of the history of the heroine's life, as for instance, that she had been occupying the high station of a bargirl in a beer cellar in the city of Cracow, &c., and then I was really glad to believe that that woman had been made to carry in her new home, a new, virtuous, and respectable life.

After the last spark of hope in the revolutionary cause of Germany had disappeared, and the Schleswig Holstein army disbanded, I, last spring, again returned to New York, where I was informed by Major Dembinski, that the day after I left for Europe I had been telegraphed by a gentleman from Washington, to proceed to Richmond and accept the place as an Engineer, which had been obtained for me.

I, consequently, having no employment at that time, addressed a note to Miss Appollonia, as she was the only person in Washington I knew, and inquired if that place was still vacant, or if the same gentleman would be willing to serve me with some advice how to proceed South or West, where I was assured to find, easily, a situation. Upon which question, I received a reply from a gentleman, stating to me, that the place made for me had been filled by another, and that there were very meagre hopes of obtaining any situation for me, but if there was no possibility to find employment in New York, I should provide myself with letters of recommendation from respectable sources to influential persons in Washington, and try my luck here. Arriving in Washington, with letters from the most respectable gentlemen, to the honorable Daniel Webster, Postmaster General Hall, Commodore Morris, Professor Henry, Professor Bache, Mr. Fillmore Jun., &c., I soon succeeded in getting temporary employment, first in the coast survey, and then in the General Land Office.

I was not a little surprised, on the very first day of my arrival, in glancing over some papers at the hotel, to see a long ode, somewhat of a mixture of the Homer and the Ossian style, besuiging my old heroine again, and my indignation arose to the highest degree when, the next day, I met her in the public garden promenading with the President of the United States, and soon after reading in the papers the distinguished heroine accompanying the President and the Cabinet during their last visit to Virginia, I at once saw that the obsolete humbug had been resumed again, and had succeeded more than ever.

I also concluded that, as she, herself, not knowing how to read or write correctly, even her own language, could never have succeeded herself in imposing so far, that there must be an experienced imposter the leader and manager of that scandalous imposition, and this person was soon presented to me as Major Gaspar, who most cordially invited me to visit Miss Jagello, and offered his services to promote my objects in Washington, I already having resolved not to mention her name nor go near her on account of her newly resumed falsehoods, replied to Gaspar, that, I had no particular business with Miss Appollonia, but in a few days I was interrogated by some gentleman as to my countrywoman, who, as they heard, had procured my employment for me. Without giving them any reply, I proceeded immediately to Major Tochman's lodgings, informing him of the whole history of that ladies life, and begging him, as a favor to ask her not to mention my name in any connexion with herself, for I could not tolerate to be made an accomplice of her impositions, otherwise I might be compelled to reveal her history, and the same request, I soon after, took occasion to make to her in person, when receiving a letter from her with the urgent request of granting her a private interview, which letter is in my pos-

session. I heard no more of her for about two months, during which time I, although most every day being asked by one person or another, as to which rank she held and which battles she fought in the Hungarian army—never gave any reply, except on two or three occasions, when asked confidentially and upon my honor by gentlemen of the very highest respectability in the city and in the country, and particularly by one whom I may name the Arago of America, and who had taken a kind interest in my situation to help me to some employment. I say, when such a man asked, and says "I have no curiosity to know any persons business, but as that lady visits the families of some of my best friends, and daily or hourly I expect her to be introduced into my own family," what could have been my answer? Either to make myself an accomplice to the imposition, or to tell the truth as far as I knew it—the latter I adopted of course."

It was only after I became in possession of the knowledge, that since I communicated to Tochman the history of that lady, he, in his diplomatic wisdom, thought to meet the emergency in case I might make those things public, went about to all the Departments, and particularly to the gentlemen to whom I was introduced, giving me the honorable name of a slanderer, and an Austrian or Russian spy; that I commenced to give to every body the truth as an answer when asked. About the same time I was notified by the chief of the Bureau in the Land Office where I was employed, that my services are dispensed with, not having at first, any idea that that was a punishment for telling the truth about the heroine. But I soon heard that Tochman reported that I was driven out from the Land Office, by Mr. Stuart, for slander, and that all the Cabinet Officers had given the order, not to employ me in any of the other Departments. I went to Mr. Stuart, told him the whole history of the heroine, his reply was "I can do nothing for you, but if you furnish me the proofs that she is not the distinguished lady nor heroine represented to be, she is then an imposter, and shall not retain her office one day longer, I then felt it my duty, not only to myself, but the more so to the gentlemen into whose houses I ever entered, to prove that their dwellings were not disgraced by the presence of a heinous character. I went to New York, and appealed to those men who have been eye-witnesses to her deeds, and have known her in Comorn, the best of Hungary's sons, the bravest of the officers of the garrison of Comorn (wherefrom the heroine dates her history) have taken it upon themselves to vindicate me in proving her to be an outrageous impostor.

That man Tochman keeps up constantly sending articles in the different newspapers in which he mixes up Ujhazy and Kossuths name with his own and that of his so called lady, this is a sacrilege, and the basest falsehood, of his own fabrication. The very last appeared this week, that the newly arrived Hungarians had brought a letter of recommendation from Kossuth to Jagello and Tochman, is contradicted as a falsehood by one of the same parties, but even without that, who, with any sense to think logically, would for a moment suppose that Kossuth, wishing to recommend his countrymen to the authorities and the people of the United States, could not address himself to the President or Mr. Webster, instead of addressing those two individuals? But I will explain the scheme of that manager of one of the greatest humbugs, namely, when during the winter of 49 Ujhazy with his party, came to Washington, the said Gaspar had the impertinency of appending himself to that company, and intruding himself wherever the honorable mayor of Washington took them to introduce, and the next day he had it in the papers that the

Governor and party were introduced to the President, the Cabinet, Senators, &c., by Major Tochman and the Mayor.

Of course, these paper puffs &c., could have no influence upon Americans, but foreigners particularly, just arrived in the country, knowing what influence and what rank it requires to appear before a monarch or even a minister of the European nations, at once imagined the said Gaspar to be the biggest man, next to the President, in the country, which impression Tochman kept up by writing to Ujhazy that it was through his and Jagiello's influence that the United States Government interceded with the Sultan in favor of Kossuth, and that through his, and particularly Jagiello's direct influence upon the President and upon the cabinet, the vessels were ordered to receive Kossuth and his companions, and the public lands upon which Ujhazy settled as a squatter were withheld from public sale. Is it then any wonder that poor Ujhazy might have written a kind letter to his old N. York heroine? No! he might even have committed the simplicity of writing to Kossuth of the great influence and good offices a certain Maj. Tochman exercises with the President and Cabinet in their behalf, and so those Hungarians became acquainted with his name in Turkey, but as to a written letter from Kossuth to him and his wife, it is a positive falsehood, and to explain a little further, how he tried to bring himself into the notice of Kossuth, and might have succeeded in some degree, is, that when the Turkish commissioner, Emin Bey, visited Washington last summer, Mr. Tochman presented the hungarian heroine to him, relating to him the great services she rendered with her fortune and person to the Hungarian cause, and most certainly impressed upon him the idea that he was the head manager of the President and his cabinet.

Mr. Brown, who visited Washington with Emin Bey, might have seen her at the Presidents, and as Tochman, undoubtedly, intruded himself upon Kossuth with his letters, newspapers, &c, Kossuth might have inquired of those officials something about this personage, and perhaps, in this way, became acquainted with their existence.

When I returned from New York with the sworn proofs to my assertions, and a private letter from a most distinguished lawyer and citizen of New York, who was at the head of the committee to collect means for the Hungarian exiles, explaining the nature of the humbug as he had heard it from Ujhazy himself privately and adding, that he knew positively myself as a gentleman and my family to be a respectable and noble one. I, reasonably expected to be restored to my employment, if, even for a short time, to relieve me from the charge of being a spy.

This would have perfectly satisfied me—and I would have left Tochman, Jagello, Eisfeldt with their aliases, to themselves—but instead of that, my papers were returned to me, she retained in office, and, as I am informed, still holds it. I then concluded to leave the decision to the people at large, and began to make it public, by sending the very first affidavit and a letter of explanation to Mr. Fillmore. Every one of the foreign Ministers knew her real character, as soon as she came. One of them said, that first he thought the administration was deceived, but finally came to the conclusion that as any man who conversed with that woman three minutes, could see to what class that bird belonged; that there may be some political purpose to tolerate that person at the President's levees, and—I must remark, that this minister was neither the Austrian nor the Russian.

Before taking leave of that "wretched impostor and most contemptible coward," the said Gaspar, I shall count up *nine* special falsehoods, and

the tenth, which contains all the balance of a communication in the "American Telegraph" (a sort of a newspaper in Washington) of the 6th of September, headed "a warning" and signed Gaspar Tochman.

1. That I was introduced to Jagello in Hamburg.
2. That I came to America to better my fortunes.
3. Lived upon the charity of the Hungarians.
4. That Jagello loaned me money, and introduced me to families in New York.
5. That I once adored that lady.
6. That I offered 200 dollars for an affidavit.
7. That some of the Hungarians denounced Ujhazy as a traitor.
8. That he was trying during a whole week to lay hands upon an affidavit.
9. That he and his father-in-law, the Jew Eisfeldt, fought together in 1830-31.

In the above given narrative all the numbers are sufficiently proved as falsehoods, except Nos. 5, 8, and 9. And to No. 5 I shall say, that if that person should even have been known to me as a descendant of the Polish King's and a Hungarian heroine, I could possibly not have fallen in love with her or become a maniac when finding that Gaspar was her happy Donquixote, because the life she carried on in the armies as a General or something else, made her look like a woman of forty, and she actually is about a half dozen years older than myself, being 27 years of age.

As to No. 8—not only have many gentlemen read to him all the contents of the affidavits, and would have given him all the evidences he desired for the purpose of indicting me, but I had the very day of his complaint left a printed affidavit for him with his friend, the editor of the Telegraph, which is now ten days since. And lastly to No. 9., where he is fighting side by side in company with his father-in-law, old Eisfeldt, is another falsehood—for the very last battles the Jews fought were in the Holy Land, some time before the world was blessed with the birth of our Major Gaspar.

And now, I defy him, her, and all their believers and admirers to procure one single affidavit from any one respectable officer of the Garrison of Comorn contradicting my assertions, and particularly do I defy to procure such a one from Governor Ujhazy, Captain Veiss, (in Richmond) to whom he refers as to her particular friends, for they are too honest, like all the real Hungarian officers, to help on such an imposition.

In leaving the above exposé to the judgment of an enlightened, impartial, and just community, I express to them my determination not to leave the city of Washington, until either I have cleared my character by convincing the citizens of the truth of my statement, or to suffer my merited punishment to the whole extent.

And begging indulgence of the community to read patiently my bad English, I remain

Their most obedient servant,

HENRI DE AHNA.

Washington, D. C. September 14, 1851.

TOWN OF WILLIAMSBURG,
COUNTY OF KINGS, State of New York.

CHARLES KOELBEL, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he was Major in the Hungarian army, belonging to the garrison of Comorn and being requested to make a statement of facts in respect to a person who represents herself to be a Hungarian Heroine by the name of APOLLONIA JAGELLO; do hereby further testify, that the said Appollonia Jagello is a Jewish Pole, named Appollonia Eisfeldt; that I made her acquaintance at the head-quarters of the army in the city of Raab; that when I first seen her, she was brought in before General Klapka, in company with another Jew, as a spy, under an escort of Hussars; that I was present by accident, and the General deeming her arrest of so little consequence, discharged her from custody. About three weeks after, the said Appollonia, with her former companion, was seen by me again following the army, and her Jewish companion selling dress ornaments to the officers; that the said Appollonia was a girl of very limited knowledge or education; and that during her stay at Comorn, she lived in the same room with an actress of bad reputation. Just before the surrendering of the fortress of Comorn, she was engaged as an assistant nurse in the hospital, and this was all the service the said Appollonia ever rendered to or for Hungary.

And after the surrender of the fortress, she asked for a passport to America, but without the slightest cause for so doing, having never done anything that the Austrians could punish her for. She obtained a passport under an assumed name, and before going to Hamburg for the purpose of embarking to America; she returned to Poland for about eight days. I met her on the road to Poland, and she informed me of her intentions.

When the Hungarian officers, with myself, in number about 36, had sent Governor Ujhazy, our confidential agent, in advance of us to America, we were astonished and disgusted to learn that the said Appollonia and her attendants had produced such a noise in the country, by base deception and false representations.

She having made her appearance in America as a Hungarian heroine, in uniform, and passing off as a personage of royal blood, whereupon honors and emoluments were heaped upon one who had not the slightest claim to them, consequently, we called a Public Meeting of the Hungarians, in 27th street, New York, and appointed a committee to inform her that she must desist from such base imposition upon the generosity of the people of the United States, else they would publish and expose her to the world. The said committee also notified Governor Ujhazy, and remonstrated with him on her account, depriving him of his authority to further represent our interests before the American people, for not having contradicted her pretences, but silently acquiescing in such a monstrous and disgraceful humbug.

The minutes of said meeting are now in the hands of the Secretary, Major Hamvassy, and, if necessary, can be produced, and will give a better and more full detailed account.

That I stand ready to prove every allegation set forth in the foregoing affidavit, and for its confirmation refer to

MAJOR HAMVASSY,
CAPT. RADNICTZ,

CAPT. PODRACKI,
LIEUT. SCHROEDER,

LIEUT. BATORY,

Officers of the garrison of Comorn, all residents of New York.

Sworn and subscribed before me, }
this 18th day of August, 1851, }

H. C. BOSWELL, Justice of the Peace.

[Signed] CHARLES KOELBEL.