

GENERAL BONACHEA EXECUTED.

ANOTHER CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER
CAPTURED AND PUT TO DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KEY WEST, Fla., March 10, 1885.—The Cuban flags are again at half-mast, in mourning for General Ramon Leocadio Bonachea and his companions, the news of whose death at Santiago de Cuba has just been received.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its supplement of the 7th inst., says:—

An official telegram announces the execution at half-past eight o'clock this morning, within the Esplanade, close to the Castillo del Morro, at Santiago de Cuba, of Ramon Bonachea and Cornelio Oropesa, white, and Plutarco Estrada, Bernardino Torres and Pedro Costero, colored, chiefs of the filibustering expedition recently captured in the vicinity of Manzanillo by a steam launch belonging to the Spanish gunboat *Caridad*, commanded by Ensign Emiliano Enriquez y Lobo. The last of the above named unfortunates was one of the pirates who in 1878 captured the merchant steamer *Moctezuma*, and has since boasted of having assassinated Captain Sacho, her commander. The other prisoners have been sentenced to twelve and seventeen years' hard labor in the chain gang.

An address issued by the Governor General is also published, stating the government's determination to end all such attempts at the peace and dignity of the island, referring to the summary execution of Carlos Agüero as evidence of its sincerity. General Bonachea's last visit to Key West was in 1832, when he introduced and advocated the use of dynamite, lectured and gave instructions on the subject and collected a large sum of money for the Cuban cause, and has since been organizing his expedition, chiefly at Jamaica.

HOPES OF "YRRE CUBA."

In the summer of 1883 General Bonachea visited this city in connection with his attempt to secure the freedom of Cuba from the Spanish yoke. In August of that year he issued a proclamation "to the people of Cuba," calling upon them to unite in action against the tyranny of their rulers. The General was fourteen days in this city, being actively engaged in revolutionary preparations. So much was he feared by the Spanish government that even then they had established a military cordon extending across the island north and south from Colon to Maron. Six thousand four hundred men in command of General Frederico Esponda now guarded it in place of 800, as before. The General, when here, said he hoped for the sinking of all petty jealousies on the part of the revolutionists and united action when the time came to act.