

RIO SORELY BESET

Further Particulars of the Latest Assaults by Mello's Navy Have Arrived.

SHELLS FROM THE SHIPS DO MUCH DAMAGE

Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life Result in the City.

PEIXOTO'S SHORE GUNS ARE WORTHLESS

Bells Thrown at the Cruisers Fall Short and Sink Harmless.

FINALLY DECLARED A FORTIFIED CITY

Latest Action of the President Exposes the Capital to Bombardment by a Hostile Fleet at Any Time—Romance of the Affair.

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett. News of the capture of the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by the forces of the Brazilian emperor, Peixoto, is the subject of the article. It describes the military operations, the destruction of property, and the political situation in the city.

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Many Foreigners Killed. A shell from the Najado fell in the center of the city, and the buildings occupied by the Rio News and the American Bible society were wrecked. Many foreigners were killed and wounded.

Bombarded the Suburbs. The insurgents also bombarded Niteroy, Domogios, Scarfay and Santa Rosa, suburbs of Rio. The fire on all of them was destructive to property. It is also known that there was great loss of life, but the facts are suppressed by the government officials.

Business is paralyzed and the streets of the capital are deserted. The situation is extremely critical.

Made a Fortified City. Rio has become what is known in international law as a fortified city. By orders issued by President Peixoto, he directed the land batteries to fire on all rebel vessels within range. This makes Rio a fortified garrison, open to bombardment by a hostile fleet. The issuance of this order and realization that the city was subject to bombardment caused all business houses to be closed temporarily. A meeting of the merchants was hastily called to consider the situation. It was decided in view of the danger to all interests to keep all business houses closed for two days.

Went Out for Coal. The rebels were short of coal for their ships and sent a detachment to capture a supply which they knew was at this point. The government forces learned of the expedition and prepared to defend the place. The coal was on board six barges belonging to the Brazilian Coal company. When the rebel forces reached Ponta da Caju men were sent in boats to seize the barges. The land forces waited until they got within range, and then opened fire. The boat crews returned to their ships, which replied to the fire from the land batteries. The contest lasted but a short time, when the land batteries were silenced. The rival detachment then captured the coal barges and a supply of coal which was stored in the sheds on the shore. Owing to English interests involved complaint was made of the attack to British Minister Wyncham in Rio. He detailed Captain Lanz to make investigation. After close inquiry he reported that there had been heavy losses and that several of the government troops had been killed in the engagement.

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Notions were issued by the insurgents two days after the fire on the customs house that the city would be bombarded again. Immediately all foreign consulates issued warnings to residents of their respective nationalities. Bulletins were posted urging all foreigners

to flee from the city. The insurgent fleet, consisting of the Aquidaba, heavy gunboats and Trinaldo, took up positions in front of the city. Fire was opened on Fort Santa Cruz, which answered the shells from the fleet. After a short time Forts Lago and Joao, and the batteries which had been planted on the hills overlooking the bay fired on the ships. Admiral Mello was in command of the fleet and personally directed operations. It was noticed that during the engagement the batteries in Fort Canillo were silent. During the night while shells were flying all around the hills in the vicinity were crowded with excited spectators.

Out with a Declaration. The government after firing had ceased, issued bulletins declaring its ability to maintain and preserve peace and order throughout the city. It was also announced that any person guilty of the crime of damaging private property would be shot.

There was another sharp engagement near Gamboa. This was brought on in an attempt of the rebels to seize a number of barges loaded with flour. The fight lasted but a short time, and the capture was made without loss of life. An official decree has been published by the Diario Officiale announcing that a credit of \$50,000 has been opened by the ministry for the relief of those wounded in the recent fighting.

Ex-Captain Gomez of the Tralentes has gone to Rio to join Admiral Mello's forces. Senator Barbosa, minister of the interior, has purchased torpedo boats in England.

The government newspapers in Rio have recently printed many wanton attacks on the foreign representatives in the city.

Acquiesces Argentina, Too. Buenos Ayres, Argentina (via Galveston, Tex.), Oct. 15.—(By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald.—Special to The Bee.)—Ard comes from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, in account of the continuance of the revolution there, explaining in London for ten and five days now stands at 8 pence, and sovereign is quoted at 22.40 reis.

The former commander of the Tiradentes who has deserted to the rebels has advised Mello to assemble in one squadron all his ships of every kind so that Peixoto's forces will be at a disadvantage in the position of any of them to recapture them.

Two officers of unknown rank have arrived in Montevideo from Paraguay to confer with Minister Mateiro, who is waiting the arrival of the Rio de Janeiro steamers from Europe, when President Peixoto is expected to mass his boats in the Bay of Rio and engage the rebels there.

The Argentine consuls did not meet in extra session to receive the president's message concerning his desire to prorogue that body until October 17. This sort of passive resistance shows that there is no approval of a prorogation, even if there is not any violent objection to it.

ROMANCE OF THE REBELLION. Story Told by a Gentleman Just Returned from Rio de Janeiro.

New York, Oct. 15.—Rio, a New Yorker, long resident in Brazil, who lately returned from Rio de Janeiro, the following statement was made yesterday: "Some of the most striking and important facts having a direct and vital relation to the present condition of affairs in Brazil have been strangely omitted from the reports of the press. Thus far the publication of the causes leading to the revolt against the republic in order that they may be understood, a brief reference to some of the incidents connected with the deposition of Dom Pedro is necessary. In January, 1892, I had an intimate acquaintance with