his "first quarters in Philadelphia were the lower part of a house belonging to the Rev. Mr. Marshall, and adjoining a church." After the arrival of the two younger brothers of the banished family, they removed to the N. W. corner of Fourth and Prune streets. They appear in the directory of 1798 as "d'Orleans Messrs., merchts., near 100 South 4th str." The circumstance of the Duke of Orleans and his brothers being at Mr. Marshall's is still remembered here by some old citizens.

Among the earlier members of Mr. Marshall's congregations in Spruce street and in Walnut street were some well known citizens of their day. Robert Aitken, the first printer of Congress, and who printed the first edition of the bible in the United States; John Purdon, father of the late John Purdon, compiler of the Digest of Laws of Pennsylvania; Frazer Kinsley, William Young, bookseller, John McCulloch, bookseller, John McAllister, Jas. Conchy and others.

The standards of the Secession Church are to be found in the Westminster Confession of Faith, catechisms, &c., the same as all other Presbyterian Churches in Great Britain and in this country. The church government, too, is the same in all, being in church sessions, consisting of the ministers and elders of each congregation, Presbyteries and synods. In the Secession Church, and in some other branches of the Presbyterian denomination, the psalms only are used in singing, and not hymns; their metrical version of the psalms being that which is generally (though not quite correctly) called Rouse's version. There are no choirs in any of the Secession Churches. Some individual in the congregation, acting as "Precentor," raises the tune, and "all the people" unite in the psalmody. The clergymen deliver their sermons without reading from a manuscript, or even referring to written notes. The Thursday before the dispensation of the sacrament is observed as a day of humiliation and fasting. Those only are admitted to the communion who have previously received from the session leaden tickets, called *tokens*, and these are returned to the session at the time of the communion.

For many years all the clergymen of the Secession Church in this country came from Scotland, but about the year 1796 a Theological Seminary was begun, with a single Professor, in the western part of this State. It was afterwards established at Canonsburg with a complement of Professors in the several branches of Divinity, and a Hall was erected for the institution. From this Seminary have proceeded most of the clergymen of that denomination now in the United States.

The Associate Presbyterian Synod of the United States now numbers 17 Presbyteries and 168 ministers. Many of the congregations are very numerous, particularly those in the western parts of this State and in the northern parts of the State of New York.

Of the earlier Seceder immigrants to this country, the larger portion were of that branch known as "Anti-Burghers," but as no Burgess' oath was ever required here, the distinction seems to have been very little regarded. About the period of the Revolutionary War there were a few Burghers here, who worshipped, for a short time, in the building in Shippen street before referred to. This was probably on the south side of the street, between Third and Fourth streets, where there is a small burial ground, in which is the tombstone of their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Telfair.

About the year 1820, the British Government repealed that clause in the Burgess' Oath which had occasioned the division in the Secession Church. Soon afterwards the "Burghers" and "Anti-Burghers" in Britain united, and adopted the name of the "General Associate Synod"—and within a few years past they have been joined by some of the smaller bodies of Presbyterians, who thus discontinued their separate organization. The whole now form a very numerous and a very respectable body in Scotland, England and Ireland, under the name of the "United Presbyterian Synod."

The old church building in Walnut street will shortly be demolished, and one of the most striking relics of the past, in that vicinity, will soon be forgotten in the imposing modern structure which will doubtless occupy its site. When the church was erected, Walnut street, but a short distance west of it, was a common: on the south side of the street, a few houses, generally occupied by the poorer class of citizens, divided the space between Fifth street and Eighth, with the old prison and the Potter's field; while upon the north side there were but ten housekeepers west of the church to the western skirts of the town. Mr. Richards, the daguerreotypist, has taken an excellent crystalotype view of the subject of our sketch, which, in connection with similar views of other objects of interest in our midst, will form a valuable and curious souvenir of the past when the originals have passed away, and been almost forgotten in the growing city.

REVOLUTIONS IN EIGHTH STREET.—It does not require a very extraordinary exercise of memory to bring to mind the time when north Eighth street, from Market street to its extreme northern limits, was as dull and sleepy a thoroughfare as any in the city. Sober looking dwellings lined both sides of the street, and not a symptom of life or activity could be discovered. The case is now vastly different. No street in Philadelphia is wider awake and fuller of spirit and the bustle of trade, than Eighth street from Market to Race. In no part of the city will more showy and thriving retail stores be found.

Mr. Wm. Warnock, dry goods dealer, No. 39 North Eighth street, is the magician who has conjured up this great change. That gentleman started a store in the sleepy locality several years since, and by dint of perseverance, activity, energy and tact, succeeded not only in building up a thriving business for himself, but he brought about him a host of imitators, and has converted a business desert into a garden of trade. Jan. 29. 1854.

Mr. Warnock is still determined to keep ahead of all competitors, and in this spirit has added some new attractions to the appearance of his store. Conspicuous among these is a magnificent sign which surmounts the roof. Above this is a colossal gilt spread eagle, which presents an exceedingly imposing appearance. It is the handiwork of Bolton, the carver. This tasteful and showy design has the important recommendation of being so securely fastened to the roof as to resist the heaviest buffeting of Boreas.

1854.

Note.—The history of the Associate Presbyterian Church which commences on the opposite page, was written and communicated to the "Evening Bulletin" by John Mc, Allister of this City. I called at the new optical and mathematical instrument-store, which he caused in Chestnut-near Eighth St.—where I obtained the above knowledge from his son.— For a picture of this store, see p. 377.

Philadelphia, December, 1854.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

no. 67 and 69 do. Fourth Street

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—The following sales were made last evening, by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange: Dec. 20. 1854.

15 bonds, $1000 each, Camden and Atlantic Railroad, Co., 7 per cent.—$50 to 52.

1 share in the Philadelphia Athenæum—$19.

2 shares in the Philadelphia Library—$23.

2 shares in the Mercantile Library—$8.

Two story frame house, No. 140 Cherry street, 19 feet 4½ inches front by 67 feet deep. Ground rent $30—$1700.

Two story brick dwelling, No. 19 Winfield Place, 19 feet 4½ inches front by 67 feet deep. Ground rent $25—$1210.

Three story brick dwelling, No. 417 North Eleventh street, 16 feet front by 73 feet deep. Ground rent $30—$1100.

Three story brick dwelling and lot of ground, No. 60 York avenue, 18 feet front by 32 feet deep—$4000.

Three story brick dwelling and lot of ground, No. 58 York avenue, 20 feet front by 36 feet deep—$3960.

Two brick dwellings and lot of ground, on the south side of Milton street, 15 feet front by 50 feet deep—$1150.

Three story brick dwelling, on the south side of Washington st., (late Moyamensing,) 16 feet front by 80 deep. Ground rent $62—$500.

Two three story brick dwellings, adjoining the above on the west, of same description—$475.

Two story brick dwelling, Frankford Road, between Franklin and Bedford streets, 18 feet front by 88 feet deep. Ground rent $36—$1360.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, sold last evening, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following properties, &c.:— April 3 53

50 shares Cape Mining Co. of Michigan, $1.

100 shares Chesapeake Mining Co. of Michigan, 50 cts.

Valuable Factory, Mansion, &c., 11 acres 14¼ perches, on Mill Creek, $900 per acre.

Tract of 6 acres 12.74 perches land, situate on Oneida, Huron and Sciota sts, West Philadelphia, $425 per acre.

Tract of 7 acres 1.35 perches land, situate on Oneida, Oregon and Huron sts, $330 per acre.

Tract of 2 acres 43 5 perches land, situate on Oregon and Markoe sts, $455 per acre.

Tract of 5 acres 87-2 perches land, situate on Seneca st., $635 per acre.

Tract of 5 acres 71.52 perches of land, situate on Seneca st., $570 per acre.

Tract of 11 acres 78.49 perches land, adjoining lot No 7, $305 per acre.

Three brick dwellings, Pine street, west of Beach street, $900.

Two brick dwellings, Beach st, $1425.

Three story brick dwelling, Hutchinson st, north of Poplar, $490.

Neat modern residence, 9th st, below Pine, lot 21 ft front 188 feet deep, $10,610.

Valuable property, Hudson's alley, running south from Chesnut, between Delaware Third and Fourth sts, rear of Girard Bank, 68 feet 6 inches front, $8750.

The extensive and valuable property known as Fountain Green Rolling and Spike Mill, with steam engine, machinery, buildings, and large lot, Penn District, $15,000.

Two story brick dwelling, No 40 Crown st, between Race and Vine and Del. 4th and 5th sts, $2000.

Building lot, Delaware 7th st, below Southwark st, Southwark, with 4 two story brick dwellings in the rear, on an 8 feet wide alley, lot 50 feet front, $1900.