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*The*  
BULLETIN

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH

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By

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*Minister*



*Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father, and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee.—Deuteronomy, 32:7.*





### Dwight L. Moody, Evangelist.

The Christian world is now celebrating the Centenary of Dwight L. Moody, who was born Feb. 5th, 1837.

We are personally under a lasting obligation to the great Evangelist, as the man who most deeply influenced us religiously. When a student at college in 1889 we attended an annual meeting of the State Y.M.C.A. at Lafayette Indiana, and Mr. Moody was the star attraction. Hearing him for three days (he held five services on Sunday) we were so profoundly impressed that we have ever been conscious of his mighty spirit.

At a great meeting on Sabbath afternoon, there was present the leading citizen, a banker, highly educated and noted for his intelligence, with his ten year son at his side. He afterwards said that he had never before been so deeply moved in mind and heart, and that his son was equally interested. Yet the sermon was utterly simple, a pure Gospel message; for the power of the man was in his spirituality. All felt that he was a veritable man of God, that his words were from heaven.

His life reads like a romance; packed full of moving events; for like the Apostles of old he went about turning the world up side down.

He stirred England as no man had since Whitfield. He was welcomed at Oxford University, though the students at first tried to hoot him down; but remained at the end to kneel with him in prayer. In London he was welcomed by the great. The Queen gave him an audience and heard him preach. So the great Gladstone, and when the two great men first met, Gladstone said "I wish I had your great shoulders," and Moody retorted, "And I wish I had your great head."

There was no auditorium large enough to hold the multitudes who wanted to hear him. They had no radio then, but his sermons were printed and read everywhere. It was the custom at our village church, when the minister was absent, for some one to read Moody's latest sermon. What an audience would such a man have in these days! And when God sends us a messenger like him, as He will, then will there be a great spiritual awakening in the world.

### Col. William Henry.

We have dealt at some length with the Robeson and Shippen families in their relation to Oxford Furnace; we come to the third important family in this history; that of Henry.

But before writing of our William Henry we want to tell something of his grandfather, Col. Wm. Henry, one of the great men of his time.

Mr. Humphrey kindly placed in our hands the biography of Col. Henry, and we find it so full of interest that we have decided to pass some of it on to our readers.

Col. Henry's grandparents came from Scotland in 1722, and settled near Chester Pa. He was born 1729 and at the age of 15, after his own father's death, he was placed as an apprentice to a gunsmith, in Lancaster Pa. In 1755 he married Ann Wood. The romance of his first meeting with her is too good to be omitted. "As the tradition runs he met her at a tea party given at his own house by his widowed sister, Mrs. Mary Bickham, to which three young ladies were invited, including Miss Wood; and before tea was served some time was passed in Henry's garden. In the meanwhile the latter had placed a broom in the hall in such a position as to obstruct the passage, and then waited for their return to the house. The first young woman to enter pushed the broom aside, the second stepped over it, and the third, Miss Wood, picked it up and stood it in its proper place.

After they had gone Henry remarked to his sister, "Mary, the girl who picked up that broom loves order; she is the one I shall endeavor to win and marry." She became a noted woman of her time, and her portrait was painted by her friend Benjamin West. Through her influence they entered the Moravian communion. She was by birth a Quaker, and her husband a Presbyterian. It was perhaps a compromise, but she was deeply moved by a godly Moravian Bishop.

The year of his marriage, 1755, was also marked by a fine Indian romance. Col. Henry served as major of colonial troops under Braddock in the tragic defeat at Fort Duquesne

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Col. Henry's regiment captured, in that desperate conflict, some Indians and the infuriated soldiers began to butcher them with their bayonets, when Henry, attracted to a fine young Indian Chief, rushed in at the risk of his own life and rescued him.

"This fine act, so unexpected in Indian warfare, overwhelmed the youthful brave with gratitude, and proposed to Major Henry an exchange of names, than which, according to Indian Code, no greater honor could be conferred."

This Indian was called Killbuck, and was born at the Lehigh Gap, son of the chief of a Delaware tribe.

He joined with the French against the British colonists, who had driven his tribe from their original home.

But after his rescue he and his descendants took the name of Henry which they still retain.

After his release he led his tribe into Ohio, and formed a settlement there at Goshen. In 1774 he came East on a visit to Col. Henry, and remained until the Revolutionary war in which he enlisted with the colonists, and fought so bravely that afterward Pennsylvania voted him a life annuity of 40 pounds, and Congress gave him an island in the Ohio river near Pittsburg, which still bears the name of Killbuck Island. However he returned to his Ohio home, raised a family and they all became Christians. One of his sons married a white woman who as a child had been captured near the Minisink, and was kept by the tribe and never knew who were her parents."

One of his descendants was educated at Nazareth Pa. in the 1870s and became later a missionary to the Indians in Alaska.

Killbuck lived until 1811, and his last message to the descendants of Col. Henry, 1805, was a feeling expression of his life-long gratitude to his rescuer, to whom he once sent a brief, significant message, which was, "Tell him Indian never forgets."

In our next article we will give some account of the later life and achievements of Col. Henry, who was associated with famous men and great events.



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