

## Additional News from Nicaragua.

The New York papers of last Saturday come freighted with full accounts from Nicaragua. Almost all the reports reflect in the severest terms upon the behavior of Col. Titus, who is accused not only of cowardice, but of bad behavior in other respects. In the hope that these reports may be exaggerated, we content ourselves with the following correspondence of the Times, which deals much more tenderly with him than any other that we have seen:

When I wrote you last, the Walker forces under command of Col. Lockridge, had taken Serapiqui with but small loss, and were located on the island of Providence—called by some San Carlos Island, which must not be confounded with Fort San Carlos. The latter is at the entrance to Lake Nicaragua, and is by far the best fortification on the line of the river, while where Walker's forces were, is a short distance below Fort Castillo. They have not proceeded any further up since.

From the position of the two armies then, you had good reason to anticipate an early evacuation by the allies of Fort Castillo. They had burned the boats, and destroyed the town by fire. Everything appeared as if they intended to evacuate as soon as the Walker force should have attacked them. But they did not. After having succeeded so far as to obtain a landing for the force under the immediate command of Col. Titus, Col. Lockridge, with Col. Anderson and his force, returned to Fort Serapiqui. Col. Titus was left to take Fort Castillo and as he was in good position, it was believed that his force was more than adequate to the task. So thought Col. Titus.

After getting several pieces of artillery into position so as to command the entrance to the fort, he held a parley with the Allies. He asked them to evacuate. They asked the privilege of sending a messenger through his lines to inform Gen. Mora of their defeat. The Colonel consented, provided they would promise to evacuate on the following morning. The Colonel says they did so promise; and although he has considered them in no way entitled to credit, when their interest was at stake, strange to say he let the messenger pass. The morning came, and with it Gen. Mora with a large force of Costa Ricans, who awoke the Colonel by the unpleasant sound of their fire arms.

The Colonel was so surprised, and so were his men. The enemy pressed him hard, and he had not anticipated anything of that kind. He was very much annoyed and so he ran away. Some say the Colonel received assurances of prospective but difficult to be resisted reasons, from an officer of the fort, for letting the messenger pass, and that the evacuation by him of San Carlos Island; instead of the entrance, by him, of Castillo, was but an after-piece, understood by the principals. But I think he was out-maneuvred by the allies. He lost several men, but I have not been able to ascertain the precise number.

On the 3d of March the steamer Rescue left Serapiqui for Punta Arenas, where she arrived in safety having the hull of the steamer Scott in tow, and a number who were on their way to the United States. Col. Titus was among the number. He said he was "going round to Gen. Walker." Perhaps so. When the Rescue arrived, she was boarded by a British officer who as usual offered British protection to all who desired it. Col. Titus used some abusive words to the officer. The British officer retired, but returned soon afterwards and conveyed the poor Col. on board the H. B. M. frigate Cossack, while the little Rescue was hauled alongside the gun boat Victor. This was bad but it could not be avoided. The Colonel had to wait on board until a gun boat was sent to the Commander of the fleet, Capt Erskine, who was on board the line of battle ship Orion, at Pearl Key Lagoon. He arrived on the following morning, when the Colonel and the Rescue were released.

Since evening at Aspinwall I have obtained the following concerning the operations on the Pacific side: Since Gen. Walker returned to Rivas from San Juan del Sur, he has had several skirmishes with the Allies, in which, however, he did not lose many men. The most important, before the last fight at Rivas, was the bombardment of San Jurge. Gen. Walker sent out a detachment with artillery to fire on the town, not, as is asserted, with the intention of taking it, but simply by way of intimidating the Allies. After firing a few shots, the Walker force fell back upon Rivas with some loss.

On the 5th of March the Allies surrounded and attacked Rivas—Gen. Walker's head quarters. They are reported to have been about 2,000 strong. The first attack was made upon the Arsenal, from which they were driven, after standing three rounds of canister. The next charge was made near the hospital, on the north side of the town. And here again the Allies were driven back with great loss. In the third attack all their remaining forces were concentrated, on the south side, near the Quartermaster's office. They were allowed to approach very near to the plaza, up the narrow streets, and when there a cannonade was opened upon them, which destroyed a large number. They stood ten rounds of canister before they retreated. Their loss is estimated at 500. The remainder fell back upon their fortifications at San Jurge.

A Panama correspondent of the same paper writes as follows:

The officers of the Sierra Nevada bring a report that the Costa Ricans attacked Walker at Rivas on the evening of the 4th March, on three sides of the city. That Walker waited until they got into the narrow streets, and then swept them with his cannon, slaughtering an immense number. This news they say was brought down to San Juan del Sur by a native boy. At the time the boy left Rivas, the report goes, Walker was piling up and burning the dead bodies. This may or may not be true. I am satisfied of one thing, however, from personal observation while at Rivas the last of January—that is, if they did attack Walker in Rivas, they were defeated with large loss.

William Hart, a passenger by the Tennessee, and formerly an non-commissioned officer of the Walker force, reports:—

Gen. Walker contemplates having the entire possession of the river by the 1st of April, and is moving his army to the most favorable points for an attack. His army now numbers some thirteen hundred men, and there is but about forty of them confined in the hospital by sickness—most of them, however, are able to move around. Provisions are in great abundance, and the men are well clothed and fed, and but little dissatisfaction is manifested.