

DETERMINES TO SAVE WALKER.

He concluded, at all hazards, to leave the camp, proceed to San Juan del Sud, and in the name of humanity solicit the friendly offices of Captain Davis in behalf of the sick and wounded who might be exchanged for Costa Rican prisoners then in possession of Walker. On the 29th of April Commander Davis started for and arrived in Rivas, where he communicated with the generals commanding (not officially), and as a friendly mediator succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the war without further bloodshed.

UNGENEROUS CONDUCT OF WALKER.

Immediately after signing the capitulation Walker and his staff left their companions in arms; and the scene which ensued on their departure, was one which none but an eye witness can comprehend. His officers and men openly accused him of ungenerous conduct. Certain it is, the star of Walker's glory is clouded. Justice will, ere long, furnish the world with a true history of Walker's military career, the perusal of which cannot fail to inspire an enlightened and honest community with holy horror, and mark him as an aspirant to a high position, who, for the accomplishment of his object, would leave misery and desolation in his trail ere far.

WALKER AND THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

After the capitulation of Rivas, Walker's conduct towards Commander Davis and Commodore Mervin was such as to compromise the dignity and character of a gentleman. He said that the part Captain Davis had taken in the matter would cost him (Davis) his commission, &c. &c.; and he would now mislead the public relative to his position at Rivas—from which it is well known that naught save the friendly efforts of Captain Davis could rescue his besieged and starving band from an ignominious death in a few hours.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS OF WALKER.

And in conclusion I would remark that the gross misrepresentations of Walker's reporters are too flagrant to pass over unnoticed. The fabrication of reports suited to the accomplishment of any desired object constituted the employment of a few of his minions, and whose deformity, when divested of falsehood, cannot fail to convince every reflecting and reasonable mind that he is not only incapable of governing a nation, but cannot govern himself, but permits selfishness to stand sentinel at the door of his ambition which prevented the approach of those noble and generous impulses that make up the man of power.

TITUS' COURAGE UNDOUBTED.

Col. H. T. Titus has been charged by Walker's minions with cowardice. The courage and firmness of Col. Titus is too well known to be doubted by those who know him, and his character for a brave and generous officer has been too long established to be injured by the attacks of Lockridge, whose envy, hatred and malice are only equalled by his ignorance.

The conduct of Colonel Titus while on the San Juan river met with the entire approbation of his officers and men, who erred unbounded confidence in him as a commander.

The report of his cowardice is regarded by him with supreme contempt, well knowing it will not be credited by those who know him, and he hurls back the imputation upon the author.

WHO HAVE BEEN THE LOSERS?

The final result of the career of the filibusters in Nicaragua, unfortunately has not been disastrous to the interests of General Walker and his party alone, but to those Americans who were engaged in their legitimate business.

On the line of the transit route many have suffered heavy losses by forced contributions on the part of the filibusters, and also by the wanton destruction of property by the invading Costa Rican army—an army that had no more right to commit overt acts of aggression on the transit route than the filibusters themselves. Among the sufferers by the latter, to a great extent, has been the house of G. H. Bowly & Co., who were established at San Juan del Sud previous to Walker's entering Nicaragua, and doing business on the transit route under the guarantee of a neutral treaty—which is the Clayton and Bulver treaty—which guarantees the transit route a neutral ground, not to be invaded by Nicaraguans or Costa Ricans. These outrages upon American citizens abroad have too long been suffered under the apathy and indifference of the past administrations to be imputed upon the vitality of American enterprise, and it is earnestly to be wished that the character and dignity of our country may no longer be sacrificed at the hands of indifferents on the part of our government; but that it will command the respect of other nations by speedily redressing the wrongs of its citizens abroad.

DOINGS OF COL. TITUS AT RIVAS.

PANAMA, May 19, 1857.

Walker's bloody drama in Central America was finally brought to a close on the 1st of May, at the instance of Col. H. T. Titus. The humane efforts of Captain Davis, of the United States ship St. Marys, in behalf of the sick and wounded in Walker's camp, resulted in the delivery of Walker and his little band from certain death.

Walker was at Rivas, where he was besieged by two thousand Central Americans, who had cut off his supplies, his army subsisting upon mules, and two only remained, when Col. Titus, seeing the inevitable fate to follow, left the camp and proceeded direct to San Juan, and in the name of humanity appealed to Capt. Davis to go up and, if possible, save the sick and wounded.

The timely aid of Capt. Davis saved that little band from certain destruction, and every honest heart that beat within Walker's camp will never cease to remember the commander of the St. Marys with feelings of the liveliest gratitude.

"Facts are stubborn things," and the following brief truths may serve to correct some false statements that have been, and are being, published to the injury of those whom Walker would crush in order to save himself from the eternal infamy he justly merits:—

HIS CONTRIBUTIONS AND LABORS FOR THE CAUSE.

Much has been published to condemn Col. H. T. Titus, who, it will be remembered, enlisted, armed and equipped, and embarked at his own expense, his command of two hundred and fifty men, for Greytown, where he arrived on the 8th of February last, and without mustering his men into the service of the State of Nicaragua, he, with his command, as volunteers joined Col. Lockridge, who was in command of the forces on the San Juan river. At the battle of Serapiqui Col. Titus and Gen. Wheat landed with their men, fought and gained a brilliant victory over the Costa Ricans, during which engagement Col. Lockridge remained on board the steamer without landing or conducting in person any portion of the engagement.

HIS CONDUCT AT CASTILLO.

After the victory at the mouth of the Serapiqui the Nicaragua forces proceeded up the river to Fort Castillo, where Col. Titus landed with one officer and seventy two men, and notwithstanding he was refused—by Col. Lockridge—the possession of two pieces of ordnance, then on board the steamer, he gained a position on the heights in the rear of the fort, entrenched himself and awaited the coming of Col. Lockridge with reinforcements, who were to be brought up in twelve hours. After waiting fifty hours without aid, being short of provisions, and satisfied with the impossibility of taking the fort with small arms, and the enemy flanking his party to cut off his retreat, he (Col. Titus) determined to go on board the other steamer and drop down the stream. A few miles below the fort he met Col. Lockridge, who, instead of heartily co-operating with Col. Titus to take Castillo, and manifesting an honest desire to promote the cause of the war, permitted his jealousy of the popularity and strength of Col. Titus to manifest itself to such an extent that the officers of Col. Titus' command became disgusted with the whole proceedings in Nicaragua, and tendered their resignations.

HIS OFFICERS RESIGN

SAN JUAN RIVER, Feb. 21, 1857.

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, hereby tender to you our resignations as officers in your command.

With all due respect for you as an officer and a gentleman, we are, sir, your obedient servants.

W. S. West,	W. W. Brantley,
John G. Starr,	G. E. Cookling,
J. Mulholland,	T. X. Richardson,
C. P. Wyckoff,	J. A. Anderson,
D. W. Vowls,	R. H. Footman,
Wm. T. More,	J. Austin Smith,

To Col. H. T. Titus, Commanding 2d Battalion.

On the following day, in reply to a note addressed by Col. Titus to his officers, the annexed correspondence was received, from which your impartial readers may form a proper estimate of the position of affairs out there:—

HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 21, 1857.

DEAR SIR—Your note is before us, and in answer to your inquiries, would respectfully beg leave to represent that we believe we understand your power of accepting resignations. We hold our positions by the voluntary consent of the men of our battalion. We hold that we are bound by no man, or set of men. We embarked in this matter voluntarily, and not until we are regularly mustered into the service of the State of Nicaragua do we come under the control of Gen. Walker.

We therefore have the right to leave, and, after mature consideration, we have concluded to leave this service. Our services have been a free will offering; we would like to sustain the cause of the State of Nicaragua, but wish to promote it under different auspices. In relation to your postscript, we would say that there is no man in the battalion that we prefer to yourself. With respect, we are, sir, your friends and servants,

W. W. Brantley,	Wm. T. More,
J. A. Smith,	G. E. Cookling,
W. S. West,	C. P. Wyckoff,
J. G. Starr,	R. Footman,
J. Mulholland,	D. W. Vowls,
T. X. Richardson.	

To Col. H. T. Titus, Commanding 2d battalion.

ACCEPTS A MISSION TO GEN. WALKER.

After these proceedings, Col. Titus determined to return to the United States, but after repeated and urgent solicitations on the part of Col. Lockridge he accepted the mission, best explained by the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 25, 1857.

DEAR SIR—You will proceed to Aspinwall per steamer Tennessee, and from thence by railroad and steamer to San Juan del Sud, as special agent and bearer of despatches to his Excellency, Gen. Wm. Walker. Respect fully yours,

S. A. LOCKRIDGE,
Commanding forces on San Juan river.

To Col. H. T. Titus, Commanding 2d battalion.

BUT WILL NOT ENTER THE SERVICE.

On the 10th of March Colonel Titus reached Walker's Camp, near Rivas. Walker endeavored, but to no purpose, to persuade Colonel Titus to enter the service under his (Walker's) command; and on the morning of the attack on Rivas Walker desired him to act in his staff, and on being refused Colonel Titus was ordered to his quarters, where he was compelled to remain till the 25th of April. When Colonel Titus, perceiving the utter hopelessness of the condition of Walker's little army of two hundred and fifty men, surrounded by a desperate and determined foe of two thousand Central Americans, and the besieged with but three mules left upon which to subsist,