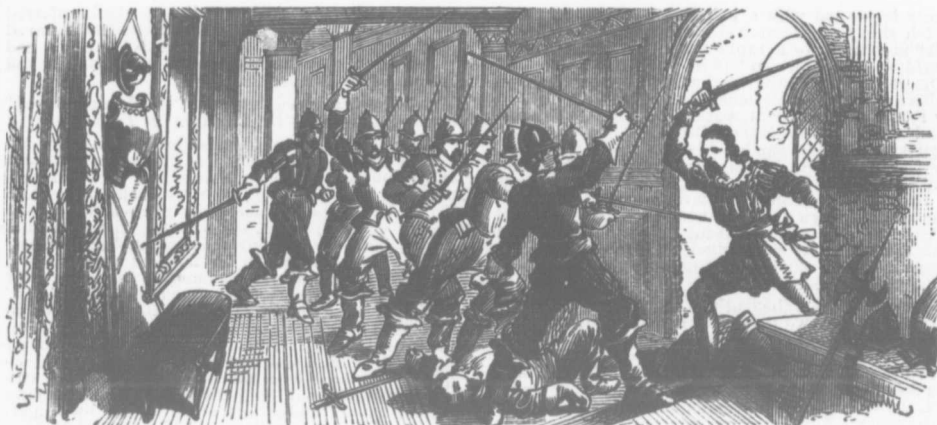




THE DEATH OF PIZARRO, THE "CONQUEROR OF PERU."

1 S	Memorable engagement between the <i>Shannon</i> and the <i>Chesapeake</i> , 1813.
2 S	1st Sunday after Trinity.
3 M	Jethro Tull, (speculative experimenter in agriculture), died, 1740.
4 Tu	Battle of Magenta, and defeat of the Austrians by the French and Sardinians, 1859.
5 W	Massacre of an English boat's crew, bearing a flag of truce hoisted, at Hango, 1835.
6 Th	Napoleon I. conferred the crown of Spain on his brother Joseph, 1808.
7 F	Robert Bruce died, 1329.
8 S	The Allied Sovereigns, amidst enthusiastic rejoicings, entered London, 1814.
9 S	2nd Sunday after Trinity.
10 M	Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened by the Queen, 1854.—The Dutch, under De Ruyter, entered the Medway, and destroyed several English ships, 1667.
11 Tu	James III. of Scotland killed near Bannockburn by his rebellious nobles, 1488.
12 W	Paraffin was discovered by Reichenbach, in 1830.
13 Th	Battle of Naseby, 1645.
14 F	The aëronaut, De Rosier, killed by falling from a balloon near Boulogne, 1785.
15 S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
16 S	[<i>Battle of Dettingen</i> , 1743.
17 M	[<i>Battle of Bunker's Hill</i> , and defeat of the revolted Americans, 1775.—Although they were defeated, they refer to it with national pride, on account of their heroic resistance.
18 Tu	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
19 W	Broadwords forbidden by law to be worn in Scotland, 1724.
20 Th	Bonaparte abdicated (for the second and last time), the throne of France, 1815.
21 F	4th Sunday after Trinity.
22 S	MIDSUMMER DAY.
23 S	[<i>Battle of Bannockburn</i> , 1314.
24 M	Pizarro assassinated, 1541.
25 Tu	Rev. Dr. Dodd executed at Tyburn for forgery, 1777.
26 W	Lord Raglan died, 1855.
27 Th	<i>Trial of the Seven Bishops</i> , 1688.
28 F	5th Sunday after Trinity.
29 S	
30 S	

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Age.

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THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon	.. 6th, .. 23 min. past 3 morn.
First Quar.	.. 14th, .. 19 min. past 7 morn.
Full Moon	.. 21st, .. 58 min. past 6 morn.
Last Quar.	.. 27th, .. 27 min. past 9 night.

Reference to Illustration.

UNTIL Prescott wrote "The Conquest of Peru," there was but little reliable information to be found in any book purporting to give the career of that remarkable man, FRANCISCO PIZARRO, styled the "Conqueror of Peru." Hitherto, the general notion of Pizarro's character was less based upon fact than upon fiction; and the most popular belief was perhaps founded upon the representation drawn of the rapacious tyrant in a German play by Kotzebue, which has been adapted to the English stage by the brilliant and beautifying pen of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Francisco Pizarro, a man of not even the commonest education—the illegitimate son of a Spanish gentleman and Spanish peasant-girl, spending the earliest years of his life as a swineherd—had yet the genius to do, after a fashion, for Spain, that which in a later century our own Clive did for England—giving to the mother-country possessions of boundless extent and fabulous wealth in a far-off continent. There, however, the comparison between the men ends. Clive was educated, enlightened, single-minded, and humane: Pizarro was ignorant, bigoted, selfish, and cruel. Being, however, of an ambitious and enterprising temperament, the Spanish hero soon quitted his humble occupation of swineherd, and joined a band of adventurers, bound for America in search of wealth and fame. In 1534 the young man found himself at Panama, associated with two other adventurers—Diego de Almagro, and Hernandez Lucque, a monk; and the three worthies made their way to Peru, in the conquest of which country, Pizarro was destined afterwards to play so prominent a part. The wealth of the country was such as to arouse the cupidity of the Spaniard, and to induce him to seek from the home government the power and means of forming a settlement, with the ultimate object of the subjugation of the native inhabitants—a simple people, who could form no estimate of the amount of treasure which slept in their mines, and the terrible calamities which the possession of that treasure was destined to bring upon them. With such objects in view, Pizarro returned to Spain; but his representations of the boundless wealth which he had beheld, and which he coveted, beyond the Atlantic, were coldly re-