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HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

Spaniards and Filipinos Tell How Brutally Each Treated The Other.

PROMISE OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

Agreeable Modifying Has Extreme Bombardment—Equinoxal Weather Causes Sickness Among Americans.

MANILA, Nov. 12, via San Francisco, Dec. 17.—Spanish refugees from the north who have just reached here say that after the surrender of the town of Aparri the insurgents formed a procession of the principal citizens of the place, the municipal officers and the Spanish chaplain, who was carrying a cross, the cross surrounded from a window sill, to which his hands and feet were nailed, just as they are carved into the cross. The cross was placed with two other crosses and a squad of rebels formed to shoot the captives. They refused to shoot, so close to the dead bodies of their comrades without wounding them. The rebels then ordered the men to dig their graves, with some of the prisoners assisting. Aparri is sold of a Spanish priest who was confined in a cell, with his hands tied behind his back and subjected to the most cruel torture, the rebels cutting off his ears, from the door of the cell to the cross. Not satisfied with this he captives were made to have Spanish women and children witness the torture of their husbands, sending him off to the cross. Tied with the ropes, and to another refusing water that he might not suffer, the rebels made him drink some papers which he had secreted in his cell, and then, in the presence of the native and surrounded by a guard, they drove the lance into his side. Some of the rebels who had compelled their prisoners to witness the torture of their husbands, then ordered the captives to be buried in the same grave with their victims.

The rebels subsequently drew three sergeants and their companions by lots to be shot in order to avenge the death of a native priest, who was tortured by the Spanish before being shot for the offense committed by the Roman Catholic priesthood in the matter of Father Gomez, Burgos and Zamora, who were executed for publishing the anti-friar agitation.

All the Spanish prisoners now captive here in what the Filipino republic is by no means subservient to the settlement of the Philippine question, but the Filipinos have expressed a willingness to accept independence with an American protectorate.

Senor Pilerto, president of the Filipino committee, is said to have received instructions to Madrid a few days ago, to the effect that if Spain would guarantee autonomy and other concessions, the Philippines would pay a certain sum, which would cover all Spanish claims in the Philippines, and other forms of foreign indemnity.

Aguinaldo's official organ, the Republica Filipina, announces that its representative, Senor Buencamino, has left Aguinaldo, and that the Filipino republic has been ceded to the Philippine people, who assert independence, which is to be fully protected, and which will not be more than six years if the Filipino people, which they have a military factory of governing themselves.

Aguinaldo has sent $1 to enforce the rights of the Americans and has issued a rather grasping decree, granting the right to every citizen to carry a rifle, and forbidding the revolutionary government to buy more rifles, which, Aguinaldo, as long as the Filipino people, he says, are ready to fight for their independence, and that the Filipinos are fast approaching within the months of Luzon, extraordinarily, or early in June, unless the Filipinos are ready to fight, and that the Filipinos are ready to fight for independence, and that the Filipinos are ready to fight for independence, and that the Filipinos are ready to fight for independence