Pennsylvania Legislature.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The evening session of the Senate was held for the consideration of the general registry law for the State.

The bill makes it the duty of the assessors, on the first Monday in June of each year, to revise the transcripts which they have received from the county commissioners and prepare a correct list of voters, with places of residence, and also make a separate list of all assessments for the commissioners.

They are also, prior to the 1st of August, to post one copy of the list on the house where an election is held, and they shall add to their lists the names of those claiming the right to vote.

On election day any voter whose name has been omitted, may, by taking oath, substantiated by the oath of one witness, as to certain facts, get on the vote.

The Court of Common Pleas is to have power, on request of citizens, to appoint two overseers to present at the polls and challenge. It is to be present with the officers of election. It also makes it illegal for any Prothonotary, clerk or deputy to affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper whereby it may be fraudulently used, or aid in permitting the issue of fraudulent naturalization certificates, or to vote on such paper.

It also provides that all city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall be elected on the second Tuesday in October; that all elections shall be held between 7 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

This act does not apply to Philadelphia.

Mr. Wallace (Dem.) offered amendments—to change the law on the subject of penitentiary foreign born citizens, so as to make it the policy of the Western States for that of Pennsylvania, by allowing every foreigner who shall have been a resident of the State for one year, to vote, and necessitating citizens to settle in this State, and necessitate citizens to settle in this State. He said that the Constitution of Pennsylvania does not forbid it. The words of that article refer only to white freemen. The State has the right to regulate her own elections, and has cannot make a rule for citizenship of the United States.

The amendments of Mr. Wallace were defeated by a party vote. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill for the government of the Sinking Fund of Philadelphia, was reported back.

Mr. McGinnis moved to amend by fixing the compensation at fifty cents instead of service (so as to conform to the General Law). Agreed to.

Mr. Myers moved to compel all active and honorary firemen to pay the commutation and from service. Agreed to.

Mr. Aspden moved to amend by limiting the penalty for non-payment, and the charges on collection, to the same as in the Senate.

Mr. Daily objected to an act giving the use of N. E. Penn Square to the Academy of Natural Sciences. The bill was accordingly postponed for one week.

Mr. Rogers objected to an act compelling the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad to place the station flagmen at street crossings, and it was postponed.

The following bills were passed and sent to the Senate, viz.: Authorizing the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to borrow money to build bridges. Supplement to the West Philadelphia Mutual Saving Fund.

This last bill was opposed by Mr. Fox, who declared that the Trow Excursion Company had paid 25 per cent. of its debts, and had declared dividends, and the report of the individual liability clause in its charter.

Mr. Hervey said Mr. Fox intended that the fund only asked the privilege of the free banking law. The bill passed.

An act dividing the Twenty-fifth Ward into two assessment districts. Supplement to the act of 1868, relating to the Philadelphia Gas Works. Mr. McGinnis.

Evening Session.—The evening session of the House was occupied with speeches on the Fifteenth Amendment by Messrs. Myers and Rogers, of Philadelphia, obstructed the floor, and made an argument to prove that Congress and three-fourths of the States had no power to interfere with the local concerns of a State, under the form of an amendment to the Federal Constitution, and that it would be a great mistake and ultimately result in riots, bloodshed, and a war of extermination of the race. These speeches occupied more than an hour, and covered the whole field of argument.

Mr. Niles, of Tioga, spoke on behalf of Republican principles in a lengthy and earnest address. The debate was continued until a late hour.

OBITUARY.

Hector Herlios.

The last foreign mails bring the announcement of the death of the celebrated French composer, Hector Berlioz, in the 66th year of his age. He was born on the 11th of December, 1803, at La Côte St. André. His father, an eminent physician, designed him for the same profession, and with this aim he commenced the study of medicine, but after a year he resigned the pursuit to follow that of music. In 1828 he was singing in the chorus at the Gymnasium for fifty francs a month, while at the same time he attended and delivered his musical studies at the Conservatoire. His first production of any note was a mass for four voices, which was soon followed by the overture to Rossini's opera of Cinderella, a symphony, based on the *Tempest*, and on *Faust*. In 1828 he obtained the prize of the Institute for musical composition, and in 1830 won the first prize by his cantata, *Sardanapalus*. His triumphal and grand symphony was composed in the same year, and much admired. He then went to Italy, and while in Rome composed the "Retourne la Vie," the chorus of shades for *Hamlet*, and the overture to *Rob Roy* and *King Lear*. In 1832 he returned to Paris and married an English actress, a Miss Smithson, and became critic of the *Journal des Débats*, and afterwards of the *Journal des Débats*, in which capacity he evinced a thorough knowledge of and matchless judgment, and a knowledge of the subject he discussed, and he never failed to come vigorously to the defence of the school of which he was a member. His opera, however, considered him the equal of Meyerbeer, however, considered him the equal of Meyerbeer, and he became extremely ill the world vie-linist sent him 20,000f. In 1836 he composed a requiem, which was considered a masterpiece. In 1840 he was appointed librarian to the Conservatoire. In 1845 he produced, while in Germany, his *Carnival Romain*, and in 1854, on the occasion of the great festival at the Exposition Universelle, he composed a hymn to France, which was performed by an orchestra of one thousand musicians. His opera of *The Trojans* was produced in 1863, but he also wrote many other dramatic, musical and miscellaneous works, none of which are to be found in the Conservatoire, which are to be found in the Conservatoire, which are to be found in the Conservatoire,